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A

CONCISE HISTORY

OF

AUSTRALIAN SETTLEMENT

AND PROGRESS,

TOGETHER WITH

FULL REPORTS

OF THE

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATIONS

IN 1888.

PRICE – HALF-A-CROWN.

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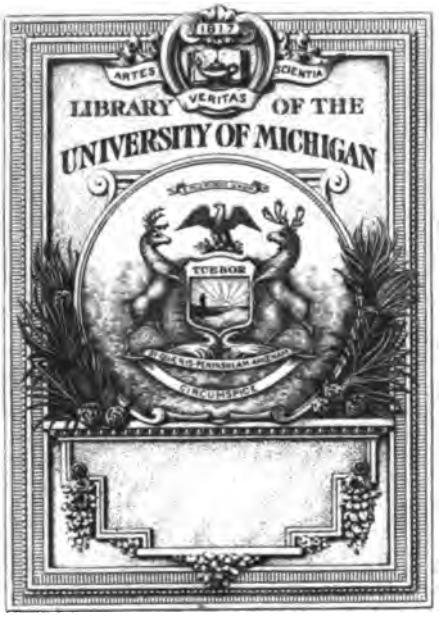

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THE

CENTENNIAL SUPPLEMENT

TO

The Sydney Morning Herald,

TOGETHER WITH

REPORTS

OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE CELEBRATION OF THE CENTENARY OF AUSTRALIAN SETTLEMENT.

PRINTED FOR JOHN FAIRFAX AND SONS,
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PREFACE.

THE following account of "The Origin and Progress of Australian Settlement" was published as a Centennial Supplement to the *Sydney Morning Herald*, on January 24th, 1888. The issue met with such general approbation and acceptance that the proprietors of the *Herald* have been induced to publish, in permanent form, this statement of the progress and view of the national conditions of Australia. The objects for doing so are to furnish the coming generation with information about their country, which it might be difficult for them to procure for themselves, and to supply visitors to Australia with facts regarding it, which they are so often at a loss to know how to acquire. Wrong impressions have been often carried away by distinguished men whose means of obtaining information were limited, and occasionally to the detriment of the country. This record is, therefore, placed at the disposal of the public in convenient form, with the hope that it may be of general and lasting use.

In the pages following "The Centennial Supplement," are reprinted the *Herald's* reports of the principal events in connection with the celebration of the Centennial Year of Australian settlement.

THE CENTENNIAL SUPPLEMENT
—TO—
The Sydney Morning Herald.

THE ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF AUSTRALIAN SETTLEMENT.

SCOPE OF THE CENTENNIAL SUPPLEMENT.

(*Sydney Morning Herald Leader, January* 24, 1888.)

WE publish to-day, in our Centennial supplement a review of the origin and progress of Australian settlement, of the growth of Australian interests, and the development of Australian resources. Indulgence in periodical retrospect is a habit of civilised human nature. It is followed by individuals, by societies, by nations. We have witnessed the celebration of the Centenary of the United States, the rejoicings at the jubilee of her Majesty's reign, and now, at the close of our own first centennium, we are compelled, by the very force of instinct, to look back upon the past, to compare its small beginnings with the facts around us, and to look forward with somewhat of wistfulness but more of hope to what the future shall bring forth. The intention of the Supplement is to help our readers both here and elsewhere to make this survey and comparison, by defining our present position and tracing the steps which have led up to it.

The history of Australian progress is a narrative of persevering industry and almost incessant struggle. In glancing over the pages of our supplement illustrations of this will be found under almost every head. The early years had difficulties of their own, absorbing all the energies of the first settlers, whilst the rate of progress was slow indeed. But from the time when the way into the interior was first opened, and men began to perceive the capabilities of the land, there has, notwithstanding temporary fluctuations of fortune, and checks administered by adverse seasons, been an almost uninterrupted process of exploration and discovery and reclamation of the immense territory for the use of man. Certainly the pioneers of Australian settlement have encountered less danger from a hostile native population than the early settlers in North America or Southern Africa did; but many of them, nevertheless, were always conscious that they carried their lives in their hands, and if personal records of the early times were published, they would contain many thrilling narratives of adventure and conflict. The remarkable freedom of the Australian plains and forests from beasts of prey formidable to man has undoubtedly favoured the occupation of the country; but on the other hand the dryness of the climate and the scarcity of water-courses have been sources of peril. But we have had a hardy race of explorers, whom neither danger could daunt nor hardship baffle, and the explorers have been well followed up by men of practical enterprise.

In like manner we may point to Australian political history. It is difficult for us now to form a vivid conception of the state of things that prevailed in the days of absolute Crown Government. The publication of some documents lately has recalled attention to the dispute between Governor Bligh and the military party. It is hard in these days to form a clear notion of the conditions in which such revolutionary proceedings were possible. But we can trace the growing influence of a love of liberty and a desire for free government in the persistent struggles which preceded each successive step in the course of reform. The men who bore the pressure in those times were characterised by an elasticity of spirit which could not be suppressed. Had the colony been founded by men of a feebler race there would neither have been the reclamation of the territory nor the gradual progress upwards from the personal rule of a Crown colony to the establishment of the free institutions under which we now live. It was well for the struggling settlement, and well for the interests of the Empire, that the Imperial authorities, taught by the sharp lessons of the American conflict, adopted a policy of concession. Had another policy prevailed, we may take it for granted that the first centennium of the colony's foundation would have closed amidst circumstances widely different from those we see around us now.

In the development of our material interests generally we have had to fight against difficulties particularly our own. There is little doubt that the choice of Australia by the Imperial authorities for the original purposes of the first settlement was partly determined by the length of the voyage. We can well imagine that this was considered a

recommendation of the site. But from the time when the settlement began to change its character its distance from the great centres of population and markets of commerce in the old world was a grievous disadvantage. Australia in its progress has had to contend against a scarcity of labour, a deficiency of skill in directing it, long delays in communication, and heavy freights. We may well congratulate ourselves upon the influence of the gold discovery in mitigating or neutralising some of these adverse conditions. The *auri sacra fames* sent out a population which Australia would probably never have attracted across the ocean by means of any less powerful spell. It would be a mistake to suppose that the value of the gold discovery has been represented by the weight of gold produced, or its purchasing power. We must never forget either its direct or its indirect influence in the matter of immigration. It drew to the colony "all sorts and conditions of men," and if we could have spared some of them, many others have done good service in promoting general progress. There is much interest in tracing the steady increase of the Australian population, and in observing how the parent colony, parting from time to time with large sections of its territory, and large bodies of its people, has thriven under the process, and rapidly recovered lost ground. Whether in the future anything will happen to cause a strong current of immigration to set towards these shores is a question which the future will answer, but, looking forward, we must not ignore the effects that may be produced by the steadily increasing proportion of the native born.

Some of the conditions that checked our progress during the first half of the century, and indeed until a later date, have changed their character or lost their force. The review of the wonderful development of the means of communication between Australia and the rest of the world not only offers a partial explanation of the accelerated commercial advance of the last 20 years; it causes some degree of wonder at the speed attained before. When our trade was carried by sailing-vessels; when there was a tardy course of post; when telegraph cables had not been laid, the conditions of commerce were different indeed. Some may regret the "good old times;" but the beneficial influence of the change has made itself felt truly, whether we consider the improvement of our outward communications or the construction of railways within our own territory. The new conditions open out new possibilities to an extent not yet to be defined.

Our supplement covers a wide ground. It may be well that we should be reminded that material progress is not the only test of national prosperity or welfare. And Australia has a fair record of achievements in religious activity and philanthropy, in the cause of education, in the province of literature and art. We do not say that in these things we have cause for exultation or pride. The work of the first century is done. Sometimes it has been facilitated by surrounding circumstances; more frequently, perhaps, it has been hampered by the difficulties of the situation; but, such as it is, it is done, and our wisdom will lie in using the vantage ground on which we are now placed to such good effect that we may avoid the errors of the past, and enter upon the work of the new century with the determination to secure results worthy of the improved conditions which now prevail.

INTRODUCTION.

A RETROSPECT.

Australia, nationally speaking, will be a hundred years old on the 26th of January, 1888. This, therefore, is our Centennial year, and in the midst of our celebration and holiday-making the more serious and retrospective aspects of our political and social conditions are apt to be overlooked; but it is our intention, in as short a space as possible, to bring before our country and the rest of the world the salient points in our history and progress, and to sketch the configurations of our political and continental structure. One hundred years is not much so far as chronology is concerned, but it may affect very largely the history of the world, The last hundred years have certainly been very important in the progress of mankind. It is only, arithmetically speaking, the nineteenth part of the Christian era; but in its effects it represents far more. In every country of the earth since 1788 vast strides have been made in science and the arts, and from the English-speaking race has gone out a great scientific and commercial influence which is felt wherever mankind is. It was through English scientific research that Captain Cook first came to the Southern Seas. English invention and investigation have always gone hand in hand with commerce, and thus they did in the case of Australia. It was a fortunate thing for England that she had America and Australia for her surplus people, otherwise the social problem of overpopulation would have assumed terrible proportions. It is likely that the world has now been "discovered" completely so far as habitable land is concerned, but there are explorations yet to be begun in the far south. The South Pole will be easier to explore, it is thought, than the North Pole, and whatever value the discoveries may be commercially, they will add to the geographical knowledge of the world, for which such men as Sir John Franklin died. Our history has been a marvellous if a comparatively uneventful one. We have had no national conflict and no internal strife. Our progress has been accomplished without bloodshed, and if we cannot point to much that makes a distinctive national character, we have a good deal to show for our citizenship and prosperity. Australia was the last of the continents to be discovered and the last to be colonised. It was over a century after America had been found by the ambassadors

of civilisation that De Quiros and Torres skirted the New Hebrides, and Dutch navigators set foot on Australian soil. But it was only one hundred years ago that this great island, which Torres called "Terra Australis," and which Flinders afterwards shortened to "Australia," was taken possession of by Captain Cook for the British Crown. He first cast anchor in Botany Bay, a few miles to the southward of Sydney Harbour, a name destined to become a noted one in Australian associations. Previously to this Dampier, Tasman, Pelsart, Carpenter, and others examined the coasts. The real history of the colony begins with the landing of the first shipload of convicts at Botany Bay under the command of Captain Phillip. Just at this time also La Perouse, a French navigator, reached Botany Bay, only to find the British flag hoisted, and so he passed on to make other explorations in the Pacific, and was never heard of again. Had La Perouse arrived first, Australia would, no doubt, have been a French colony. Norfolk Island became a branch convict settlement under Lieutenant King. In 1795 Governor Hunter formed settlements on the Hawkesbury. During Governor King's term of office, about 1803, an officer named Macarthur started wool-growing at Camden, with a couple of Spanish merino sheep, given him by George III. In 1803 a settlement was formed in Tasmania by Judge-Advocate Collins. Hobart Town was founded, and in 1829 separation from New South Wales occurred. In 1815 Governor Macquarie built a road across the Blue Mountains, and thus opened up a highway for the squatters. In 1829, the Legislative Council, consisting of fifteen members, was established to make laws for the colony. The first quarter of a century was noted for the explorations of such men as Oxley, Cunningham, Hume, Hovell, Sturt, Macleay, and Mitchell. In 1802 Port Phillip was discovered by Lieutenant Murray, and in 1835 Fawkner founded the City of Melbourne. In 1851 Victoria became a colony with a Government of its own. Mr. Latrobe was its first Governor. This year was also remarkable for the discovery of gold at Ballarat. In 1802 Flinders touched the coast of what is now South Australia, and in 1835 the colony was founded, with Captain Hindmarsh as Governor. About 1825 the colony of Western Australia was founded, and it, like New South Wales and Tasmania, became a convict settlement. In 1770 Captain Cook sailed into Moreton Bay, but it was not till 1823 that any settlement was formed there. At that time it became a convict station. In 1841 the transportation of convicts ceased, and in 1859 Moreton Bay became Queensland, and separation occurred, Sir George Bowen being the first Governor. Western Australia was discovered, it is supposed, in the sixteenth century, but there is no record further back than 1616, when Hartog explored the South-Western district. In 1829 the colony was founded, with Captain Stirling as the first Governor. Western Australia was the one colony that desired convict labour, and the results have been what might have been expected. The colony has never made progress. Convict settlement was scarcely an auspicious beginning for a country, but the danger to the national existence which was likely to spring from it was soon entirely overborne by the great tide of legitimate immigration and settlement. There were same dark hours before the dawn, but the vast growth of a free population dispelled the unhappy gloom of an ill origin. The battle of anti-transportation was fought strenuously side by side with the conflict for elective government. Between the years 1846 and 1850 more than 25,000 convicts had been brought into Tasmania. After repeated representations to the Home Government, it was finally decided to scatter the convicts over several of the colonies, and not confine them to Tasmania. However, when this was attempted, and a vessel—the Randolph—appeared at Port Phillip Heads with convicts on board, the captain was forbidden to enter. In Sydney, where the vessel sailed next, the same opposition was offered, and so Western Australia had to take them in. The Anti-Transportation League was formed in 1851, and the colonists set themselves to work to force the English Government to stop the transportation of convicts to Tasmania. When in 1850 Tasmania got her own Legislative Council, the people pushed their cause so faithfully that in 1853 the Secretary of State, the Duke of Newcastle, decided that no more convicts should be sent to Tasmania.

AUSTRALIA.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

Australia, including Tasmania, lies between 10 and 45 degrees of latitude and 110 and 153 degrees E. longitude. The continent extends 2400 miles east and west, and 1971 miles north and south. Its area is about 3,000,000 square miles. It is, in fact, the largest island in the world. New South Wales, the oldest of the Australian colonies, has an area of 323,437 square miles. The extreme length is 850 miles. Once the colony comprised the whole eastern half of the continent. It lies between 28·10 and 37·28 latitude and 157·37 and 141· E. longitude. It is bounded by the Pacific Ocean, Queensland, South Australia, and Victoria. The great dividing range of mountains intersects the colony from north to south. Inland there are 40 or 50 miles of fine table lands, and beyond them great interior plains. The table lands

are about 2500 feet and the plains are from 400 to 800 feet above the level of the sea. The coast line trends north-east boldly for 800 miles. At the extreme south of the colony Twofold Bay forms a commodious shipping harbour, and Port Jackson is acknowledged to be one of the finest if not the finest harbour in the world. Newcastle is the second port of the colony in importance. Along the coast line are several lakes, Illawarra and Macquarie being the most noted. The mountain ranges are the Coast Range, the Dividing Range, and the Interior Ranges. The highest mountain in the Dividing Range is Mount Kosciusko, which rises to a height of 7308ft. The loftiest peak in the coast range is 3712ft. In the interior range the peaks do not rise higher than 2000ft. The rivers have their sources in the main range of mountains. Those flowing eastward empty into the Pacific Ocean, and those flowing west discharge their waters into the river Darling. The Darling joins the Murray not very far from the point at which the three colonies of New South Wales, South Australia, and Victoria meet. The principal coast rivers are the Hawkesbury, 330 miles; the Hunter, 300 miles; the Shoalhaven, 260 miles; and the Clarence, 240 miles. The Darling is 1160 miles long. It drains about 200,000 square miles of country. It is navigable for 600 miles. The Murrumbidgee runs through 1350 miles of country, and the Lachlan, which falls into it, is 700 miles long. The Murray, which divides New South Wales from Victoria, is 1120 miles long, and is navigable in rainy seasons for several hundred miles. The rivers of Australia are very shallow, and when a great rainfall comes the country is often submerged for miles round. There are only a few small lakes in the interior. Victoria lies between the river Murray and the sea, with New South Wales to north and east and South Australia to the west. The area is 86,850 square miles, or about one-thirtieth of the whole continent. Its extreme length is 420 miles and its breadth 260 miles. The Australian Alps form the mountain range that extends south-westerly from eastern New South Wales and is met by the Dividing Range, which extends along the centre of the colony. There are several high peaks in the main Alps over 5000 feet high. A great many volcanic cones and craters are found in the Dividing Range. The Murray is the only large stream. It rises in the Alps, and has a course of about 1400 miles in the colony. There are a number of salt lakes in the colony. The Gipps Land Lakes, which have a connection with the sea, are five in number, one of them being 90 miles long. South Australia covers an area of 915,000 square miles. The original area was 300,000 square miles, but in 1861 the great northern strip called "No Man's Land" was added. Its settlement occurred before that of Victoria. Of its vast territory, much is of little value; but the great scrub land in the far interior, which was considered for so long as useless and uninhabitable, has been found to be rich in minerals, and will eventually be a source of great wealth. South Australia is the least mountainous of any of the colonies. The highest peak is only 3000ft. The Murray is the only river of any note or size. There are some large lakes in the interior, both Eyre and Gardiner being over 150 miles long. The area of the colony is about 679,000 square miles, and it has a seaboard of 2250 miles. The Pacific Ocean, Torres Straits, South Australia, and New South Wales bound it. Its western boundary is long. 138° E. from lat. 9° to 29°. The Darling River takes its rise in Queensland, and makes a highway through New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia to Adelaide. Two ranges of hills, running transversely, and the river Darling, divide the colony into four districts. The mountains are not high, the greatest elevation being only 5400ft. There are few important rivers beside the Darling. Queensland is very rich in minerals, and within the last 10 years the mining interests have been largely developed. Its progress since 1859 has been a successful one with the exception of a short interval, when over-speculation produced serious commercial depression. Tasmania has an area of 24,600 square miles. It is between 40 and 45 degrees of latitude, and is removed from Victoria by about 24 hours of steam travel. It is a country of hills, and its climate is very equable and pleasant. It has a large number of rivers and several small lakes. Western Australia includes about one-third of the continent, or 978,300 square miles. Its length is about 1500 miles. It is bounded on the east by the meridian of 129 E. Only about one-twentieth of its area has been explored. For very long it was believed that the greater portion of the interior of the colony was a desert, but that idea has now exploded. However, there are large portions of Western Australia which have never been explored. Attempts though are being made now by the geographical societies to extend the explorations. There are few mountains, and the rivers are not many. The largest of the rivers is not more than 250 or 300 miles in length.

CLIMATE.

No climate is so much misunderstood as that of Australia. Because it is in the Southern Hemisphere people are apt to make the mistake of supposing that our climate is fitter for Hottentots than for Europeans. In the colony of New South Wales alone may be had nearly all climates. In the mountain district of Kiandra snow falls in the winter time, and the thermometer sometimes drops to eight degrees below zero. There the winter is much the same as in some of the western European countries. In the inland plains, however, the heat is very intense in the summer. The thermometer along the river Darling reads from 100° to 120° in the shade, and the average rainfall is only 12 to 13 inches per annum. The climate of Sydney is trying in the summer, but the winter weather is delightful. The mean heat of the metropolis is about 63°, or about that of Lisbon. The enervating effects of the Sydney climate are not felt in the interior, though the heat is much greater. The summer, however, is quite endurable, and there are many resorts which afford coolness and recreation. The very hot weather does not last more than about two months. The climate of Queensland is a very hot one, but even there, because of the dryness of the heat, it is not felt so much as might be imagined. The mean temperature of Brisbane is 69°, and the variations in the thermometer are not so great as in the other capitals. The Victorian climate does not differ much from that of New

South Wales, but the climate of the capital is more variable than that of Sydney, while being less enervating. Its mean temperature is 58°. South Australia is hotter than either New South Wales or Victoria. The mean temperature is about 65°. There is a mountain climate within three hours' ride of Sydney which is bracing and healthy, and a great many business people leave the city at the end of the week to spend their Sundays in the uplands. That the climate of Australia is a healthy one there is no possible doubt. People who have been troubled with lung disease live here when they can live nowhere else. The instances are many in which people have come to Australia for a short lease of life, and have got a very long one. The mean maximum temperature of Sydney is 80° in the shade, and the mean minimum temperature 45° in the shade. "Southerly busters" and thunderstorms are of frequent occurrence in the summer, and are not unwelcome as they help to clear the atmosphere. The summer season of New South Wales may be said to resemble very closely that part of Western Europe which lies between latitudes 41°-53°—55°-57°; and the winter season is much the same as that of Southern France, Italy, Spain, and Algeria. All the plants and flowers of the world will flourish outdoors in some part of New South Wales. The prevailing winds are cool, coming from the west and south in winter and from the north-east and west in summer. Altogether the climate of the colonies may be considered in most respects preferable to that of any other country in the world. Its drawbacks are far less than its advantages, and it certainly is a climate which favours the poor and the feeble.

EXPLORATIONS.

After the visits of the early navigators the first real attempts at exploration and discovery were made by Bass and Flinders, Flinders made a chart of his discoveries, and wrote an account of his voyages. In 1817 Oxley, the Surveyor-General of the colony at the time, was sent to explore the country in the direction of the Lachlan River. His opinion was that the country of the Lachlan was "for ever uninhabitable," and he held the same idea of the Macquarie River district. He also discovered and sailed up the Brisbane River for 50 miles. Allan Cunningham, an enthusiastic botanist, succeeded in opening up a country hitherto unknown. He discovered the fine pastoral lands of the Liverpool Plains and the Darling Downs. Then came Hume and Hovell, who set out to bring a party of convicts from Sydney to the Southern coasts overland, it being understood that if the journey were made successfully the convicts would be pardoned. The expedition, however, proved a failure. Captain Sturt, the most noted, perhaps, of the explorers, organised an expedition in 1828 to the Macquarie, but got little further than did Oxley. In 1829 he again started in company with a naturalist named Macleay for the Murrumbidgee and the Lachlan, and reached the Murray. Hume and Hovell had crossed the same stream years before. The next traveller was Major Mitchell. His attention was directed to the north-west and the Upper Darling, which river he reached in 1831. He made another expedition in 1835, and again in 1836 he started for the south, and explored the Murray, and named what is now known as Victoria "Australia Felix." In 1840 Count Strzelecki explored the region of Mount Kosciusko, and was the first to climb the mountain. He declared that gold existed in the ranges. The settlements at Adelaide and Melbourne grew very fast, and little by little knowledge of the country was extended. One of the most noted of the discoverers of the last fifty years was Eyre, who struck into the interior and got as far as Mount Hopeless. Here he changed his course, and made for Western Australia. It was a terrible undertaking, and he and his party endured fearful hardship. However, he reached King George's Sound at length. In 1844 Sturt made another expedition into the heart of Australia. He crossed the Grey Range and the Stanley Range, and came to the great sand plains. There he, with his party, had to remain the summer with the heat 130° in the shade. Poole, who was the surveyor of the party, died. Sturt got within 150 miles of the Tropic of Capricorn, and was then obliged to turn back. On his way he discovered Cooper's Creek. In 1844 Leichhardt explored the northern part of New South Wales and the southern district of Queensland. He travelled from Sydney to the Gulf of Carpentaria, and explored on his way the rivers Fitzroy, Dawson, Isaacs, Mackenzie, Burdekin, Mitchell, and the Gilbert. In 1847 he made another attempt at exploration, which was not so successful, and in 1848 he organised a third one, and his last, for he and his party were never heard of again. In 1848 Mitchell explored portions of Queensland, and discovered the Culgoa and the Warrego rivers. The same year Kennedy was sent to explore Cape York Peninsula. He landed at Rockingham Bay, and travelled toward Cape York; but, when only a few miles from his destination, he was killed by the natives. Of the 13 who went with the expedition only three survived. In 1856 Gregory went in search of Leichhardt. He did not find him, but he explored the courses of two rivers, the Victoria and the Roper. In 1860 Burke and Wills started on their expedition to the interior. This was the largest and most complete expedition that had started for the North. It was arranged by the Royal Society. Burke was leader, and afterward Wills, an astronomer, became second in command. At Menindie, Burke and Wills left half the expedition behind, and pushed on. At Cooper's Creek they waited for Wright, but he did not come, and so Burke pushed on towards the Gulf of Carpentaria. He left four men and some camels and horses to wait his return. They reached the Gulf and started back, only to find on arriving at the depôt that the party left in charge had started but a few hours before. They started for Mount Hopeless, but did not reach it, and they returned to Cooper's Creek. There, after great hardship, both Burke and Wills died, and King, their companion, who survived, found refuge with the blacks. Search parties were sent out, and at last King was found. In 1862 Stuart made the journey across the continent. In 1873 Warburton crossed the continent from east to west. In 1874 Forrest, a Government surveyor, crossed from Western Australia to the telegraph line, and in 1876 Giles did the same. There still remains about a million square miles of land in the West to be explored. The same indomitable courage which moved those whose travels we have here recorded will no doubt fill others, and we may expect in the next 10 years to have no blank spaces on our map.

THE ABORIGINES.

ORIGIN OF THE RACE.

The Australian race, which is rapidly disappearing with the progress of European settlement, is probably of great antiquity. Its origin is a question which is keenly debated amongst ethnologists. In certain respects the Australian aborigines resemble the Papuans, and a Papuan origin is attributed to them by some writers, who rely upon the fact that many customs and superstitions are the same in both races. But there are great differences as well as resemblances, while there is little if any similarity in the languages. The Australian natives are nomadic. They have no fixed habitations, but roam about from place to place, living upon animals, fish, and roots, only restricted in their wanderings by tribal boundaries. They never by any chance cultivate the soil, and their only shelter consists of a few sheets of bark made into temporary huts, which are erected one week and abandoned the next. The natives of the Pacific islands, on the other hand, cultivate the soil, build houses, live in settled villages, have a regular currency, and, generally speaking, approach much nearer to a state of civilisation than the Australian aboriginals. Wallace holds the latter to be distinct from the Papuans, and says that they are the survivors of an ancient and peculiar race, while Mr. A. W. Howitt suggests that the Australian race is formed by the admixture of some successful invaders, say from amongst the hill tribes of Deccan, with the original inhabitants. Recently, Mr. E. M. Curr, chief inspector of stock in Victoria, who has had large opportunities of observation, has published a book, in which he advances the theory that the Australian native is by descent a negro, crossed by some other race. He admits that his physical characteristics differ from those of the negro in some important particulars, but he shows that the customs, language, and in some cases the superstitions, of aboriginal Australia agree in a marked manner with those of negro Africa. The most striking point of resemblance is the language. With regard to customs and superstitions, it is found that some of them are common to the negro, the Papuan, and the Australian; but Mr. Curr points to the remarkable fact that, whereas the Papuan and the Australian languages differ from each other almost *in toto*, many of the words used by the Australian blacks are almost identical with those employed by the negroes. The theory of the African origin of our aborigines may be said to depend chiefly upon affinities of language. In some important respects the habits of the two races show differences as great as, if not greater than, is the case with the Australians and the Papuans. For instance, as the author of the theory points out, the African race has for a very long period led the settled life of the agriculturist, and has been used to rude forms of government, whilst the Australians have been wandering hunters, without government. Mr, Curr suggests, however, that the Australian aboriginal may have had his origin in some negro type before the negro race made its appearance in Africa, and the fact that the words and the customs found in the two continents at the present time are in every case more generally prevalent in Australia than in Africa has led him to the inference that the customs and languages of Australia resemble more those which used to prevail in Africa in past ages than those now existing in the latter continent.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Whatever may be the origin of the Australian race, the tribes throughout the continent are so much alike in physical characteristics, customs, arms, and language that all the writers agree in making them out to be of one common stock. On this point there seems to be no reasonable doubt. In colour, physique, and general mode of life there is little difference between the aboriginal of the tropics and the aboriginal of the temperate regions of Australia. The tropical savage is less clothed, fiercer, and more addicted to cannibalism than the southern tribes, but the race is essentially the same all over the continent. The Australian native, though called a black, is not sooty, but rather of a dark copper colour. His average height is less than that of the Englishman, but greater than that of the Frenchman; occasionally he attains magnificent proportions. As a rule, he is more lightly built and less muscular than the Englishman; he is more active, and his sight is keener, than that of Europeans. The nose is usually short, and depressed in the centre, though sometimes it is aquiline; the mouth is wide, and the lips are thicker than those of Europeans, but less thick than those of Africans; the teeth are large, white, and strong; the hair is abundant, long, and generally wavy, though occasionally quite straight; sometimes tinged with auburn, which is particularly noticeable about the moustache, beard, and whiskers, which are generally luxuriant. The Australian native has an erect and graceful carriage, and his movements are light and easy. In his savage state he shows great endurance, and recovers quickly from injuries which would prove fatal to most Europeans; but when he takes to the ways of civilisation he loses his hardiness, and is susceptible to complaints from which in the wild state he is free, particularly lung disease, which proves very deadly.

LAWS AND CUSTOMS.

There is no well-defined form of government amongst the aborigines. The head of the family rules as an autocrat. He may ill-treat or kill his wife without being called to account, he disposes of his daughters in marriage without any regard to their own wishes, and he decides whether the new-born baby shall be reared or destroyed. Infanticide is very common amongst the blacks—either from difficulty in obtaining food for the family, or from the trouble that would be experienced in moving a number of children about from place to place. If room can be found for the new arrival he is spared; if not he is strangled immediately. In all tribes there are some men who take the lead, but there seems to be no acknowledged chieftainship. When important matters affecting the general welfare have to be dealt with they are settled by a meeting of the tribe. The tribes keep within their own rudely defined territorial limits, but they associate to a limited extent with each other. Those who are not associated together, or have not established some sort of understanding, regard each other as enemies. Polygamy is common amongst the aborigines, and there is no limit to the number of wives; but ordinarily an Australian black does not possess more than two or three. In most cases marriage is wholly exogamous, that is to say marriages are only made outside the tribe;

in some instances marriages are made within as well as without the tribe. The blacks have a great horror of marriage between blood relations, and the union of cousins, and even second cousins, is forbidden. Marriage is not held to create relationship; the woman is always said to be of the tribe and class in which she was born; but the children belong to the tribe of the father. Some of the blacks are cannibals. Those in the tropics are confirmed man-eaters, but as a rule the tribes in the temperate regions only carry the practice so far as to eat small portions of the fat of a slaughtered foe as an act of revenge. In country settled by the whites the practice is given up at once.

WEAPONS.

The chief weapon used by the blacks is the spear, which is made of many sorts and patterns. For fighting purposes a heavy barbed spear is used, which is thrown by the hand; the lighter spears employed in hunting (and in fighting also in some cases) are propelled by the wommera, or throwing-stick. The heavy spear can be thrown with effect 70ft., and the light spear over 100ft. The boomerang, a wooden weapon in shape like a scimitar, without handle or point, is peculiar to the Australian natives. There are two kinds. One, which is used chiefly as a toy, can be thrown 100 yards or more and made to return to the thrower; the other, which is larger, heavier, and straighter, does not return to the thrower. It is used in war and for hunting purposes, and inflicts very severe wounds. Clubs and shields are used in great variety, and the blacks also make stone tomahawks, chisels, and knives, which are employed for cutting and trimming spears, clubs, and shields, and for stripping bark from the trees with which to make huts and canoes, nets, bags, baskets, and calabashes. Awls and needles, made from bones, and rugs of opossum and kangaroo skins are amongst the useful articles manufactured by the aborigines.

RELIGION AND CIVILISATION.

The Australian tribes have no religion and no god. They are intensely superstitious, and believe firmly in sorcery, to which they attribute every evil that happens to them. If a man dies from sickness, or falls from a tree and is killed, it is at once concluded that he has been bewitched by an enemy, and the massacre of an unoffending tribe is frequently the sequel. Although the Australian natives as a race are ignorant and degraded, they possess considerable intelligence. In all the colonies aboriginal stations have been established by the Government, or by missionary effort, and each station has its school. It is found that the black boy or girl masters reading, writing, and arithmetic more rapidly than the child of English parents; but being quick to forget, eventually the restraints of civilisation become irksome.

STATISTICS.

What the native population numbered when Australia was first occupied by the whites can only be guessed, but it must have been considerable. It is estimated that there are even now 20,000 aborigines in North Queensland, and as many more in the northern territory of South Australia, but we have no trustworthy data to go upon. According to the report of the Aborigines Protection Board of New South Wales, there were living in New South Wales, in October, 1886, 4893 full-blood blacks and 2741 half-castes, making in all 7634. The full-bloods had decreased by 469 during the year, while the half-castes had increased by 119. The aboriginal population of Victoria is under 1000. The number in Western Australia is uncertain, as a large portion of the immense territory of that colony is unexplored. But although the native may hold his own in the unexplored regions for a time his fate is sealed. As settlement spreads the black will give place to the white man. The experience of the past shows that the two races cannot exist together. The occupation of the land by the European settler deprives the aboriginal of his means of subsistence, and whether he fights or accepts the situation the result is the same. If he attacks the whites or preys upon their flocks and herds, he is shot down, and if he makes friends with the new-comer, his destruction is not less certain. The Australian natives, while made to profit by civilisation, are only too ready to copy the vices of the European, while the alteration in their mode of life makes them susceptible to diseases from which in their wild state they were entirely free. As settlement spreads, the aboriginals will give place to the white man, and their complete disappearance from the continent is only a question of time.

THE FAUNA AND FLORA OF AUSTRALIA.

FAUNA.

The animals which constitute the fauna of Australia comprise species which are amongst the oldest mammals known, and which cannot be met with in other portions of the world. Including carnivorous, herbivorous, and mixed feeders, they vary in weight from a few ounces to over a hundredweight. With the exception of the rodents, the seals of the coast, the native dog, and the bats, they are all marsupials, and are usually nocturnal in their habits, and for this reason nearly all our birds of prey are nocturnal also. The most representative is the kangaroo class. These animals, by means of long hind legs and a strong tail, move in bounds or long jumps, and with some of them a well-mounted horseman cannot keep pace. Amongst the smaller kinds are the wallaby, the pademelon, and the bandicoot. The platypus, or water-mole, is remarkable in that, whilst it is a warm-blooded animal and lays eggs, it also afterwards suckles its young. The dingo, or native dog, is killed by the settlers because of the destruction it creates amongst the sheep. In appearance it is something like a fox. It does not bark, but makes a dismal whine. It is generally of a yellowish colour, and will interbreed freely with the domestic dog. There is also a native cat. Wombats, the flesh of which is reputed to be palatable, burrow in the ground. The flying foxes are disliked on account of the mischief they play in fruit gardens. They are really large bats of a reddish colour. The smaller species, however, discard fruit, and are insectivorous. The opossum (phalanger) is plentiful; and there is likewise a flying kind, which is very similar to the squirrel. The native bear is a small stupid animal, easily caught in the daytime, when it is generally asleep and refuses to awake, and it is easily tamed. The echidna, or Australian hedgehog, is often met with, and small animals, such as water and bush rats and mice, abound in thousands. The bird tribes are very largely represented, there being

over 750 species; but usually, whilst they boast of magnificent plumage, good songsters are somewhat rare. The cockatoos, magpies, and butcher-birds can easily be taught to talk, and there are birds that are perfect ventriloquists, such as the atrichia, of which there are two species, the native skylarks, and the bell-bird, or mocker. Whilst one of these birds is whistling at your feet, you would fancy that it was several hundred yards away. The parrots are most numerous, including, large and small, some 60 kinds, and many are most handsomely feathered. The owls feed on small bush mice, and only make their appearance at night. The emu, which is very much like an ostrich, must be regarded as the representative bird of Australia. Its eggs are prized by visitors because of the readiness with which they can be embellished and worked up into ornaments, but since the blacks have retreated inland they have become so plentiful that the squatters destroy them by hundreds, the birds being disliked on account of the large quantity of grass which they eat and the injury which is thus done to sheep-farming. The Australian cassowary is found in the scrub of Queensland, and is one of the largest species of the genus known. It is heavier than an emu and has thick short legs; its wattles are green, blue, and black, which give it a handsome appearance. The bower birds are so called because of their building propensities. Gathering together sticks or bush, they push them into the ground, and thus make a bower or "playhouse" for themselves. With them are included the satin birds and the rent birds. There are three species of mould-raising birds which put together heaps of leaves, small sticks, debris, and sand. In the middle they lay their eggs; the heat caused by the fermentation hatches them, and the young are born with their wings so far developed that they can fly within 24 hours afterwards. The species include the megapode, the leysoa, and the talegalla or brush turkey. On the coast there are many kinds of seabirds, whilst inland game of various descriptions is met with, plover and quail, and ducks, geese, swans, and pigeons being plentiful. Reptiles are found on all sides, and scarcely need recapitulation. Many are repulsive in appearance, and apparently answer but little good purpose; but an exception must be made in the case of the tortoise, of which there are three or four varieties, and it is also worthy of mention that very large turtles are occasionally captured. There are snakes, both innocent and venomous. Amongst the largest is the carpet snake, which often measures between 14ft. and 15ft. It is prettily marked, and lives on birds and small animals, but its bite is not poisonous. In Queensland there are pythons which measure 20ft. The black and brown snakes'—of which there are several species—and the death-adder's bite is most deadly. These chiefly infest the warm parts of the country, but considering the population deaths from snakebite are rare. With regard to fish the coast of New South Wales is highly favoured, and they are not only present in abundance, but some of them are of excellent quality. The fish most appreciated are the schnapper, whiting, sole, flounder, and garfish. The schnapper is very fine eating, and specimens are often caught weighing up to 20lb. From the rivers we get the perch and several kinds of Murray cod, which are highly prized. It cannot, however, be said that use has been made of fish as a food to anything like the extent which might have been expected. Periodically much has been said and written on the subject; but the only thing which can be reported of the fishing industry is that, as yet, it is in its infancy.

FLORA.

Where cities, towns, and villages now stand, or where well-fenced sheep-runs exist, there was 100 years ago little else than bush. Tall and stately trees, small scrub, or dense undergrowth, existed as the character of the country varied. As with the fauna, so with the flora—botanists found specimens which were either entirely new to them, or which possessed characteristics differing from the species already known. Botany Bay was so named because of the wealth of the new specimens found there. The different parts of the coast, the mountain ranges, and the interior have plants confined to themselves. The coast is noticeable for the density of the vegetation generally and for bright dark-green foliage; whilst in the interior the forests are more open and are composed chiefly of eucalypts. What in the neighbourhood of the coast is called "bush" would in India be known as jungle. As a rule, Australian plants are not remarkable for their odour; but some of them have a most delicious scent. Our native plants are seldom or never used to beautify our gardens, yet, in Europe, they form some of the most charming exhibits in the flower shows, and are grown to such size and perfection that Australians can scarcely recognise them. This is more particularly the case with the epacrids, rutaceous and leguminous plants. Amongst the most noticeable vegetation of the colony are the palms, many of which, in the Illawarra district, attain a height of 130 feet or over. The best-known species, which the settlers termed "the cabbage-tree palms," are the Livistona australis and the Seaforthia elegans. There are not any palms beyond the mountain ranges, but magnificent tree-ferns are there found; and, whilst they are numerous all along the coast, it is in the district of the Blue Mountains that they reach perfection. Here the Alsophila australis and the Dixonia antarctia often reach 50ft. high. A peculiar feature of the tallest peaks of these mountains is that the trap forces its way through the rocks and forms a rich bed of soil at the top, wherein these ferns thrive luxuriantly. The stag's horn ferns (platycerium), which are remarkable as being true epiphytes, attaching themselves to trees or rocks, also grow to an extraordinary size, and specimens have frequently been found of over a ton in weight. The bird's-nest ferns (Neottopteris nidus), which are likewise very large, often form a feature in the landscape. Whilst many of our ferns are of great beauty, perhaps the most noticeable are the arborescent kinds, of which the principal is the alsophia. The whole of the family is very numerously represented, including some 200 species, and from tremendous trees they descend down to almost microscopical objects—such, for instance, as the xymenophyllum and the trichomenes. Unquestionably the great timber of the colony is found in the larger eucalypts and in the broad-leaved figtree. Some of the latter grow to enormous proportions. The prevailing types of the genus eucalyptus are the E. amyzdalina, usually called the messmate, the E. pilularis, blackbutt, and the E. resinifera, or red mahogany. Immediately allied is the red gum, or

"apple tree." The finest trees in the Northern districts are the Flindersia, commonly called the ash, and the Costanospermum, or bean tree. Growing generally within the coast is the far-famed red cedar, now, unfortunately, getting very scarce. It is one of the most durable and ornamental timbers known. Next to the cedar, for usefulness, are the various kinds of hardwood, being mostly eucalypts and myrtaceous trees. The Banksias vary in height from trees of good proportion to dwarf shrubs. They have a greenish-brown flower, and their leaves are peculiarly rigid. There are several species in the colony, the most noticeable being B. serrata, B. latifolia, and B. integrifolia. The turpentine tree (Syncarpia laurifolia) is one of the finest on the coast ranges, but is small about Sydney; and one peculiarity of its timber is that it is almost impossible to burn it. In the swamps can be found the melaleuca, a kind of tea-tree, and another most useful plant is the Similax glycyphylla, or native sarsaparilla. The undergrowth of the coast district is of a varied character, and no particular order of plants prevail. In the western country (interior) the mallee scrub or stunted eucalypt abounds. The bark of the acacia is used by tanners. The native olive (Elœcarpus cyaneus) has beautiful white flowers, whilst a common shrub is the "mock orange," which has flowers which are remarkable because of their strong, sweet smell. The Ceratopetalum gummiferum, which is locally known as the Christmas bush, grows wild, and can be found in abundance. The lillypilly and several of the Eugenia are located here, as also is the Xylomelum pyriforme, or "native pear." The "native rose" (Boronia serrulata) and similar varieties are amongst the attractive plants of the smaller flowering species. The most noticeable are the Crowea saligna, Correa speciosa, and Philotheca australis. Among the many interesting and beautiful specimens of the dwarf vegetation are the Epacideæ rustocea and smaller varieties of the leguminous plants, which include the Gompholobrium grandiflorum, Pullenæa flexilis, P. daphnoides, Dillwynia ericifolia, D. floribunda, and the Platylobium formosum. The Bauera rubioïdes, a small plant which bears a pink and white flower, is generally found growing near rocky places or close to water; and the "flannel flower" (Actimotus helianthi) or "Australian Edelweiss," which is found in sandy places, is of the parsley tribe. There are no true heaths in Australia, the Epacridaceæ take their place, and usually they contain an abundance of pretty flowers. Most common are the F. longiflora, E. pulchella, E. microphylla, E. paludosa, Lysinema pungens, and others. There are several classes of the Grevillea to be found, and in some instances they are cultivated. The "honeyflower" (Lambertia formosa) is so called because it bears a red flower full of honey. We have also a native currant (Leptomeria acida) and a native cherry (Exocarpus cupressiformis), There are two classes of orchids, the terrestrial and the ephytal, and to the latter belongs the well known rock lily (Dendrobium speciosium), so abundant on the rocks and trees about Sydney and along the coast. Most frequently to be found of the terrestrial variety are the species of Thelymitra, Caladenia, and Diuris glossodia; but the most attractive flower of this kind is, perhaps, the well-known rock lily, Dendrobium speciosum. Of wild flowers, there are many varied and beautiful kinds; but owing to the gradual destruction of our forests and the ravages of holiday-seekers, some of the rarest are fast disappearing. In the interior there are native grasses and herbs suitable for pasturage, but a large number comprise plants of the saltbush kind.

THE AUSTRALASIAN CAPITALS.

SYDNEY.

Sydney, the capital of the parent colony, New South Wales, was so named in honour of Viscount Sydney, who was, at the time of christening, in the Government of the younger Pitt. It is charmingly situated on the southern shore of Port Jackson, and was the scene, on the ever-memorable 26th of January, 1788, of the proclamation of British supremacy over Australia. It was here that Captain Arthur Phillip, R.N., who was sent out by the Imperial authorities to form a penal settlement, landed with his motley throng, which consisted of about 600 male and nearly 200 female prisoners. The first encampment was formed at the head of Sydney Cove, the choice of site having been determined by the existence of a stream of fresh water running through the locality into the harbour. For nearly half-a-century all the commercial business of Australia was transacted in or through Sydney, but the total amount in those days for the whole of the continent was scarcely a tithe of what is now done for New South Wales alone. Those responsible for the laying out of the city had no conception of what its future greatness would be, and as a consequence no adequate provision was made for its natural growth. Sydney occupies a peninsula, which, on its eastern boundary, from the south head of Port Jackson to the north head of Botany Bay is about 3 miles long. The city itself, which was incorporated in 1842, covers an area of 2670 acres. Its greatest length from north to south is 3 3-8 miles, and its greatest breadth from east to west 2 7-8 miles. The total length of streets is about 100 miles; they are generally narrow and irregular and have a somewhat old-fashioned appearance. The principal business thoroughfares, George-street and Pitt-street, however, contain buildings which for massiveness and beauty of architecture can scarcely be excelled. The new Post Office, for instance, is a splendid structure of the Venetian and Florentine order, colonnaded on two sides, and, with the exception of the granite columns, built entirely of Pyrmont stone. The Town Hall is another magnificent building, and, when completed, will, in point of public accommodation, be unsurpassed. Other buildings worthy of mention are the Colonial Secretary's Office, the Lands Office, the Public Works Office, the Museum, the Anglican and Roman Catholic cathedrals, the Jewish Synagogue, and the University; the various banks and public offices are generally built in a most palatial style. The Parliament Houses and the Mint, in Macquarie-street, are relics of a bygone age, and will eventually give place to buildings more worthy of the importance of the colony. The new hospital in course of erection will also be a great addition to the architectural beauty of Sydney, and it is hoped that new law courts will shortly replace the present unsightly structure. Government House, which is more picturesque than commodious, occupies a delightful position between Circular Quay and Farm Cove. The Botanic Gardens and the Inner Domain, adjoining, are beautifully laid

out; the reserves in the city occupy altogether about 800 acres. The water supply is obtained from the Nepean River. Nearly the whole of the metropolitan area is reticulated with water-mains. At present all the sewerage and drainage of the city are emptied into the harbour, but in the course of a few months the new Bondi sewerage system will be available, and then the contents will be emptied into the ocean, at a spot between the harbour and Botany Bay. The wharfage accommodation is extensive. It comprises a portion of Woolloomooloo Bay, the whole of Circular Quay, the greater portion of Darling Harbour, and thence, with a few breaks, around various inlets to Mort's Dock, the depth of water available being sufficient almost everywhere for vessels of the greatest draught. Sydney forms the head-quarters of the naval squadron stationed in Australian waters. Nearly all the outlying suburbs are reached by means of steam tramways, and those on the northern shore of the harbour are amply provided with ferry services. The climate of Sydney is extremely mild, the mean annual temperature being 62·6deg. The total population of city and suburbs, according to the last official records, is 346,758.

MELBOURNE.

Melbourne, the capital of Victoria, is situated on the northern bank of the Yarra River, between six and seven miles from its fall into Hobson's Bay. The city, indeed, extends to the south side of the river; but the land is flat and swampy, and, as a business centre, has little in common with the city proper. Melbourne, which was discovered about the middle of the year 1802, was named after Lord Melbourne; and Port Phillip, a portion of which is called Hobson's Bay, received its name from the first Governor of New South Wales. In 1803 Captain Collins arrived in port with a batch of convicts, intending to establish a penal settlement on the banks of the bay; but he formed such an unfavourable opinion of the locality that he abandoned the idea. In the same year Mr. Grimes, Surveyor-General of New South Wales, sailed up the river Yarra—the first trip, probably, made by a white man, and it appears, from the records available, that 32 years elapsed before the second white man went on a similar trip. The initial attempt at settlement was made by the Hentys, of Launceston, who in 1834 established a whaling station at Portland Bay; but in the year following John Batman formed a settlement on the western shore of Port Phillip, and Melbourne practically commenced its existence from that date. Melbourne begins at the head of Port Phillip, but the city boundaries, which enclose seven square miles of land, are some distance inland. The streets, which aggregate 100 miles in length, are straight, and run at right angles through the entire length and breadth of the town; the main thoroughfares are one chain and a-half wide, but narrow lanes alternate with them. The chief streets are Collins-street, Bourke-street, Flinders-street, Swanston-street, and Elizabeth-street, and all are accommodated with cable tramways. The most noteworthy public buildings are the Parliament Houses, the Treasury, the Law Courts, the University, the Public Library, the National Museum, the Town Hall, the Mint, and the two Cathedrals, the latter not being completed. Some of the banks, insurance companies, and woolbrokers occupy magnificent buildings, bluestone and freestone being the material mostly used. The Governor's residence, on the south side of the Yarra, is a large building, occupying one of the most elevated sites in the metropolis. The Botanic Gardens, which possess an area of 109 acres, are most tastefully laid out. The water supply is obtained from the Yan Yean reservoir, in a valley among the Plenty Ranges, a distance of 18 miles from the city. No system of sewerage exists in any part of the metropolis. The city of Melbourne, which was incorporated in 1842, is encircled by populous suburbs—some of them, indeed, are termed cities—the number of inhabitants ranging from 5000 to 26,000. Wharfage accommodation for vessels of heavy draught is provided at Williamstown and Sandridge, but vessels of lighter draught proceed up the Yarra as far as the Falls Bridge, and thus land their cargoes in the heart of the city. The climate of Melbourne is somewhat bracing, the mean annual temperature being 57°. The total population of Melbourne and the suburbs is estimated at 371,630.

ADELAIDE.

Adelaide, the capital of South Australia, is situated on the river Torrens, six miles from the Gulf of St. Vincent, with which it is connected by railway. The site was selected in 1836 by Colonel William Light, Surveyor-General and Commander of the Rapid, who named the city after Adelaide, Queen of William IV. In December of the same year Captain John Hindmarsh, R.N., arrived with immigrants, and entered into formal possession as first Governor. The city is built nearly in the form of a square, and occupies a delightful position on a large plain, hemmed in on the east by the Mount Lofty range of mountains, which are about five miles distant. The city of Adelaide was incorporated in the year 1842, its total area, exclusive of reserves, being 1042 acres. The city is divided by the Torrens River into two parts, the North and the South. The former is the residential portion, and the latter the chief commercial centre. The means of communication between the two divisions are ample, the river being spanned by four iron bridges. The streets, the total length of which is 80 miles, run at right angles. The handsomest thoroughfare is King William-street, which is two chains wide. Rundle and Hindley streets are the principal business thoroughfares, each being a mile long and a chain wide. Many of the public and private offices and buildings are of great architectural beauty, the Town Hall, the Post and Telegraph offices, the Government offices, Parliament Houses, &c., being especially noticeable. The Governor's marine residence is delightfully situated at Glenelg, and his country villa on the Mount Lofty Range is termed the Government farm. The public reserves are very extensive, the grounds known as "Park Lands," surrounding the Botanic Gardens, alone covering over 1900 acres; the total area of reserves, &c., amounts to about 2610 acres. The gardens are exquisitely arranged and kept in a beautiful condition. The water supply is obtained from two large reservoirs a few miles distant from the eastern portion of the city, every dwelling being connected with the mains. The horse tramways render the means of communication between the city and suburbs easy and pleasant. Port Adelaide occupies a low marshy position, and a bar at its entrance prevents large vessels entering from the Gulf of St. Vincent.

The annual mean temperature is 61·5 deg. The total estimated population of Adelaide and the suburbs is 127,000.

BRISBANE.

Brisbane, the capital of Queensland, is situated on the banks of the river Brisbane, which surrounds it on two sides. It was founded as a penal settlement in 1825, and named in honour of Sir Thomas M. Brisbane, the then Governor of Australia. In 1842 the establishment was abolished, and the country thrown open to free settlers. In the same year a steamer, belonging to the A. S. N. Company, visited Brisbane for the first time. The city of Brisbane, which is about 25 miles distant from the entrance to Moreton Bay, was incorporated in the year 1859. Its area is about 2000 acres, and the total length of streets is about 70 miles. The six principal streets are Ann-street, Adelaide-street, Queen-street, Elizabeth-street, Charlotte-street, and Mary-street, all running in a north-easterly direction. The thoroughfares are generally of good width, and the roads well made. The northern and southern portions of the city are connected by the Victoria Bridge, a magnificent iron structure, with swing openings for the passage of ships. Some parts of the city are 100 feet above mean sea level. Brisbane possesses many handsome and commodious buildings, chief among which may be mentioned the Parliament Houses, the Post-office, the Vice-regal lodge, the Museum, the Law courts, and the Town Hall. The more wealthy corporations and public companies, as well as private merchants, also occupy spacious and elegant offices. The wharfage accommodation is extensive, and ample for the requirements of the port. In the Botanic Gardens, which are tastefully laid out and well kept, tropical and semi-tropical trees grow luxuriantly. The water supply for the city is obtained from a large artificial lake in the ranges near the head of Enoggera Creek, about seven miles from the city, the area of the watershed being 7000 acres. A thorough system of drainage exists all over the city. The annual mean shade temperature of Brisbane is about 70 deg. The total population of the metropolis is estimated at 51,683.

PERTH.

Perth, the capital of Western Australia, is picturesquely situated on the Swan River, 12 miles above Fremantle. This portion of the colony was first taken possession of by Major Lockyer and a detachment of the 39th Regiment, in the year 1826, but no settlement worthy of the name took place until three years afterwards. In 1829 Captain Fremantle hoisted the British flag near the mouth of the Swan River, at a spot where Fremantle now stands. On the 12th of August, in the same year, a party of colonists from England, attracted by the offer of extensive grants of land, practically founded the present capital and commenced the work of colonisation. The first assignment of land in Perth was made on the 27th of September, 1829. In 1850 the colonists forwarded a petition to the Home Government to make Swan River a convict settlement. The authorities readily acceded to the request, and during the succeeding 18 years sent out no less than 10,000 convicts. In 1868, however, in deference to the unanimous wish of the whole of Australia, transportation from England was stopped. Perth was constituted a municipality in 1856, and created a city in 1880. The city is fairly laid out, and the streets are wide and regularly formed, the main street running east and west, being planted with trees for a distance of two miles. There are some imposing buildings in the city, the chief being the two Cathedrals, the Town Hall (built entirely by convict labour), Government House, and the Legislative Council Chamber. The mean annual temperature of Perth is 64 deg. The total estimated population, according to the latest official returns, is 5822.

HOBART.

Hobart, the capital of Tasmania, is situated on the west bank of the river Derwent, about 17 miles from the ocean, at the southern end of the island. It was founded by Colonel Collins, on the 19th of February, 1804, and, in honour of Lord Hobart, the then Secretary of State for the Colonies, was named Hobart Town. The second word was, however, for a long time considered superfluous, and a few years ago an Act of Parliament was passed to abolish it. Hobart, which is built on a succession of hills, occupies a sheltered position at the foot of Mount Wellington. The city, which was incorporated in the year 1857, contains an area of 1270 acres and possesses 36 miles of streets. The latter are wide and intersect each other at right angles. The chief thoroughfares are Elizabeth-street, Collins-street, Macquarie-street, Liverpool-street, and Murray-street; all the roads are excellently made, convict labour having been utilised to the utmost extent in the early days of settlement. There is a number of fine public buildings in the city, especially Parliament Houses and the Town Hall. Government House occupies a delightful position on the banks of the Derwent, and the Botanic Gardens, adjoining, are in the summer time a marvel of beauty. The chief reserves are the Domain, of 1000 acres, and the Royal Society's Gardens, of 25 acres. Water is obtained from springs on Mount Wellington, where it is stored in a large reservoir, and thence conveyed to the city and suburbs. The wharf and dock accommodation are ample, and probably in excess of requirements. Hobart is a favourite resort of Australian tourists, the mean annual temperature being only 55·41deg. The total estimated population of Hobart and the suburbs is 29,400.

WELLINGTON.

Wellington, the capital of New Zealand, is situated on the shores of Port Nicholson, an inlet of Cook's Strait, at the southern portion of the North Island. Up to 1865 Auckland held the premier position of capital city, but in that year the seat of government was transferred to Wellington on account of its central position. Wellington was founded by the New Zealand Company in 1840. The city has an area of 1100 acres and contains 37 miles of streets. The majority of the chief public buildings of the colony are located here, the most remarkable being the Government offices, which comprise probably the largest wooden structure in the world. Few of the public buildings or offices have any pretensions to architectural beauty, the liability of the island to earthquakes rendering it advisable to use as much wood as possible in preference to stone or bricks. The harbour is about six miles square, and the wharfage accommodation is very extensive. Horse

tramways are in use in the city. The mean annual temperature of the North Island is 58·3 deg. The total estimated population of Wellington, according to the latest available returns, is 25,945.

NOMENCLATURE.

THE MOTHER COLONY.

For one hundred years this colony contentedly carried the cumbrous name given to it at its birth to civilisation by Captain Cook, who saw, or fancied he saw, on the coastline, some resemblance to the south of Wales. The colonists were too intent at first at making a living, and afterwards on achieving wealth, to think of the more ambitious object of making a nation. So it did not matter much to them by what name they were called. But the approach of the Centenary begot many new aspirations, and foremost amongst them—at least in many minds—was the desire for a name of pleasanter sound and that would lend itself to the terminology of national life. The inventive genius of the colony exhausted itself over the selection, and Sir Henry Parkes stepped in, with the barren result that is now known far and wide.

THE YOUNGER COLONIES.

As for the younger colonies, three of them rejoice in names that are at once euphonious and easily handled. Victoria honours the Sovereign within whose reign she has sprung from a wilderness into a vigorous and wealthy State. Queensland is equally loyal, though perhaps not quite so easily turned round the tongue. Tasmania runs so smoothly in all its forms that, if the people owning it have little interest in the discoverer from whom they received the name, they ought at least to be grateful for their escape from being Dutched "Van Diemenslanders." New Zealand, named by the same discoverer, sounds pleasantly enough, though it is utterly devoid of significance to those most interested. The awkwardness of South Australia and Western Australia is at least redeemed by geographical fitness.

DISTINGUISHED ENGLISHMEN.

Earl Sydney, Lord Melbourne, Governor Brisbane, Dowager Queen Adelaide, Lord Hobart (Secretary of State for the Colonies at the time), and the Iron Duke were laid under contribution for the very fitting names of the chief cities. Nor is there much room for rechristening any of our principal ports. Earl Moreton, president of the Royal Society, had claims of strong friendship towards the discoverer for the honour of giving name to Queensland's great gateway, and Governor Phillip had an immeasurably stronger right in connection with the port of Melbourne. The Derwent is not unworthy of its Cumberland namesake, whilst Port Adelaide took naturally the name of the city it served. In connection with Port Jackson there is a striking example of the early creeping in of errors as to derivation. Until recently the honour of giving name to one of the finest harbours in the world was credited to an ordinary seaman named Jackson, who was supposed to have seen it from the foretopmast of Captain Cook's ship as it sailed by. It is pretty certain that somebody must have seen it under some such circumstances, for it is marked on Cook's chart. But it has since been discovered from the Admiralty records that nobody of the name was on Captain Cook's ship at the time, and that in itself seems fatal to the old derivation. Besides, it is known that Sir George Jackson, Secretary to the Admiralty, had greatly befriended Cook, and the natural and now accepted conclusion is that the name was given in his honour. Limits of space will only allow the barest mention of the West Australian port, named after Captain Fremantle; Carpentaria, after Captain Pieter Carpenter, a commander in the service of the Dutch East India Company; the Bay of Auckland, after Lord Auckland; Bass Straits, after the surgeon of that name, who first sighted the passage; and Torres Straits, after the lieutenant of that name serving under the Spanish de Quiros. The neighbourhood of Captain Cook's landing has tenaciously held to names of his bestowing—Suther and Point, after one of his seamen, who was buried there, Scarborough, Sandringham, and Botany Bay. But the last mentioned is an instance of the overwhelming power of association. The name had scarcely travelled over England till it became divested of all its floral beauty, and degraded to the lowest of all uses as a bogey with which to frighten refractory children. The names of distinguished Englishmen, and of many a well-known British landmark, have been reproduced on our older counties and towns and on our rivers and plains. Lord Hawkesbury was honoured at the discovery of the first river, though three separate discoveries of higher parts of the same stream later on led to the names Wollondilly and Warragamba (from the natives), and Nepean, after Sir E. Nepean, of the Admiralty, getting a share of the honour. Sir Robert Peel had also a river allotted to him, and the principal town on its banks, Tamworth, was called after his electorate. Earl Bathurst had his name borrowed for a river, a lake, a metropolitan street, and one of our principal inland towns; whilst Captain Cook, who opened the door to the whole territory, has had a port, a ward of the city, a whole county, and a river, which is only distinguished by his discovery of it, called after him.

THE EARLY GOVERNORS.

The early Governors came in for the lion's share of the honours of nomenclature. Governor Phillip's memory rests not only on the great port already referred to, but on a street, a ward, and a county. Captain Hunter owns a county, a river (whose former name of "Coal River" gave place out of pure regard to his claims), a street in Sydney, and the principal thoroughfare of Newcastle. Governor King has not only furnished the name of a county, but of our principal cross street, and doubtless many a hard-pressed debtor has blessed him for a King-street to "go up." Captain Bligh is remembered at least by the street and county bearing his name; and as for Governor Macquarie, the difficulty is to turn the eye in any direction without seeing traces of the peculiar architecture of his time, to say nothing of the aristocratic street, the city ward, the county, the river, and the very beautiful lake, all doing devotion to his name. Sir Thomas M. Brisbane has the usual honours of street, ward, and county, and has this added above all that his name is on the capital of Queensland. Sir Charles Darling goes on for ever, though a little sluggishly at midsummer, in the magnificent river in the west of the

colony; he is thought of again in the not at all magnificent harbour in the west of the city; and his name is associated with some of the richest pastures of Queensland. Governor Bourke has a street, a ward, a county, a town, and a monument. Sir George Gipps has a street and a ward named after him in Sydney. but his governorship is chiefly recalled by Gipps Land, which includes some of the richest parts of south-eastern Victoria. When our nomenclature is pursued further down the history of settlement, many curiosities are met with. For all new places names had to be found from one or other of three sources—importation, native nomenclature, or—most meagre of all—the inventive genius of the settlers. Amongst the imported names not yet mentioned, there were good and bad selections. Some of the best are—Newcastle, for our principal coal district; Maitland, Grafton, Clarence, Hastings, Inverell, Liverpool, Goulburn, Albury, Milton, Camden, Paddington, Waverley.

NATIVE NAMES.

Our attitude to native names has been something like our treatment of the natives themselves. We have been too intent on the work of our own settlement to spare either appreciation or humane feeling for the poor aborigines. Yet many of their names are beautiful and appropriate. It would be simply impossible to improve upon such names as Illawarra, Kiama, Arrawatta, Killara. Fortunately we can point to "Manly" as an instance of our recognition of good qualities in the original owners of the soil, though even this has been threatened with disuse in favour of the borrowed name New Brighton. Our contemptuous treatment of native names might find some show of excuse if we substituted better ones. But what can be said for such attrocities as Trunkey Creek, suggested by æsthetic association with an abnormally-nosed shepherd; Tom Ugly's Point (corrupted from the native "Wogerly"); our Devil's Pinches, and Pinchguts, Dirty Butter Tracks, and Dough-boy Hollows; our Cow, Cockatoo, Larry's, and Bluegum Flats; our Vegetable, Felled Timber, and Saucy Creeks; our Go-cups, Snaphooks, Keepits, and Puddledocks; and, worst of all, our Vincent's Holes and Hell Holes! As a point in our favour, it must be noted that we have not gone far amiss in calling places after our own names. Beyond a Wentworth, Lawson, Blaxland, Hay, Robertson, and Parkes, there has been little development in this direction, always excepting the wide range of toadyism to be suspected in the naming of the very primitive little village of Smithfield. Credit may also be taken for such names as Rosehill, gracefully surrendered for the native name Parramatta; Greenhills, which had to give place, through building transformations, to Windsor; Moss Vale, Waratah, Erina, and Emu.

THE PRESS.

EARLY VENTURES.

The growth of Australia has been almost synchronous with the growth of the Press. For many years—almost a century, indeed—before the settlement upon the shores of Port Jackson, the newspaper was known in England through various periodical productions. The *Morning Chronicle* was published in 1769, the *Morning Post* in 1781. It was not till 1788, however, that a newspaper which stood on firm ground sprang into existence. In that year the London *Times* was first published, although it had existed for three years before under the title of the *Daily Universal Register*; so that the colony of New South Wales and the most important newspaper in Great Britain are of precisely the same age. The *Times* very speedily demonstrated the possibilities of power which lay in the Press even in that early dawn of its existence, though few indeed of the statesmen or pressmen of that time could have dreamt of the mighty proportions to which the power of the Press was to grow in these latter days of its prosperity. It was not long before the rulers of the infant colony of New South Wales perceived the importance of the Press as a factor at any rate in the diffusion of information, if not in the formation and direction of opinion. Fifteen years after the foundation of the colony the *Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* appeared; so that in celebrating the Centenary of New South Wales we are only 15 years short of the centenary of the establishment of the Press in Sydney. This first print was, as might be expected, a very faint foreshadowing of the greatness of its successors. It was printed by George Howe, a Creole, to whom the Government paid £60 a year for the work, and was the official organ of the Government. It lasted 40 years, not without its own small ambitions, one of which was to appear as a daily. A copy of it at the present day is rare enough to be regarded as a literary curiosity. The *Government Gazette*, issued in 1832, took its place as the Government organ, a position it has ever since occupied. Tasmania followed the example of New South Wales in 1810, when the *Derwent Star* first made its appearance on the literary horizon. This interesting little pioneer paper was printed by one George Clark, who on account apparently of differences among the proprietary, three years afterwards, in 1813, founded an opposition paper called the *Van Diemen's Land Gazette*, which three years afterwards again was followed by the *Hobart Town Gazette*, produced by Mr. Andrew Bent; it lasted nine years and then suddenly collapsed. The next colonial paper appeared on the 14th October, 1824, with the auspicious title of the *Australian*, and under the distinguished management of William Charles Wentworth, afterwards so signally celebrated in connection with the progress of the colony, and Dr. Wardell, an English barrister who joined Wentworth in the enterprise, and who was to meet his end later on at Petersham at the hand of an assassin. In the same year Sir Thomas Brisbane had granted liberty of the Press to New South Wales, and the opportunities for vigorous and independent utterance afforded by this boon were freely used by the young and able conductors of the new paper. The *Australian* was followed by the *Monitor* in 1826, conducted by Edward Smith Hall. In 1827, the free speaking of the new papers proving distasteful to the ruling powers, General Darling and the Council passed "An Act for preventing the mischief arising from printing and publishing of newspapers of a like nature by persons not known, and for regulating the printing and publication of such papers in other respects, and also for restraining the publishers from the publication of blasphemous and seditious articles." After sustaining

an unequal warfare with the Government for a short time the *Australian* and the *Monitor* finally succumbed to the pressure of Government fines and imprisonments. In 1829 two new papers were started in Tasmania, the *Launceston Advertiser* and the *Cornwall Press*.

In 1831, on April 18th, the *Sydney Morning Herald* first appeared, under the title of the *Sydney Herald*; it was published by Messrs. Ward Stephens, Frederick Michael Stokes, and William M'Garvie, the first proprietors. Shortly after its appearance Dr. Lang founded and edited the *Colonist* with marked ability, several times earning for himself the distinction of condemnation for libel. The *Atlas* followed in 1844, and numbered among its staff of contributors such puissant pens as those of the late William Forster, Sir James Martin, Robert Lowe (Lord Sherbrooke), and Mr. R. Windeyer. This paper is chiefly remembered for its bold and able opposition to Sir George Gipps. In the decade succeeding 1837 quite a number of newspaper ventures appeared, including *Bent's News*, in 1837; the *Weekly Register*, 1843-6; the *Shipping Gazette*, 1843-60; *Bell's Life in Sydney*, established in 1845, and incorporated with the *Sydney Mail* in 1872; *Heads of the People*, 1847-9; and the *People's Advocate*, in 1848. The *Sydney Mail* was established in 1860, at the suggestion of the late Mr. Charles J. Fairfax, who was impressed with the fact that at that time no weekly journal was published for country readers. The form of the *Mail* was afterwards altered to suit the convenience of subscribers, and an illustrated supplement was added. The artists' and engravers' work is equalled only by the best illustrated journals in England. The departments of the *Mail* embrace a wide area, and the squatter, farmer, sportsman, and domestic circle find a large portion of its contents, extending ordinarily over 52 pages, and occasionally to 56, devoted to their interests. The *Shipping Gazette*, published by the proprietors of the *S. M. Herald*, on the establishment of the *Sydney Mail*, was incorporated in that journal. The *Empire* appeared in 1852, and was conducted till 1858 with conspicuous journalistic ability by Mr. (now Sir Henry) Parkes. In 1858 it stopped, but resuming in 1859 under the proprietorship of Messrs. Hanson and Bennett, it was published up to 1874, when it was finally discontinued. The *Evening News*, into which the *Empire* merged, was started by Mr. Bennett in 1867, and the *Town and Country Journal*, a weekly newspaper, from the same office, in 1870. In 1853 the *Illustrated Sydney News* appeared. The *Echo*, an evening paper, founded in 1875, has continued to improve, and contains the latest intelligence up to the time of publication. Its columns are made attractive by being supplied with news, original articles, and other matter, depending chiefly upon its own resources, and not upon the news found in the morning papers. The *Sydney Daily Telegraph* was started in 1879. Towards the latter end of 1887 appeared the *Australian Star*, an evening newspaper, in the interests of the protectionist party in New South Wales.

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

The *Sydney Morning Herald* is the oldest daily newspaper in Australia, and the journal whose progress has been most identical with that of New South Wales, having first appeared, as has been previously mentioned, in 1831, under the title of the *Sydney Herald*, and as a weekly paper. In 1833 it was issued as a bi-weekly published on Mondays and Thursdays; in 1837 it was advanced to the position of a tri-weekly paper, issuing on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and in 1840 it appeared as a daily. In the same year the late Hon. John Fairfax, M.L.C., and the late Hon. Charles Kemp, M.L.C., became the proprietors. In 1853 the latter's interest was purchased by the Hon. John Fairfax, who admitted his eldest son, the late Mr. Charles John Fairfax, into partnership. In 1857 Mr. James R. Fairfax, second son of the Hon. John Fairfax, became a partner, and the *Sydney Morning Herald* has since been published by the firm under the title of John Fairfax and Sons. On the decease of the late Mr. C. J. Fairfax, his brother (Mr. E. Ross Fairfax) was admitted as a partner. Recently, Mr. C. B. Fairfax (son of Mr. J. R. Fairfax) has become a member of the firm. The *Sydney Morning Herald* has always obtained the best available literary talent in the colonies, and, added to this, has taken advantage of the passage through the colonies of such men as Archibald Forbes and George Augustus Sala to obtain special articles for its columns. The telegraphic arrangements of the *Herald* provide for the almost immediate reception of important news from all parts of the world. Some 13 years ago its foreign correspondence was first established, and special correspondents are now maintained in the most important centres of civilisation in the world. Special correspondents have also represented the paper on important occasions, and representatives of the *Herald* were present at Tonquin, at Bulgaria, in the Soudan, and at Samoa, to afford special descriptions of the progress of events. Its correspondent during the Russo-Turkish War was Mr. M'Gahan. The appliances for printing the *Sydney Morning Herald* have kept pace with the newspaper press of the old world. It began with the old-fashioned Albion press—then a primitive hand machine; the next was a machine made in Sydney expressly for the *Herald*, the one-cylinder Napier and the one-cylinder Brown. These two have since done duty in other parts of Australia. Later on, Mr. John Fairfax, when on a visit to England, ordered two double-cylinder Cowper's, with steam engines. Thus came the first printing by steam power. Enterprise in printing continued by the importation of Hoe's rotary four and six cylinder machines, which were superseded by the modern appliances now at work in the establishment of John Fairfax and Sons, for the production of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, the *Sydney Mail*, and the *Echo*. The motive power consists of four steam engines and four gas engines, the latter being most in use, the former being held in readiness in case of emergency. Four Hoe and Co.'s web-printing and folding machines, one Victory web-printing and folders, with special machines and appliances for the production of illustrated papers. The papers are printed from stereotype plates, the apparatus for moulding and casting of which are of the most modern invention. Thus the firm may fairly take credit for keeping in advance in the mechanical progress of newspaper enterprise. The number of pages contained in the *Herald* ranges from 10 to 26, according to the pressure upon its columns.

OTHER NEW SOUTH WALES JOURNALS.

The *Tribune* is the weekly paper issued from the offices of the *Daily Telegraph*, and is illus-

trated. The *Bulletin* is an illustrated weekly paper combining political and society news. Sunday newspapers, though common enough in other countries, were unknown to Australia until very recently, when two Sunday journals appeared almost simultaneously, and are now published in Sydney every Sunday morning. Religious papers have long been published in Sydney. For many years the *Australian Churchman* was an exponent of the views of the Anglican Church in Sydney, but has latterly ceased publication. The *Freeman's Journal* is a long-established representative of the Roman Catholics. Another organ of similar views is the *Nation*. The *Presbyterian* is an advocate of the Presbyterians, and evangelical (undenominational) religion has an organ of its own in the *Christian World*. The *Record* is published in the interests of the Church of England. The *New South Wales Independent* is the organ of Congregationalism; and the *Baptist* represents the Baptist denomination. The *Weekly Advocate* is the recognised exponent of the Wesleyan Church. The *Protestant Standard* is a vigorous free-lance journal, unconnected officially with any Church. Freemasonry has an organ in the *Freemasons' Journal*. The remainder of the metropolitan publications are devoted to trades and professions; agricultural, medical, shipping, commercial, mercantile, licensed victualling, and theatrical interests. Country journalism is remarkably active in New South Wales; there is not a town of importance throughout the colony which does not possess at least one paper, and the number sometimes ranges from one to five and six. Among provincial papers of importance are the *Maitland Mercury*, the *Goulburn Herald*, the *Bathurst Free Press* and the *Times*, the *Newcastle Chronicle* and *Herald*, the *Dubbo Dispatch*, the *Wagga Wagga Advertiser*, and the *Albury Banner*. Certainly if a profusion of journals and general journalistic activity are any reliable index of popular intellectual briskness and literary appetite, there are few countries in the world which approach Australia in this respect. As a rule, the country papers reach a creditable standard of merit in tone and ability; some of them bear favourable comparison in these respects with the metropolitan papers. Many of the suburban papers circulate largely in the city as well as in the district in which they are printed. The total number of country and suburban papers in New South Wales is 150, a number which is constantly increasing. If a new gold or silver mine is discovered, the enterprising printer, who sometimes adds in his own person the position of editor, turns up with his plant almost as soon as the miner has his battery erected, and the fortunes of the paper fluctuate with those of the field. If that is permanent, the paper is bound to be so; if the field is easily worked out, the paper shares its fate and perishes for lack of clients. The agricultural and pastoral districts, however, afford permanent support to the papers published within them, some of which are of large size and in the possession of considerable resources. Other papers pass an existence which is a perpetual struggle against extinction; but in the end perseverance and the increase of population enable them to triumph.

JOURNALS OF THE OTHER COLONIES.

The neighbouring colony of Victoria is also remarkable for the number and character of its journals, metropolitan and provincial. In 1838 Mr. John Pascoe Fawkner made the first attempt at newspaper publication in Melbourne. The *Melbourne Advertiser* was the name of this novel effort, which consisted of a sheet of foolscap in manuscript, 32 copies of which were circulated. This crude effort was continued for two months, when the arrival of some newspaper requisites enabled Mr. Fawkner to bring his paper out in type. It is rather painful to learn that on account of neglecting to comply with the existing press laws this auroral publication was suppressed, and before it could be again published the field was "jumped" by a rival paper, the *Port Phillip Gazette*. The pioneer editor, however, entered the field, and a fierce competition ensued between the two papers. Interesting as these records are of early colonial journalism, they can only be glanced at. Both these papers, together with the *Daily News*, went as tributary streams to swell the power of the Melbourne *Argus*. This, the most important paper in the southern capital, was first published in 1846. After a somewhat languishing existence for a few years, the gold discoveries in Victoria, which gave such an impetus to the progress of that colony, performed a like service for the *Argus*. The *Age* was first published in the middle of the golden days of mining in Victoria, in 1854. The Melbourne *Daily Telegraph* has been published since 1869. The *Melbourne Herald* was started as a morning paper, but was afterwards transformed into an evening publication. The *Australasian*, a weekly, is issued from the *Argus* office, which also publishes the *Sketcher*, an illustrated monthly paper. The *Leader*, also a weekly paper, and the *Illustrated Australian News*, an illustrated monthly, are issued by the *Age* proprietary. A considerable number of religious and miscellaneous journals is published in Melbourne. The total number of suburban and provincial papers published in Victoria is 160.

The *Moreton Bay Courier* was the first paper published in Queensland, issuing as a four-page weekly. It is now the *Brisbane Courier*, a leading daily paper. The *Daily Observer*, an evening paper, is published in Brisbane by the same proprietary. The *Brisbane Telegraph*, another evening daily, founded in 1872, is one of the most widely circulated of Queensland papers. The *Queenslander*, a well-known weekly journal, issues from the office of the *Brisbane Courier*. The *Week*, a somewhat similar journal, is published by the company which owns the *Brisbane Telegraph*. The *Queensland Figaro*, a satirical illustrated weekly, and the *Queensland Leader*, an illustrated paper, are also among the weekly journals published in Queensland. The Queensland provincial journals are numerous and important, numbering almost 60 journals scattered over the wide extent of the colony.

The *South Australian Register* occupies the curious distinction of having been in existence before the colony from which it takes its name, the first number having been printed in London under a different title in 1836, just previous to the departure for the colony of its first Governor and instalment of colonists. It is now known as one of the foremost colonial daily papers. The *South Australian Advertiser*, a morning daily, has been published in Adelaide since 1858. The *Express* and the *Evening Journal*, two daily evening papers, also appear in Adelaide. The *Observer* and

the *Chronicle* are two weekly papers issued respectively from the offices of the *Register* and the *Advertiser*. The usual number of religious and miscellaneous weekly and monthly prints is published in Adelaide, and scattered through the colony are something over 20 provincial papers.

In Tasmania the *Launceston Examiner* is the oldest paper, and, after the *Sydney Morning Herald*, perhaps the longest established in Australia, having first appeared early in 1842 as a weekly. Since 1877 the *Hobart Town Mercury*, established in 1855, has been a leading Tasmanian daily, having absorbed no less than five separate publications in its upward course. A third daily paper, the *Telegraph*, is published at Launceston every evening; and the *Tasmanian News*, another evening paper, at Hobart. The total number of papers published in the island colony is 12.

Three daily papers are published in Perth, the *West Australian*, the *Morning Herald*, and the *Daily News*. The remaining papers published in Western Australia are weeklies, and altogether 12 papers are published in that colony.

In New Zealand, since the *Bay of Islands Advocate* appeared in 1840, the progress of journalism has been almost phenomenal. It has proceeded by leaps and bounds. Altogether 132 papers are published in New Zealand, no less than 43 of which are dailies.

THE GOOD OLD TIMES.

The above is a rapid review of the progress of the Australian Press within the century. As we have said, there is not a town of importance throughout the whole of Australasia which does not possess a newspaper of its own, and the colonial settlement in which a paper, however humble and unpretentious, is not published must be small and insignificant. In our large cities journals are brought out whose mechanical resources and staff of writers entitle them to rank side by side with the greatest London papers, many of which they equal, if not surpass, in circulation. Looking at the complex and perfect machinery which is called into requisition to bring out our great newspapers at the present moment, one looks back with something like a smile to the time when the *Daily Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser*—a copy of which unambitious sheet may be seen by the curious any day at the Museum in College-street—was the sole precursor of the powerful Australian Press of to-day. It is with something akin to incredulity, too, that one hears, in these days of the ubiquitous railroad and the world-traversing cable, of the struggles between the newspapers, not much more than 30 years ago, to obtain the first news from the long-expected vessels from home. The necessities of those times required the maintenance of a whaleboat, with a crew of sturdy sailors, in which the representatives of this journal went for miles outside the Heads to achieve the coveted feat of climbing up the side of the incoming vessel and obtaining the home news first. This struggle was continued at the other end of the continent when the telegraph first connected Sydney and Glenelg. In the same way, in the gold era of Victoria, the Melbourne *Argus* maintained a storeship in the Bay, on which a reporter lived, with a cook, a steward, and a crew of 14 men, for the express purpose of being rowed out to the home vessels, and obtaining his budget of news. The reporter is not called on to undergo such thrilling experiences to-day. They belong to a past—a return to whose crudities the advancement of science, here as elsewhere over the world, has rendered impossible. The path of the press in these lands must be still onward and upward. We may fairly say that the Australian people may be congratulated that in but few instances has the press of these colonies been marked by impurity of tone or by baseness of motive. As we indicated at the outset of this review. the Centenary of Australia marks also the centenary of the establishment of the London *Times*, with which the Press as an institution of the civilised world began.

THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE PRESS.

Looking back over the past century, what a notable career of triumph the Press has achieved. It has brought the light to millions of homes throughout the world, and has destroyed the shackles in every community in which it has been allowed to raise its potent voice without restriction. Entirely a growth of modern civilisation, without it that civilisation would have been shorn of half its triumphs. With few exceptions, and those exceptions in certain directions only, the voice of the Press has always been raised on behalf of the liberty and the amelioration of suffering humanity, and in fearless defiance of tyranny and injustice. The best way to conceive of the power and ability of the Press is to imagine, if that is possible, what the world would be without it. It is not too bold an assertion to make, that kings may fall, dynasties change, and Parliaments perish, but the Press stands on firm and solid ground, and can only perish with the civilisation which called it into being, and which it has done so much to increase and perfect. One of the greatest masters of the English tongue — Newman — has expressed his astonishment at the literary excellence and great ability of the contributions to the newspaper press. This is not so remarkable, however, when it comes to be remembered that the contributions to every great journal are the product of the carefully sifted talent of the communities in which they exist. In respect to the literary character of the Australian Press, it is not overbold to say that it falls nowhere short of that of other countries. The future of the Press in these lands must be one of advancement. Still will it attract to its ranks thoughtful and cultured men; its blows will ring out on the armour of injustice, corruption, and ignorance; and its endeavour will be for nobler manners, purer laws, till in the beneficent consummation of things is brought about that "Parliament of man and federation of the world" which at present is only the far-off vision of the poet.

POPULATION.

When Captain Arthur Phillip, on January 26, 1788, landed on the shores of Sydney Cove, and formally laid the foundation of the future Australian Empire, the total number of colonists is said to have been 1030; nearly 700 were convicts, the rest being officers, marines, women, and children. After the lapse of 100 years, the population of the Australian colonies is approaching 4,000,000 souls. It will be interesting to notice briefly the steps by which this marvellous progress has been attained. In its inception the colony of New

South Wales can scarcely be said to have contained within itself the materials for rapid growth; the character of the population and the inequality of the sexes were elements antagonistic to quick development. To the convicts the colony must have appeared as a prison, from which they were only too anxious to escape. But the wisdom of the authorities in the early days was directed towards counteracting this feeling, and endeavours were made to induce genuine settlement on the soil. Encouragement was given to marriage, and grants of land were made to industrious couples, but, nevertheless, for many years the natural increase of the population was slow, and the increase in numbers was due chiefly to the arrival of fresh convict ships. The records of those early days were imperfectly kept, but it is computed that when Governor Phillip returned to England in December, 1792, the population of the colony, including Norfolk Island, which was then a dependency, did not exceed 3500 souls. In January, 1793, the first batch of free settlers, mostly farming men, arrived in the Bellona. They settled first at Liberty Plains, but afterwards migrated to the Hawkesbury. Henceforward the stream of free immigration continued to flow, though at first very slowly and in an intermittent manner. When Governor Hunter left the colony in September, 1800, the population numbered 5547 persons, not including 961 in Norfolk Island. Governor King ruled the colony next, and at the expiration of his term, in 1806, the population was estimated at about 9000, of whom 7200 were in New South Wales. Governor Bligh remained in office only about three years, and during his rule the colony continued to advance in population; but the number of persons in the colony at the conclusion of his Governorship has not been left on record.

In the meantime settlement had been going on in Tasmania. The first party of settlers landed in that island in 1803. It consisted of 21 persons, of whom 10 men and six women were convicts. In the following year another party arrived, consisting of 13 officers, 44 marines, and 367 convicts. In 1805 the settlers at Norfolk Island abandoned that place, and settled in Tasmania. It was not until the year 1821 that the first free immigrants arrived at Hobart Town. Tasmania, or Van Diemen's Land, as it was then called, was considered as part of the colony of New South Wales, being governed by a Lieutenant-Governor, subordinate to Governor Macquarie. This viceroy several times caused "musters" of the population to be made, or in other words took a rough census. In March, 1810, the total population, including Tasmania, consisted of 11,590 persons. In October, 1821, the number had increased to 38,778. During the Governorship of Sir Thomas Brisbane, Tasmania became a separate colony, the number of convicts in the island then being nearly 6000. When Governor Brisbane left the colony at the end of 1825, the population of New South Wales alone was estimated at 33,675 persons. During the next six years, while Governor Darling ruled, the colony continued to increase steadily in population. The first regular census was taken by order of this Governor, in 1828, and the number of colonists was found to be 36,598. In 1831, when Governor Darling returned to England, it had mounted up to 51,155. During the rule of Governor Bourke the census was taken twice—in 1833, when the population numbered 60,794; and in 1836, when the number had increased to 77,096. No less than 1621 immigrants arrived in New South Wales during 1836, of whom 808 were assisted by the State. Sir Richard Bourke left for England in 1837, and in the end of that year the population was estimated at 85,267 souls.

Transportation to New South Wales came to an end in 1839, during the rule of Governor Gipps, who succeeded Sir Richard Bourke, in 1838. The total number of convicts sent to this colony from its foundation to the arrival of the last convict ship, the Eden, in November 1839, was 59,788; 51,082 were males and 8706 females. Transportation to Van Diemen's Land was continued until 1853, up to which period 67,655, convicts had been sent to that island; 56,042 were males and 11,613 females. From that period to 1868 convicts were sent to Western Australia alone, that colony having received 9718, all males. Western Australia, it may be mentioned, was the third colony of the Australian group in point of formation. The first settlement on the westward coast was made in 1825, but it was not until 1829 that the colony of Western Australia was proclaimed. In 1830 the colony possessed 850 inhabitants, and the number had doubled in 1834. The colony of South Australia was not founded until 1836. The first settlers arrived there in July of that year, and the colony was proclaimed in December. At this time settlement had already commenced in the Port Phillip district, and in November, 1836, the population consisted of 186 males and 38 females.

INCREASE OF IMMIGRATION.

The rule of Sir George Gipps, which lasted from 1838 to 1846, was marked by a great increase of immigration to the colony. In the year 1841 no less than 23,200 immigrants arrived, the largest number in one year during the whole of the colony's history. Of this number 8548 went to Port Phillip, which was still a portion of New South Wales. The population of the colony at the end of 1841 amounted to 149,669 persons. At the end of 1846 it had increased to 196,704, and the same rate of progress continued during the term of office of Sir Charles Fitzroy, until the year 1851, when the memorable discovery of gold precipitated Australia into a nation. The separation of the Port Phillip district and its erection into the colony of Victoria took place the same year; nevertheless at its close the population of New South Wales alone numbered 197,068, and at the end of 1854, when Sir Charles Fitzroy retired, the number had mounted up to 251,315. It is computed that nearly 60,000 immigrants arrived in the colony during this Governor's term of office. During the rule of his successor, Sir William Denison, the northern part of New South Wales was formed into a separate colony under the name of Queensland. This occurred in the year 1859. At the end of 1858 the population of the colony numbered 342,062; at the end of 1859 the population of New South Wales alone, after the severance of Queensland, amounted to 336,572 persons. At the end of 1860, just before Sir William Denison's departure, the number had reached 348,546. Sir John Young became Governor of New South Wales in 1861, and at the end of that year there were 357,978 inhabitants of the colony, of whom 201,574 were males and 156,404 females. When Sir John retired, at the

end of 1867, the population had increased to 444,709, 243,131 of whom were males, and 201,578 females. Lord Belmore, who succeeded to the Governorship, remained in office until early in 1872. At the end of the previous year there were 282,846 males and 234,912 females in the colony, or a total of 517,758. A census of all the Australasian colonies had, however, been taken in February of the same year, and this gives us an opportunity of comparing the population of the whole of these colonies, and of ascertaining the grand total. Victoria headed the list with 731,528 souls, 401,050 being males and 330,478 females. New South Wales came next, with 503,981, 275,551 of whom were males and 228,430 females. The next in order was New Zealand, the European population of which numbered 256,393, of whom there were 150,336 males, and 106,037 females. It is computed that there were at the same time 37,502 Maoris in New Zealand. South Australia stood fourth on the list, with 185,626 persons, 95,408 being males and 90,218 females. Queensland came next, with a population of 120,104, consisting of 71,767 males and 48,337 females. The colony of Tasmania numbered 101,785 people, of whom there were 53,911 males and 47,874 females. Last of all came Western Australia, the population of which was only 25,353, being 15,565 males and 9788 females. The grand total of white population in the whole of Australasia was thus 1,924,770, of whom the males numbered 1,063,608 and the females 861,162.

Sir Hercules Robinson commenced his rule as Governor of New South Wales in June, 1872. At the end of that year the estimated population stood at 535,219, of whom there were 292,015 males and 243,204 females. At the conclusion of his term of office, in March, 1879, the estimated population at the close of the previous year stood at 671,888, of whom 365,625 were males and 306,263 females. At the end of 1879, a few months after the arrival of Lord Augustus Loftus, the figures had increased to 386,926 males and 322,533 females, or 709,459 in all. The census of all the colonies was again taken in February, 1881. The results showed that while the colonies still stood in the same order as in 1871 with regard to population, the rate of increase had been so great in New South Wales that it was easy to foresee that she would before long outstrip her neighbour Victoria. The actual results were as follow:—Victoria had a total population of 862,346, of whom there were 452,083 males and 410,263 females; New South Wales contained 751,468 persons, 411,149 being males and 340,319 females; New Zealand had 489,933 inhabitants, exclusive of 44,097 Maoris, and of the European population there were 269,605 males and 220,328 females. South Australia had a population of 279,865, of which number there were 149,530 males and 130,335 females. In Queensland the population numbered 213,525 altogether, 125,325 being males and 88,200 females. The population of Tasmania amounted to 115,705 persons, 61,162 being males and 54,543 females. In Western Australia the number had increased to 29,708, including 17,062 males and 12,646 females. The grand total for the whole of Australasia was 2,742,550 persons, 1,485,916 being males and 1,256,634 females. Lord Augustus Loftus left the colony near the end of 1885. At the close of that year the estimated population of New South Wales was 527,533 males and 430,381 females, or 957,914 persons in all. No census has been taken since 1881, but the returns for 1886 have been carefully estimated by Mr. Coghlan, the Government Statistician, and by making due allowance for unrecorded departures and other elements of disturbance he gives the estimated population of the Australasian colonies at the close of that year as 3,426,562 persons, 1,860,812 being males and 1,565,750 females. Victoria still held the premier position; but, whereas in 1881 she had 110,878 inhabitants more than New South Wales, in 1886 her majority had fallen to 1077. The relative positions of South Australia and Queensland had changed. The last-mentioned colony stood fourth on the list, while South Australia had fallen back to the fifth place. The actual figures for the several colonies are as follow:—Victoria, 1,003,043, of whom 531,452 were males and 471,591 females; New South Wales, 1,001,966, of whom 551,343 were males and 450,623 females; New Zealand, 589,386, of whom 317,646 were males and 271,740 females; Queensland, 342,614, of whom 201,024 were males and 141,590 females; South Australia, 312,758, of whom 162,980 were males and 149,778 females; Tasmania, 137,211, or 73,323 males and 63,888 females; Western Australia, 39,584, of whom 23,044 were males and 16,540 females.

Mr. Coghlan estimates the population of the Australasian colonies on the 31st December, 1887, to have been as follows:—New South Wales, 1,044,000 (approximately); Victoria, 1,035,943; New Zealand, 603,787 (exclusive of 41,828 Maories); Queensland, 359,059; South Australia, 315,000; Tasmania, 140,711; and Western Australia, 44,582, making a grand total of 3,543,032 souls.

The density of the population of Australia, compared with its area, is computed at 1 person to every square mile. America has 6 persons to the square mile; Africa has 17; Asia has 46; and Europe 87. It has been computed by Mr. Hayter that the area of increase of the population of Australia is 42 per cent. in every decade. At this rate the population in 1901 should equal 5,678,029; 50 years afterwards it should be 32,782,290; and in the year 2001 it should be no less than 189,269,663.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

HISTORIC VIEW.

Captain Arthur Phillip (1788-92), first Governor of New South Wales, was a man of decision of character tempered with humanity. The fleet, consisting of H.M.S. Sirius and Supply, six transports having on board 600 male and 200 female prisoners, and three store ships, arrived in Botany Bay on 18th and 20th January, 1788. A regular form of government was at once established, and Lieutenant Philip Gidley King and a small party were despatched to colonise Norfolk Island. In 1791 the second fleet arrived, bringing out the New South Wales Corps, raised in England for service in the colony. At the end of 1792 Captain Phillip resigned, owing to ill-health. He received a pension of £500 a year, and died in 1814.

Captain John Hunter, R.N. (1795-1800), commenced the practice of allotting convicts as servants to the settlers. The first school building and the first place of public worship were erected. Coal was found at Newcastle and Bulli; and many important discoveries along the coast and around Tasmania were made. Captain Hunter embarked for England in September, 1800; he was afterwards promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral, and died at an old age at Leith, Scotland.

Captain Philip Gidley King, R.N. (1800-6), who had served under Captain Phillip, had evidently but a low idea of the capabilities of the colony, and left things to take their natural course. Bushrangers committed fearful atrocities. A grant of 5000 acres of land was made to Mr. John Macarthur to facilitate sheep-breeding, and settlements were formed at Newcastle, Hobart Town, and Port Dalrymple. In 1803 *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* was established, and in 1806 there was a calamitous flood in the Hawkesbury River. Captain King's administration was, on the whole, unfortunate for the colony; but the difficulties of his situation were great. He died on 3rd September, 1808, at Lower Tooting, Surrey.

Captain William Bligh, R.N. (1806-8), was a man of very contradictory character, and raised feelings of opposition which ended in revolution, the military class suddenly making him a prisoner. Major Johnston assumed command as Lieutenant-Governor of the colony. Captain Bligh was given command of H.M.S. Porpoise, and sailed for Tasmania. Upon the arrival of Lieutenant-Colonel Macquarie he returned to Sydney and was received with honours. In 1811 Major Johnston was tried by court-martial and was cashiered, and Captain Bligh was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lachlan Macquarie (1810-21) brought from England instructions to remove from power those who had usurped the Government. His era was the commencement of prosperity. He constructed 276 miles of roads, including one across the Blue Mountains, and erected a large number of public buildings. He established townships at Windsor, Wilberforce, Castlereagh, and Liverpool, and settled many families of emancipated convicts on small farms. He favoured land and marine discovery, and tracts of land in the interior, now rich agricultural and pastoral districts, were opened up. He died in England, much regretted, in 1824.

Major-General Sir Thomas Brisbane, K.C.B. (1821-25), brought with him a high reputation as a soldier and a man of science; but he entrusted the details of government largely to inferiors. This was the era of free immigration, and grants of land were made to immigrants in proportion to the capital they brought. Convict labour was assigned to them, and the penal settlements were gradually broken up. The Monaro Plains were found, and the journey of Hovell and Hume from Lake George to Bass Straits was made. Allan Cunningham, the explorer, found a passage from the upper part of the Hunter district to the Liverpool Plains; and the Brisbane River—on the banks of which the capital now stands—was traced to its source. Trial by jury in civil cases and the freedom of the Press were established; and Van Diemen's Land, or Tasmania, was formed into a separate colony.

Lieutenant-General Sir Ralph Darling (1825-31) instituted a Land Board to regulate the granting of land, and caused the construction of a large number of roads. A sheep and cattle mania, during which large stocks were purchased, was followed by a three-years' drought, during which time many people were ruined. A system of water supply was carried into effect, and a general post office was established. The Sydney College and the Australian College were founded. The first steamer was built in the colony; and the shipment of horses to India was commenced.

Major-General Sir Richard Bourke (1831-7) was a man of superior intellectual attainments. He introduced the system of selling Crown lands by public auction, passed liberal measures for the promotion of general and religious education, and improved the constitution of the Courts of Justice. The colony of Victoria was discovered, and in 1836 a regular Government was established. A British Resident was also appointed to New Zealand. General regret was expressed at his departure, and a bronze statue was erected to his memory near the Domain.

Sir George Gipps (1838-46) was a Peninsular veteran, and was distinguished for great oratorical powers. The establishment of large banks, and loan and trust companies brought about a great monetary crisis, ending in almost universal failure. The practice of boiling down the carcases of sheep for tallow was commenced. In 1842 a Constitution Act for the better government of New South Wales was passed, and a Legislature of one House and 36 members was established. New Zealand ceased to be a dependency of New South Wales; and the Sovereign sanctioned a petition for making Port Phillip a distinct and separate colony. Leichhardt entered on his explorations and lost his life. The Clarence River was met with; Gipps

Land was discovered, and an extensive knowledge of the country about the Gulf of Carpentaria was obtained. Sir George Gipps died a few months after his return home in 1847.

Sir Charles Augustus Fitzroy, K.C.H. (1846-55), held office during a time that was remarkable chiefly for a vigorous anti-transportation agitation and for the discovery of gold. The four colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, and South Australia formed a league to secure the discontinuance of transportation, and were successful. In 1851 Victoria was formally separated from New South Wales, and in 1853 a bill was passed establishing two deliberative Chambers —a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly. The first sod of the first Australian railway was turned by the Governor's daughter, a steam-postal service was established, and the inauguration of the Sydney University took place.

Sir William Thomas Denison, K.C.B. (1855-61), had been previously Governor of Tasmania. In 1855 the confirmation of the New Constitution was announced, and he was reappointed as Governor-in-Chief, his position being changed from that of a servant of the Administration in England to that of the representative of her Majesty. A Parliament under the system of responsible government was formed under Mr. (afterwards Sir) Stuart A. Donaldson. In 1858 a new Electoral Act was passed, creating vote by ballot and instituting manhood suffrage. Telegraphic communication between Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide was established, and in 1859 Moreton Bay was formed into a separate colony under the name of Queensland.

Sir John Young, Bart. (1861-67), had been formerly Secretary for Ireland. The Felons' Apprehension Bill being passed, bushrangers, who were causing much trouble, were executed or sentenced to imprisonment. Sir John Robertson's Land Bill was agreed to, and Mr. (now Sir Henry) Parkes and Mr. Dalley were appointed as lecturers to Great Britain with the view of promoting immigration. Ecclesiastical affairs generally assumed a more settled form, and the Public Schools Act became law. His Excellency left behind him lasting expressions of friendship and goodwill.

The Right Honorable Edward Richard, Earl of Belmore (1868-72), was a member of her Majesty's Privy Council. During the first year of his Government H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, who was on a visit to the colony, narrowly escaped assassination at the hands of O'Farrell, the Fenian. His Excellency made tours of the South-western, the Western, and Northern districts, and in 1871 opened the first Intercolonial Exhibition in Prince Alfred Park. At the close of 1872, in consequence of the failing health of Lady Belmore, he resigned and returned to England.

Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, Knt., G.C.M.G. (1872-1879), was a man of great ability, and no Governor ever enjoyed more popularity. He completed the annexation of the Fiji Islands to Great Britain upon satisfactory terms to England, and also to Thakombau, the reputed king. As the result of an intercolonial conference, the ocean mail service was reorganised. In 1876 New South Wales was represented at the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, and the victory of Edward Trickett on the Thames secured for this colony the rowing championship of the world. His Excellency left Sydney in March, 1879, to assume the Governorship of New Zealand.

The Right Hon. Lord Augustus Loftus, C.B. (1879-1885), resigned the post of Ambassador at St. Petersburg in order to accept the Governorship of this colony. He had had upwards of 42 years' work in the diplomatic service in various countries of the European continent. He was received here with marked cordiality from all classes of society. One of his first public acts was to open the Sydney International Exhibition of 1879, and in April, 1880, he formally declared it closed.

The Right Hon. Lord Carrington, G.C.M.G., our present Governor, assumed office on the 11th December, 1885, and is one of the most highly-esteemed and popular men who have yet represented the Sovereign in New South Wales.

PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT.

THE EARLY YEARS.

The colony of New South Wales, now a self-governing community in the fullest sense of the term (compatible with the recognition of Imperial supremacy in matters touching Imperial interests), began its history as "a Crown colony of the severest type." Between the foundation of settlement here and the passing of the Imperial Statute that gave our Constitution the force of law there was an interval of 67 years, which may be divided into three periods. During the first, lasting from 1788 to 1824, almost absolute powers of government (subject to the control of the Home authorities) were vested in the Governor of the day. During the second, which extended from 1824 to 1843, the Governor acted with the advice of a nominated Legislative Council, at first consisting of seven members, and afterwards of 15. During the third period, from 1843 to the close of 1855, the affairs of the colony were in the hands of a mixed Legislative Council. This at first consisted of 36 members, viz., 12 nominated by the Crown, and 24 elected by £200 freeholders or occupiers of dwelling-houses of £20 annual value. The elected members were required to hold as a qualification a freehold of the clear value of £2000, or the yearly value of £100. In 1850 an Imperial statute was passed providing for the separation of the district of Port Phillip and its erection into the colony of Victoria. The qualification for electors in New South Wales was then reduced to a £100 freehold, or a £10 household or leasehold, or the holding of a pastoral license. By the same statute provision was made for constituting Legislative Councils on a similar basis in the colonies of Victoria, Van Diemen's Land, South Australia, and (subject to the condition that a two-thirds majority of the householders should petition for it) in Western Australia also. In later years, bicameral legislatures, with responsible government, were set up in all these colonies (except Western Australia) and in the new colony of Queensland. But no two of the constitutions that regulate the new order of things agree at all points. Reverting to New South Wales, and to the three periods referred to, it was of the first that Wentworth expressed his belief that this colony was the only province of the Empire, exclusively inhabited by Englishmen, "in which there was not at least the shadow of a free government, as it possessed neither a Council, a House of Assembly, nor even the privilege of trial by jury." In the second period there was,

perhaps, the shadow, but there was nothing more. In the third there was enough of the substance to whet the appetite of the colonists. It is not surprising that for years preceding the attainment of free government under the new Constitution the cause of popular liberty was fought for with persistence, and that elements of bitterness were infused into the struggle.

THE PREPARATION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The mixed Council did good work in its day. It contained men of standing and of capacity. Party feeling was not absent. The very constitution prevented that. But there prevailed a sense of dignity, an elevation of tone, and a recognition of reponsibility that at present, under a system to which the title of "responsible government" is technically applied, are not always conspicuous. It was in the mixed Council that the draft of our present constitution was prepared. A committee was appointed, and the work was done *con amore*. In the course of the proceedings some obnoxious provisions were proposed. The Legislature was to consist of two Chambers, and the idea was to create an hereditary titled aristocracy to supply members for the Upper House. But an influential agitation directed principally against these provisions arose out of doors. Public opinion even then made itself felt. When the bill as drafted by the committee came before the Council in committee for consideration, the aristocracy provision was struck out. It was also agreed that the first members should be appointed for five years, after which life appointments were to be made, unless the law were altered in the meantime. The bill was read the third time in December, 1853, and being reserved by the Governor was sent home under the charge of Mr. Wentworth, who had taken a foremost part in the movement, and Mr. E. Deas-Thomson, the Colonial Secretary.

THE CONSTITUTION BILL IN ENGLAND.

The bill underwent some slight alteration in England, for in certain respects it trenched upon the province of Imperial authority, and might have led to difficulties with other colonies. In the main, however, it was left unchanged. One of its defects was cured by a special provision of the Imperial Act which was required to enable the Queen to assent to the measure. But for that provision, the colonial Parliament would have had no power to amend the Constitution, except in one or two specified particulars. The Imperial Act, with the Constitution appended as a schedule, reached the colony in October, 1855, and on the 24th November the new order of things was formally inaugurated by Governor Sir W. T. Denison, the old Council having been dissolved in the meantime.

FEDERATION.

The committee by whom the original draft of the Constitution was prepared expressed in its report a strong opinion in favour of the creation of a federal assembly for the colonies. This idea was not embodied in the bill. The attention of the Imperial authorities was, however, given to it, and the Secretary for the Colonies, in his despatch accompanying the Constitution, notified their judgment that the time was unsuitable for carrying it into effect.

THE NEW REGIME.

The proclamation of the new Constitution of the colony was soon followed by the measures necessary for the nomination of a Legislative Council and the election of a Legislative Assembly under it; and the first Parliament under responsible government met on the 22nd May, 1856. The Parliament created by the new Constitution consisted of two Houses, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly; the former nominated by the Crown, with a Crown-appointed President; the latter elective, with a Speaker elected by its members from amongst themselves. The Council was composed of not less than 21 members, of whom not more than one-fifth might be persons holding office of profit under the Crown. No property qualification was named. The Assembly consisted of 54 members, none of whom, except the then recognised members of the Ministry, or other Ministers, not being more than five, who might be specified by proclamation in the *Gazette*, could hold office of profit under the Crown. The members of the Government at the time were the Colonial Secretary, the Colonial Treasurer, the Auditor-General, the Attorney-General, and the Solicitor-General. The electors were required to be either owners of a freehold of £100, £10 householders, occupiers, or leaseholders, persons paying £40 a year for board and lodging, lodgers paying £10 per annum, persons in receipt of a salary of £100 per annum, and holders of a pastoral license. Persons qualified to be electors were qualified to be members, with the exception of ministers of religion, who were declared ineligible.

THE CONSTITUTION AMENDED.

By a special provision in the Act no bill altering the number or apportionment of members of the Assembly or the constitution of the Legislative Council could become law unless it were carried by majorities of two-thirds of the full number of members in each House. During the first general election a strong feeling disclosed itself in favour of the substitution of an elective Upper House for the nominated one, and a stronger feeling for the repeal of the "two-thirds clauses" which stood in the way of the change. The latter took effect before three years had passed; but, although the way was thus cleared, and several attempts have been made by the introduction of bills to alter the constitution of the Legislative Council, it still remains as at first. A change under the Constitution has, however, taken place. The first members were nominated for five years. In the absence of an amending Act, they have since the five years been appointed for life.

In the case of the Legislative Assembly, some important changes have been made. Electoral Acts were passed in 1858 and 1880, reducing the franchise and increasing the number of members. Six months' residence in an electorate prior to the collection of the electoral roll now entitles an adult to have his name upon it. The non-resident, freehold or leasehold, qualifications are retained, and provide multiple votes according to the number of electorates wherein they are held. The number of members, which had previously been increased, was, by the Act of 1880, raised at once to 108. But provision was also made to give an additional member to any electorate when its electoral roll presented a certain increase in the number of names. Thus, where one member had been returned, two were to be returned after the electors numbered 3000, where two had been returned there were to be three after the number reached 5000.

and for three there were to be four when the number was 8000. This system was intended to obviate the frequent changes in the distribution of the representation which the movements of population might otherwise seem to call for. But in practice it has produced an inconveniently rapid increase in the number of members. There are already 124; and a much larger increase would overtax the resources of the country and make the Assembly unmanageable. A change in this matter is foreshadowed. The Constitution has also been amended at some other points. By an Act of our own Parliament in 1884 the number of office-holders who may sit in the Assembly has been increased so as to provide for enlargements of the Cabinet. By an Act of the Imperial Parliament, in 1873, the colonies were permitted to make differential tariff agreements between themselves — a proceeding which was expressly prohibited by the original Constitution. The provision disqualifying ministers of religion for election to the Legislative Assembly was repealed in 1858. The duration of the Legislative Assembly, originally limited to five years, was reduced in 1874 within a limit of three.

NOMINATED AND ELECTED COUNCILS.

We have already remarked that no two of the constitutions of the colonies are in agreement. In New South Wales and Queensland the Upper Houses are nominated. In Victoria and South Australia they are elected, but under different conditions. The rival principles have thus been tested side by side. It would be difficult to offer any positive opinion as to which has worked out the better results, because in each colony peculiar influences have been brought into play and different conditions have prevailed. In Victoria, where originally the elective Upper House rested upon a narrow class basis, disputes with the Assembly were protracted and severe and seriously prejudicial to the public interest. Since the Constitution was amended and the foundations of the Council were broadened, the two Houses have worked well together. Here, although there has always been a current of opinion in favour of making the Council elective, the earlier experience of Victoria has had a restraining effect. Those who recognise the desirability of strengthening the Council by giving it elective responsibility and popular support perceive also that the benefit might be purchased at the price of liability to deadlocks. The chief argument urged in defence of nomination has been the elasticity it provides. The value of that principle was tested here in one way some 27 years ago, when the Governor of the day—Sir John Young—was persuaded to appoint a large number of members at once for the purpose of overpowering the opposition to a particular bill. Through the peculiar circumstances of the time, the movement underwent defeat. The Governor, however, was censured for his action by the Imperial authorities, and it may be doubted whether any ordinarily discreet representative of the Crown would now give his assistance to a similar attempt. The elasticity of the nominated Council has since then generally been shown by its readiness to yield to pressure and to discontinue its resistance to any measure approved by the Assembly when there is evidence that it is approved by the country also. There is reason, however, to fear that the Council has a tendency to compound for a too great readiness to yield where questions of gravity are at stake, by showing a determined front on points of minor importance.

THE COUNCIL AND THE ASSEMBLY.

The Constitution of Victoria expressly provides that the Council may reject money bills, but may not amend them. The constitutions of New South Wales and Queensland simply provide that money bills shall originate in the Assembly. Is this a distinction without a difference? Here the Assembly has always claimed for itself the exclusive rights as to money bills exercised by the House of Commons. The Council has uniformly contended that, under the Constitution, it has, by clear implication, a right to amend; and it has exercised that right more than once. No very serious difficulty has yet arisen out of this difference of view. Amended bills have been laid aside by the Assembly, and others meeting the Council's suggestions have been introduced in their place. In Queensland a dispute upon this point was referred by consent to the Privy Council, and the award was favourable to the Assembly's claims. The knowledge of that fact will probably prevent any similar reference being made from this colony; but the news was received here at a time when a corresponding dispute was going on; and the manner of its reception justifies the expectation that our Legislative Council will not be deterred by this opinion from acting as before upon its own views of right.

PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE GOVERNOR.

We have referred to the censure upon Sir John Young for lending the authority of the Crown for the support of a party to the destruction of the reasonable independence of the Upper House. In Victoria, during a conflict between the two Chambers, the Governor, Sir Charles Darling, displayed a spirit of partizanship, and was recalled. These cases illustrate a principle in the government of these colonies which has not at all times been clearly recognised. The Governor, as the representative of the Crown, exercises certain powers, and discharges certain functions, which appertain to the Crown in England. But the Governor is also a servant of the Crown, appointed by commission, and acting under instructions. His position, therefore, differs from that held by the Crown in England. Whilst "the Crown can do no wrong," its representative can do wrong, and may be called to account for it by the Crown—or, in fact, by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The advisers of the Crown in the colony are responsible to Parliament for the advice they give; but this does not relieve the Governor of his responsibility to the Imperial authorities. In some cases—as in deciding for or against the execution of a capital sentence—he is expressly required to act according to his own deliberate judgment, even if it be contrary to the advice of his Ministers. The same principle regulates his action when a dissolution is asked for, and in some other critical emergencies.

THE WORKING OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The system of government brought into operation in 1856 is (with few modifications in addition to those indicated above) still in force. During the 32 years 13 Legislative Assemblies have been elected. The average life of the twelve Parliaments preceding the one now in existence has been 2 years 4 months and 18 days. The shortest was the second, which lasted for 1 year

and 19 days. The longest was the fifth, which lasted 4 years 9 months and 22 days. No Parliament has been allowed to expire by effluxion of time. Of the 62 gentlemen who sat in the first Assembly, either as original members or in seats that had been vacated before its close, only 20 (so far as our present information goes) are still alive. Within the same period 23 Ministries have been formed and have passed away. The 24th is now in office. The average life of a Ministry has been less than a year and a-half. The Ministry with the shortest life was that formed by Sir John Robertson in 1885, which lasted from December 22 of that year to February 25 of the following year. The longest was that of Sir Henry Parkes, which lasted from December 21, 1878, to January 4, 1883, four years and fifteen days. The introduction of the new order of things involved the formation of a new Ministry. The officers of the Government under the old *regime* held their places under a tenure incompatible with the new principle of responsibility to Parliament. Mr. Stuart Alexander Donaldson was charged with the duty of forming the first responsible Ministry. Its composition was as follows:—Mr. S. A. Donaldson, Colonial Secretary; Mr. T. Holt, Colonial Treasurer; Mr. (now Sir) W. M. Manning, Attorney-General; Mr. John Bayley Darvall, Solicitor-General; Mr. George Robert Nichols, Auditor-General and Secretary for Lands and Works; and Mr. W. C. Mayne, representative of the Government in the Legislative Council. The present Ministry consists of Sir Henry Parkes, Colonial Secretary; Mr. J. F. Burns, Colonial Treasurer; Mr. Thomas Garrett, Secretary for Lands; Mr. John Sutherland, Secretary for Public Works; Mr. B. R. Wise, Attorney-General; Mr. James Inglis, Minister for Public Instruction; Mr. W. Clarke, Minister for Justice; Mr. C. J. Roberts, Postmaster-General; Mr. Abigail, Minister for Mines; and Mr. Julian Salomons, Q.C., Vice-president of the Legislative Council and representative of the Government in the Upper House.

Many laws have been passed, and many of them have after a few years been repealed or amended. We have become familiar with the ebbings and flowings of the tide in legislation. In 1861 Parliament passed an Act to limit Chinese immigration; in 1867 it was repealed. Since then the policy of restriction has been reverted to. A Civil Service Superannuation Act was passed in 1864; in 1873 it was repealed. In 1884 a new system of superannuation, combined with classification and graduated increases of salaries, was established. Two years afterwards the latter part of the arrangement was brought to an end, and now the superannuation is threatened. For a course of years the tariff was light and simple. In 1865, under the pressure of a deficit, ad valorem duties were introduced. In 1873 they were abolished. In 1886 they were revived in conjunction with a number of specific duties, so large that hardly anything could enter the port untaxed. Last year the ad valorem duties were repealed, and the tariff was otherwise simplified and lightened. The land law has undergone considerable changes, and may still be regarded as in a state of unsettlement; but this subject is treated at length elsewhere. In other matters the course of legislation has not shown so much fluctuation. In connection with electoral and Parliamentary questions, the steps taken have been in the one direction. The same may be said of the relations between State and Church. First, grants for public worship were prohibited; next, the aid given to Denominational schools was limited, and afterwards withdrawn; and last, the funds derived from the clergy and school estates were appropriated to purposes of education. But amidst the mass of general legislation it is not difficult to discern the intermittent tracks of the reformer in Acts passed in the interests of deserted wives and children; to reclaim and provide for destitute children; to protect the property of married women; to establish juvenile reformatories; to provide for and regulate divorce, giving equal rights to the wife and the husband; to place real property in a position corresponding with that of personal property in cases of intestacy; to facilitate the administration of justice by means of District Courts; to place the law of bankruptcy on a sound foundation for the protection of creditors and honest debtors and the exposure and punishment of fraud; to introduce Torrens' system of land transfer; to establish Post-office Savings Banks; to encourage life insurance; to make employers liable for accidents to workmen in their employ; to legalise trades-unions; to consolidate the criminal law. Better things might probably have been done; but in view of what has been done, our wisdom lies in striving for better things in the future.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

ORIGINAL SYSTEM OF PATRONAGE.

Before the Constitution Act came into force the Secretary of State had practically absolute patronage of the principal appointments in the Civil Service of this colony, and by a schedule to 13 and 14 Vic., c. 59, the Civil list was fixed at £45,000, with £2500 for pensions. But by the Constitution Act, which came into force on the 24th November, 1855, patronage was taken away from the home official, and it was enacted that the appointment to all public offices under Government which should thereafter become vacant or be created should be vested in the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, except in the case of those officers who on political grounds were liable to retire and certain minor appointments. A sum of £3500 annually was appropriated permanently for pensions to superannuated officers, but this sum was not applicable to pensions for officers appointed since 1855.

A SUPERANNUATION ACT.

In 1864 an extravagant and ill-considered Superannuation Act was passed; it established a superannuation fund by an annual deduction of 4 per cent. from all salaries, and an annual grant of £10,000 from the Treasury Fund, which was invested to meet claims. The Act provided for pensions to officers superannuated or retiring under certain circumstances, and for gratuities in cases of premature incapacity or death. The Act was a lamentable failure, and was repealed in 1873. There were many charges which had to be respected by the repealing Act. A number of arrears were charged on the Consolidated Revenue at reduced rates; but officers who were forced to retire by the Government were left their full pensions and the gratuities were paid in full. The deductions of 4 per cent. were refunded to all officers then in the service on application, and a loan for liquidating the sums was authorised. The claims of officers under the Constitu-

tion Act were preserved under certain conditions. From 1873 to 1884 the public service was entirely without statutory regulation, and, except so far as the annual grant for pensions of £3500 fixed by the Constitution Act provided a superannuation fund for a few officers, was without any system of voluntary or compulsory retirement. In 1884 the late Sir Alexander Stuart, after an abortive attempt some years before, passed an Act regulating the whole service.

THE ACT OF 1884.

The Civil Service Act of 1884 provides for the classification of all officers in the public service, except public teachers and officers in the Department of Public Instruction, employees in the railway or any other department engaged under special regulations, messengers, housekeepers, letter-carriers, stampers and sorters, bailiffs, warders, nurses, boatmen, and persons in printing and telegraph offices, dredge and marine services, and others in similar positions. The officers were grouped in three divisions, as follow:—General division, divided into six classes, and a probationary class, arranged according to the Appropriation Act of 1884; professional division, including engineers, surveyors, barristers, solicitors, medical officers, and other persons classified as professional by the board, subject to the Governor's approval, divided into four classes, and a cadet or junior class; educational division, including all persons in the Department of Public Instruction, but the Act provides for no classification of this division. Excluding officers with salaries of £1000 in the general division, and £1200 or over in the professional division, classified officers were to receive annual increases as follow:—First-class, £30; second-class and third-class, £25; other classes, £20. Of the employees not classified, those under section seven of the Act were to receive such increases as the regulations provided; and those under section eight were limited to an increase of £10 per annum. An officer who had received the maximum classification salary for four years might, by order of the Government, be promoted to the next class above him, and receive the minimum rate for that class; but no officer could enter the first class in that way. No Parliamentary increase to or reduction of salary was to alter an officer's classification, and neither reduction of salary nor abolition of office might give a claim for compensation. These regulations as to classification and increments on salaries were, as will be seen, subsequently abolished. The Estimates for each year are required to be prepared so as to show under the head of each department the number to be employed in each class and the aggregate of salaries. The same information for the year before must be shown in a parallel column.

A UNIFORM SYSTEM.

The Act of 1884 introduced a uniform system of appointment and promotion in the Civil Service. Before the Act, patronage was in the hands of Ministers and members of Parliament; but Stuart's Act established the principle of regulating influence by Act of Parliament. As to admission, except for a few special offices, applicants for appointment to the probationary class, through which all must pass, had to show certificated acquirements, the standard being the University Civil Service or some equivalent examination. Persons thus certificated are placed on a register, from which probationers are recruited. When the nature of the office requires it, the Civil Service Board may fix any other standard of efficiency or require a special examination. Probationers must be 17 years of age and under 25; they must give satisfactory credentials as to character, and serve for at least 12 months; during the first six months they are entitled to £50 per annum. On the recommendation of the board, the probationer, if he has passed the University junior examination or given proof of equivalent attainments, will be entitled to £75 per annum. Promotion from the probationary class to the sixth class is conditional on passing an examination, or on proof of similar attainments, and the candidate who receives the highest number of marks is appointed to any vacancy that may occur. A candidate for the cadet class in the professional division must have passed the junior examination or its equivalent. If he is admitted he remains for the period, and at the salary prescribed, and can only be promoted to the fourth class after an examination.

VACANCIES.

In case of a vacancy in any office, the board considers whether the vacant office is to be continued in the class fixed by the salary of the late occupant. If the Minister recommends any alteration the Governor gives effect to it. The superior officer of the department in which the vacancy is transmits through the head of the department a report, and recommends some officer of the department to the vacancy. The head of the department may transmit a similar report and recommendation. The board reports to the Minister in charge of the department the name of the officer or officers so recommended, and of any other in the same or another department, whether in the same class or the one immediately below it, considered by the board qualified to fill the vacancy, specifying the length of service, competency, and attainments of the officers recommended. The Minister recommends and the Governor appoints the officer reported by the board to be best qualified, preference being given to an officer of the same department if equally fit. If the officer appointed enters a higher class he takes the minimum salary. If he remain in the same class his salary is not increased. In special cases the Minister may go outside the service to secure special qualifications, and in such cases examination or probation may be dispensed with. But all such appointments, with the reasons for them, must be reported to Parliament by the board in the annual report. The Minister may make temporary appointments, but the persons so appointed are not competent for admission to the service till they have passed the prescribed examinations, and their temporary employment is limited to two years.

DISCIPLINE.

As regards discipline and punishment, the Act provides that, if an officer is considered guilty of any misconduct or malpractices in his accounts, the Minister, or any officer authorised by him, may immediately suspend the defaulting officer. The case is then referred to the Governor, who requires the officer suspended to show cause why he should not be dismissed. The officer may then be dealt with by removal, suspension, reduction to a lower class, or salary, fine, or dismissal, according to the nature of his offence. For a grave offence punishable by criminal law he is subject to summary dismissal.

For insolvency he is subject to forfeiture of his office, unless he can show that it was not attended by fraud or extravagant or dishonourable conduct. For dishonourable conduct or intemperance, fine, suspension, or dismissal, is the penalty. Suspension if followed by dismissal operates as a forfeiture of salary during the period of suspension. All fines are stopped from salaries and carried to the credit of the Superannuation Fund.

HOLIDAYS.

Each officer is entitled to a holiday of three weeks per annum; but this may be allowed to accumulate till it reaches a maximum of two months. Sick leave on full or reduced salary may be given for three months, and renewed for a like period; but a month's absence on sick leave is a forfeiture of the annual leave. Every application for sick leave must be accompanied by a medical certificate. After 20 years' service, an officer is entitled to a year's leave on half pay, or six months' leave on full pay; and after 10 years' service to six months' leave on half pay, or three months on full pay. Leave may be granted in case of pressing necessity, but such leave may be deducted from the annual leave. Subject to the Minister's direction, bank holidays and all proclaimed holidays are service holidays.

SCHOOL TEACHERS AND OFFICERS.

Officers and teachers in the Department of Public Instruction who are not subject to the regulative and disciplinary provisions of the Act are subject to the provisions for superannuation and kindred purposes. According to these, officers of 60 years of age and upwards, of right, and under that age on proof of mental or bodily infirmity, can claim a retiring allowance; but, where they retire on account of infirmity, if restored to health they may be called upon to resume their duties. The scale begins at 15 years' service, when one quarter of the annual salary is allowed, and one-sixtieth of the annual salary for every additional year of service. The allowance must not, however, exceed two-thirds of the annual salary. The salary is computed on the average of the payment for the three years preceding retirement, exclusive of forage and travelling allowances. In case of compulsory retirement, where an officer is not entitled to a superannuation allowance, a gratuity of one month's pay for each year of service may be granted. Where an officer is incapacitated by bodily injury, suffered in the discharge of his duty, a gratuity of two months' pay for each year of service may be granted, and in case of death, under the same circumstances, a grant of a like sum may be made to the widow, children, or mother of the deceased. If an officer die leaving a widow or children under the age of 16 in necessitous circumstances, a gratuity not exceeding six months' pay may be granted. The maximum salaries on which allowances or gratuities are given are £1200 per annum in the professional, and £1000 in the general division. The allowances and gratuities are provided from a fund composed as follows:—Deductions of 4 per cent. from all salaries; a public grant of £20,000 per annum to be continued for five years from the passing of the Act, the unexpended balance of the £3500 appropriated under the Constitution Act, and fines. This fund bears interest at 4 per cent., payable by the Consolidated Revenue Fund half-yearly. At the end of every three years the account is subjected to actuarial investigation, and according to the result of such investigation the Government may reduce the rate of the deductions from salaries and make a pro rata reduction in the superannuation allowances and gratuities. Officers who were in the service at the passing of the Act are required, on superannuation, to pay as back deductions the equivalent to 4 per cent. on the aggregate payments received as salary, such deductions being taken off their pensions.

THE BOARD.

The Act is administered ministerially by the Colonial Secretary, but its provisions are carried out by the Civil Service Board. The members of this board are appointed by the Governor and are paid by fees. The board is composed of the Hon. Geoffrey Eagar, Messrs. John Williams, A. C. Fraser, C. A. Goodchap, and T. Littlejohn. The first report of the board was presented in 1886. It was seen that, taking what would appear to be the natural interpretation of the Act, the annual increments to salaries would soon drain the Treasury; but the board agreed that clause 7 authorised the withdrawal from the operation of the Act, except parts V. and VI., of other classes of the public service beside those already excluded, who may be placed under similar rules and regulations to those made by the Commissioner for Railways. They forthwith moved the Government to make such rules and regulations for the Government Printing Office, the Post and Telegraph Department, the Mines Department, the Dredge service, and the Marine Board. The classification made by the board caused much dissatisfaction, and there were a number of appeals from its decision, upwards of 1000 of which were disallowed. The report of the board demonstrated that the Act was in a large measure unworkable, and that material amendments were necessary.

THE ACT OF 1887.

In the same year an Act to take effect from the 1st of January, 1887, was passed, entitled the Civil Service Act Amendment Act, 1886, which, following up the suggestions of the board, provides that "so much of the Civil Service Act, 1884, as prescribes a classification of all officers within divisions, and so much of the said Act as entitles such officers to increases based on such classification, are hereby repealed." So at present the Civil Service is regulated by Stuart's Act of 1884 as modified by the Act of 1886.

THE STRENGTH OF THE SERVICE.

The report of the Civil Service Board for 1886, presented on the 18th of May, 1887, showed that 12,213 persons were employed in the Civil Service. The Superannuation Fund was shown to be in a very satisfactory condition. The receipts were—the annual grant, £20,000; under the Constitution Act, £3500; deduction of 4 per cent. from salaries, £63,642 1s.; balance from 1885, £71,605 0s. 7d.; interest, £4876 19s. 8d.; fines, £63 13s. 6d.; making a total of £163,687 14s. 9d. The total expenditure was £11,160 16s. 11d., leaving a balance to the credit of the account of £152,256 17s. 10d. on 31st December, 1886. Although financially the Superannuation Fund is in a satisfactory condition, some dissatisfaction exists in the Civil Service generally, and especially among the railway employees, with the superannuation clauses of the Civil Service Act. Several meetings were held during

the past year, and resolutions were passed proposing amendments to the Act; but as yet no practical results have followed.

THE NEW COMMISSION.

Great consternation was experienced amongst the officers of the Civil Service when it was made known that it had been decided that the state of affairs before the new Civil Service Act came into operation was to be reverted to; that is to say, the increments under that Act were to be removed, and the salaries were to stand the same as before the Act came into force. The Financial Statement made on the 1st December last showed that this was the case. In consequence of the opposition this sweeping measure met with throughout the country a royal commission was appointed by the Executive Council to inquire into and examine existing arrangements for carrying on the public service. The inquiry is to be held with the object more especially of bringing under strict scrutiny and examination the organisation and the conduct of business in each separate branch of the service under the respective Ministerial heads. The commission will also investigate the extent of the duties in each case, the necessary clerical strength for the satisfactory performance of the work, and report as to competency, the number and the disposition of the employees, with a view to the amalgamation or abolition of offices and the general improvement of the service. The commission consists of the Hon. James Watson, president; Mr. T. A. Dibbs, manager of the Commercial Bank; Mr. R. D. Fitzgerald, formerly Deputy Surveyor-General, but who is now retired from the service; Mr. Jacob Garrard, M.L.A.; Mr. W. M'Millan, M.L.A.; Mr. Christopher Rolleston, formerly Auditor-General, now retired from the service; and Mr. John See, M.L.A. Thus at the beginning of our second century a careful investigation is to be made into the Civil Service, which, it is generally admitted, is in need of reform. But such reform is to come, as it should, after inquiry, and not by a sweeping reduction of salaries without any consideration of the deserts of individuals. A few days ago a Cabinet minute was issued which stated that, in carrying out such reforms as appear expedient and necessary, it has been determined to request officers over 60 years of age to retire in all instances where the Minister deems it to be of advantage to the public. At the age of 60 officers are entitled of right to a retiring allowance, and, though there are exceptions, it is considered as a rule that the public service would be strengthened by the retirement of officers over 60 years of age.

THE LAND QUESTION.

IN THE EARLY DAYS.

The history of land administration and land settlement in Australia, whenever it may be written, will be the history of a series of experiments. Some of them were suggested by theory; others were instituted in the light of a more or less imperfect study of actual facts; in some cases the forces of nature, and the tendencies of human nature, were allowed to have free play; in others the endeavour was made to coerce, or restrain, or direct their operation by artificial means, and unexpected results were produced. But whether with or without the direct sanction or guidance of the ruling powers, and whether in furtherance of their plans, or in opposition to them, the pioneers of settlement traversed the continent from south to north and from east to west, and pastoral enterprise of some sort has extended (it may be roughly said) over the greater part of the available field. There are some districts little known. The immense territory of Western Australia, the only Crown colony of the group, contains tracts of country not yet fully explored But the belief in the existence of a great central desert has been dispelled; the place where Burke and Wills, the explorers, perished from exhaustion is now part of a run; cattle or sheep have been placed on the furthest wilds; agriculture has taken root and flourished; and the products of Australian pastures and arable land, orchards, vineyards, and dairy farms, are sold in the markets of the old world.

Although all this has been brought about within a hundred years, not nearly the whole of that time has been occupied in the process. The ideas of the first settlers were limited. Planted on the edge of the great continent that now supplies cheap animal food to Europe, the settlement was not free from risk of starvation. One of the first steps in pastoral enterprise was that taken by the few head of cattle which broke away from their quarters near the site of our University, and found "fresh fields and pastures new" on the banks of the Nepean. The wool-growing industry was started under Captain Macarthur in a more systematic, not to say scientific, way. Settlement gradually extended in the coast district, up the river valleys, and across the mountains after the discovery of Bathurst Plains; but the process was a slow one for years. Advancing afterwards at an accelerated rate, it led to the formation of separate colonies, and radiated more rapidly from the new centres of energy. And thus it has come about that, whilst there is now a population estimated at 2,699,965 scattered over the surface of the continent, raising flocks and herds, cultivating the soil, operating upon its stores of mineral wealth, and employed in the development of attendant industries and trade, various systems of land law and settlement prevail. But each colony has been influenced in some degree by the action of its neighbours. Ideas adopted in one have been introduced with more or less of modification elsewhere, and in some sense there has been a competition for the favour of settlers and occupiers in the offer of attractive terms.

In New South Wales settlement was in the earlier days confined within the limits of 19 counties. It was carried on prosperously under a system of freehold grants, issued on nominal terms. The grants were surveyed, and grazing privileges were allowed outside. This system was superseded, and one of sale by auction was set up in its place. The growth of population, the increase of stock, and the desire for land on freer conditions soon led to the transgression of the official boundaries of settlement and the unauthorised occupation of the territory beyond. The movement was so extensive that the authorities had to recognise it, and permission to occupy was given under a license, on payment of an annual fee of £10. After this system had been tried and had developed unsatisfactory results, the issue of leases under tender was introduced, and, under different forms of lease, the greater portion of the Crown lands in occupation is held at this day.

THE ACTS OF 1861.

When responsible government was introduced, in 1856, there was much dissatisfaction with the then existing land regulations and their operation. If pastoral occupation on the large scale was provided for, men in search of smaller areas, for agriculture or for cultivation and grazing combined, were subjected to many delays and much difficulty and disappointment. The blame was thrown upon the auction system, under which sales took place; but the causes of mischief lay chiefly in the manner in which it was worked. Instead of keeping the survey of lands suitable for smaller settlement well in advance of the requirements of the times, the surveys lagged behind. Applications for land to be offered at auction were subject to long delays; and the limitation of the quantities offered exposed men of small means to disadvantage through the competition of capitalists and speculators. Demands were made for a radical change of system, and bill after bill was framed with a view to a liberal settlement of the law. All these attempts were unsuccessful until, in 1861, Mr. Robertson (now Sir John), supported by a high tide of popular enthusiasm, carried two bills, the one to regulate the alienation, the other the occupation, of Crown lands. The cry was then for "free selection before survey," the distinctive principle of the bill. The popular belief was that through the operation of that principle any poor man could place his family and household goods in a waggon, travel up the country until he found a place to suit his choice, pay his deposit, sit down, and be settled for life. At that time men's minds were in some degree misled by thoughts about the homestead system in America, the difference between the circumstances of the two countries being insufficiently considered.

One main feature of the Occupation Act was the establishment of a system of pastoral leases, with a term of five years, the rent determined by appraisement, by two appraisers appointed respectively by the Crown and the lessee, with an umpire appointed by themselves. The distinctive characteristic of the Alienation Act was the system of conditional purchase, or free selection before survey, which was superadded to that of sale by auction, for the special purpose of encouraging settlement by persons of small means. When that system was in full operation the whole country was thrown open to it, with the exception of lands bearing improvements of a prescribed value, lands within a certain distance of town boundaries, and areas temporarily or permanently reserved from sale by the Government. Thus the lands held under pastoral lease were, unless improved or reserved, brought under its action. The conditional purchaser, having selected (at his own risk) a piece of land (not less than 40 acres nor more than 320), made application for it at the local land office, tendered a deposit of 5s. per acre (the price being £1), and, on getting a receipt for it, obtained with the receipt a Parliamentary title to the land, if it was open to selection and the description of it in the application could be identified. After that, he had to reside upon the land for a fixed time, to place improvements of a prescribed relative value upon it, and to pay either the balance of the purchase-money or interest upon it at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum as long as the balance remained unpaid. The conditional sale of any land within a pastoral lease cancelled so much of the lease as related to the land sold and three times its area of land adjoining, and the purchaser was allowed to hold the latter under a form of lease, the object being to provide him with grazing privileges.

THE WORKING OF THE LAW.

It may here be remarked that although, when the land applied for was open to conditional purchase, when the description was sufficient and correct, and the deposit had been paid and acknowledged, the transaction was complete, so far as withdrawing the land from the leasehold and giving the selector proprietory rights over it were concerned, the whole proceeding was liable to be vitiated by the subsequent discovery that the land had not been open to selection, or by defectiveness in the description, besides which a valid purchase was liable to forfeiture for non-fulfilment of conditions. The system contained, therefore, within itself, elements of disappointment to the conditional purchaser. But it also contained elements of offence to the pastoral lessee. It exposed him to the liability of being intruded upon by strangers, who seized choice portions of his leased land, and made him aware of their presence by impounding his cattle when they visited their accustomed haunts. As a matter of fact, conditional purchase, introduced for the purpose of promoting bona fide settlement, was pregnant with uncertainty and risk to the genuine settler, and provided dishonest men with opportunities for levying blackmail upon the pastoral lessees by sitting down upon their runs, with a view to being bought out.

But the lessee was not left helpless. There were provisions in the law which he could use as weapons both of offence and defence. He could protect his land by erecting improvements upon it. He could purchase land upon which improvements had been made. He could use such influence as he had to procure the notification of temporary reserves. He could employ people whom he could trust to take up conditional purchases in his own interest. He could hem the actual selector in, or block the intending selector out. He could test the validity of the selector's title in the courts. And he could bring all the powers which the law placed in his hands to bear against the selector acting honestly and without intention to offend, as well as against unscrupulous men by whom conditional purchase was abused. The law was perverted on both sides; and the development of bitter class antipathies and class conflicts, together with frequent disappointment to well-meaning men, were amongst the natural results. In some districts to which the system of conditional purchase was better adapted, a large amount of genuine and beneficial settlement took place; but in the pastoral country, fraud, and oppression, and demoralisation were prominent amongst its fruits. Under its influence men were encouraged to seek a livelihood by traffic in land rather than by steady labour in its cultivation, and even men who began as genuine settlers often quitted their holdings to pursue the more attractive speculation of land-jobbing.

AMENDING THE LAW.

For 14 years the law of 1861 remained unaltered; but it had not been long in operation before the light thrown upon its provisions by the class conflict before mentioned, and by litigation arising out of it, showed the need for fresh legislation. In 1875 an Act

was passed for the purpose of making good defects, correcting ambiguities, checking abuses, and providing more effectually for the enforcement of the conditions of conditional purchase, which had been flagrantly disregarded. But the measure was soon found to be inadequate, and in 1880 it was followed by another, extending some provisions of the law, amending others, and aiming generally at the improvement of the system rather than at any radical change. An important alteration, however, was made in the method of fixing the pastoral rents. Under the previous arrangement, which left the matter in the hands of appraisers, and gave the lessee an equal voice with the Crown in their appointment, it was found that the interests of the Crown received less than a full measure of consideration. The Act of 1880 left the rents to be appraised by officers appointed only by the Crown, and reserved for the Minister a right to veto or alter their decisions.

But the Act of 1880 proved to be unequal to the requirements of the situation. The conflict between pastoral lessees and conditional purchasers continued. One of its results was the rapid alienation of Crown lands to the lessees, by auction sales, improvement purchases, and other methods, not for purposes of settlement, but with the view of "securing" their leaseholds against invasion. In 1877, the proceeds of land sales exceeded £2,900,000; in 1881 they approached £2,500,000. The influx of easily acquired money into the Treasury stimulated extravagant expenditure. The alienation of so many millions of acres of land to pastoral lessees threatened injury to the public interest. The extensive borrowing of money by the lessees for this purpose loaded them with a burden of debt, and absorbed capital that might have been better spent in improving their holdings. The mind of the country became convinced that what was required was a radical change in the law, and not a mere patching-up of its deficiencies. A bill introduced for the latter purpose was rejected by the Legislative Assembly. A dissolution and a change of Ministry followed, and in 1884 the Land Acts of 1861 and the Amending Acts of 1875 and 1880 were repealed, and replaced by a measure framed on widely different lines.

THE NEW SYSTEM OF 1884.

The old system had been in operation so long, and had produced such extensive effects, that the new one had to be adapted to actual conditions, and the change was not so thorough as it might otherwise have been. Free selection was neither abolished nor confined within areas specially chosen by the Government, but to prevent the conflict of interests between pastoral lessees and conditional purchasers, which arose from the indiscriminate application of the old system throughout the colony, an expedient which had first been introduced in Queensland was adopted. This was the division of each pastoral holding into two as nearly as possible equal parts, one of which, termed the "leasehold area," was withdrawn from conditional purchase, while the other, called the "resumed area," was thrown open to it. The pastoral lessee, whilst retaining only half his holding, was relieved from liability to disturbance by conditional purchase. On the other hand the mode and conditions of conditional purchase were altered with a view to the diminution of causes of disappointment and dispute, and the infusion of a larger measure of certainty into the business. The conditional purchaser, on paying his deposit and getting his receipt, was an applicant to purchase, and not, as under the Act of 1861, a purchaser; his application had to be examined to ascertain whether the land was open to selection; and when the land was open, and had been surveyed, the application was confirmed. The maximum area was enlarged to 2560 acres. The improvement condition under the old law was abandoned; but the conditional purchaser was required to fence his boundaries within two years after the confirmation of his application, and he was not allowed to bring any action for trespass (other than a wilful trespass) on the land until it had been fenced.

One important feature of the Act of 1884 was the division of the colony into three parts—the Eastern, the Central, and the Western; and by varying the provisions of the law, an endeavour was made to adapt it to varying local conditions. Thus, conditional purchase, originally designed for the promotion of agricultural settlement, was disallowed in the Western division, with its poor soil and scanty rainfall, and a system of "homestead" selection for pastoral purposes on a small scale was set up in its place. Another innovation was local administration by means of local boards, nominated by the Government and entrusted with power to deal with applications, conduct inquiries, hear complaints, and give decisions upon various matters, subject to a right of appeal to the Minister. To these boards the appraisement of the pastoral holdings was also committed; but the determination of the rents was reserved for the Minister himself.

Pastoral lessees were granted not only an undisturbed tenure of their leaseholds, but the length of the term was extended to ten years in the Central division and fifteen in the Western, with a contingent right to an extension for five years more when the leases expired. The appraisement was regulated by a minimum rent, and a fixed rate of increase was prescribed at the end of each quinquennial period. The lessees were allowed to occupy the resumed areas under a yearly license, subject to conditional purchase. The old provision that enabled them to purchase at a fixed price land on which they had placed improvements was repealed, and it was expressly provided that, at the expiration, forfeiture, or surrender of a lease, the improvements upon the land should become the property of the Crown.

DELAY, DISAPPOINTMENT, AND PARTIAL FAILURE.

The new Act came into force on the 1st January, 1885; but in the nature of the case months had to pass before it could be brought fully into operation. The heavy work of dividing the runs in a fairly equitable manner was not completed before the middle of the year. In the meantime, to prevent inextricable confusion, conditional purchase had to be suspended. Until the runs had been divided the work of appraisement could not begin. When it had begun, it was found to be a protracted undertaking, and the actual determination of all the rents was not concluded before the end of last year. By that time a large amount of dissatisfaction with the law and its administration had been produced, and fresh legislation was again admitted to be necessary.

A number of influences combined to bring about these results. The long delays and the uncertainty were necessarily prejudicial to dealings with the land. The new law limited the sale of land

by auction to 200,000 acres within any year; but the altered conditions lessened the demand for land on the part of the pastoral lessees, already staggering under the burden of losses caused by a prolonged drought and low prices. Before the rents were fixed they had to be collected at the old rates, which were in many cases altogether inadequate. The suspension of conditional purchase for six months, and the fact that where it had been resumed the reduced deposit of 2s. an acre hardly covered the cost of survey, materially diminished the income from that source. As a revenue measure the Act had failed. Conditional purchasers complained of delay in the confirmation of their applications and of the expense of fulfilling the fencing condition. Pastoral lessees, unable under the new law to purchase land in virtue of improvements, and to borrow money for improvements which would pass into the hands of the Government on the expiry or surrender of their leases, discontinued expenditure upon improvements and thus threw a number of bush labourers out of employment. Another grievance arose out of the action of the Minister for Lands, who, in the exercise of his right to determine the rents, set aside the appraisements by the local boards in many cases, and named higher rates in accordance with his own ideas. But in the Western division, over and above all other causes of dissatisfaction, there was the rabbit plague to contend with.

THE RABBIT PLAGUE.

The rabbit plague, though treated with comparative indifference at its first appearance, has become threatening to the prosperity of the colony. Our neighbours to the south and west had an earlier experience of its severity; but the invasion of our territory has been continuous for years past, and the rabbits have been steadily spreading in a north-easterly direction until Queensland is endangered. A resolute attempt was made in 1888 to cope with the evil by special legislation for the destruction of the animals. The lessees were compelled by law to take action, but the Government undertook to pay part of the cost, the payment being dependent on the production of scalps or skins. At that time one-fifth of the colony was infested. But so ineffectual were these measures that in the earlier half of 1887, although the Government alone had expended some £360,000, the area infested was about two-fifths of the colony. It is now recognised that the hope of safety lies in the erection of main lines of wire-netting fence, to stop fresh supplies from without, and separate the infested from the non-infested districts within our own colony; and also in the compulsory enclosure of each run, so that the army of invasion may be dealt with in detail. The Government has in some parts of the infested country been paying more in rabbit subsidy than it received in rent. The subsidy system will therefore be discontinued, and the Government, while erecting the great dividing fences at the public cost, will probably advance money to the lessees for the enclosure of their holdings.

A NEW BILL.

The need for new land legislation was not only admitted before the close of last year, but a Land Bill was placed before Parliament. As its fate is a thing of the future, it is enough in this retrospect to glance at some of the points at which it proposes to alter the present law. It creates a Central Land Court to hear appeals from the land boards, though it leaves the power of fixing rents with the Minister. It abolishes the fencing condition, and does something to facilitate the placing of the selector upon the land. It requires payment of a survey fee with the deposit upon a conditional purchase application. It gives outgoing lessees a claim to compensation for improvements from incoming tenants, and extends the terms of leases except in the Eastern division, where no provision is made for a renewal when the five years' pastoral leases run out. It deals with the rabbit question on the lines indicated above; and it makes fuller provision for the eradication of scrub, the rapid spread of which threatens to render large tracts of country unfit for occupation.

SOME STATISTICS.

In conclusion, a few figures from official sources. The area of the colony is estimated at 310,700 square miles, or 198,848,000 acres. Of this 42,528,062 acres had been alienated up to the close of 1886, leaving 156,319,938 acres unalienated. Of the unalienated land 142,927,493 acres were held in 1886 under one form or another of lease (exclusive of mining leases). Of the alienated land, an area of 25,543,709 acres had been conditionally purchased under 202,971 selections up to the close of 1886; but deeds had been issued for only 1,304,066 acres of these conditional purchases, and an area of 16,164,190 acres was in process of alienation. This gives for conditional purchase a total of 17,468,256 acres, the remaining area of 8,075,453 having either lapsed, or been voided or forfeited. The area under crop, 1886-7 (sown grasses excluded), was 977,664 acres — an increase of 458,656 upon the area in 1876. The live stock at the close of last March numbered 39,169,000 sheep, out of a total of 86,352,000 in the seven colonies of Australasia; 1,367,000 cattle, out of 8,264,000; 361,000 horses, out of 1,372,000; 209,000 pigs, out of 1,143,000: and a total of 41,108,000 head, out of a total of 97,138,000.

PASTORAL AND AGRICULTURAL.

PASTORAL.

New South Wales has been known for many years as "the great pastoral colony." The complete magnitude of her resources was not, however, properly recognised by the outer world until the extension of railways overcame the main watercourses as a means of carriage, and brought the largest portion of her wool to the port of Sydney. Prior to this change, nearly one-half of this colony's principal product figured in the London market as Victorian wool, and as production and trade are the tests of a country's merit, New South Wales, although possessed of nearly as many sheep as all her neighbours, suffered in the commercial comparison. It was not until the railways were extended to Bourke, Hay, Jerilderie, and Albury that European manufacturers of woollens recognised the fact that Riverina wools, so long the reigning favourites, were grown in the mother colony of Australasia. Such figures as appear in the following table were to a great extent disregarded.

Number of sheep compared with the respective areas of the Australasian colonies in 1878 and 1887:—

Colony.	Area in Acres.	No. of Sheep in 1878.	No. of Sheep in 1887.
New South Wales ...	198,848,000	25,479,484	39,169,304
Victoria	56,245,760	9,379,276	10,770,403
Queens and... ...	578,361,600	5,631,634	9,690,445
South Australia ...	678,400,000	6,377,812	6,696,406
Western Australia...	427,838,080	868,325	1,809,071
Tasmania	16,777,600	1,838,831	1,603,946
New Zealand ...	66,817,920	13,069,338	16,577,445

The returns from which our figures are taken were collected in January of last year. The seasons since then have been remarkably good, and the lambing is one of the best known. Never was grass more plentiful, so it is probable that the present stock of sheep in the colony is fully 45,000,000. More than nine-tenths of this number are of the merino breed. The wool clip varies in quantity, scarcity of rich food having at times its natural effect, but 5½lb. of greasy wool per sheep is very close to the average obtained from year to year. Shepherding is a custom of the past; nearly all the sheep of the colony are now "paddocked," that is are kept in enclosures varying in size from one mile to many miles square. Washing sheep prior to shearing them is but rarely practised, but when it is practised the average of wool obtained is about 3lb. 3oz. per sheep. The exports of wool from this colony, the result of the 1887 clip, should be equal to 204,000,000lb. of greasy wool. It is probable that over 30 per cent. of it was sent from Melbourne and Adelaide, which under ordinary circumstances will always have a portion of the trade.

QUALITY OF STOCK.

The quality of the sheep as yielders of fleece has been much improved during the last 10 years. Tasmania, favoured by soil and climate as a country for improving all breeds of sheep, has done great service to Australia by sending regularly each year large drafts of purebred sheep from her best flocks. During the last five years no fewer than 10,000 Tasmanian sheep have been distributed amongst the flocks of this colony. It has taken about 60 years to bring the flocks of Australasia to their present state. The best flocks of Spain, Germany, and France judiciously blended, aided by a favourable climate, have produced wool the absence of which would be a severe blow to manufacturers of clothing material. Even America, despite of all her struggles to use nought but home products, has to import large quantities of Australian merino wools. New South Wales is undoubtedly a favourable home for the merino sheep, and in no other country is sheep-breeding more successfully or more carefully conducted. If seasons are ordinarily favourable, the merino sheep thrive. Their ailments are few and are easily overcome. They need no shelter sheds, and as a rule their first experience of housing is when first brought at shearing time to yield their fleece. Even in the recent depressed times, when all products suffered extraordinary falls in price, merino sheep-breeding was remunerative, and yielded larger profits than the keeping of other kinds of stock. Hence it is that New South Wales, with 45,000,000 sheep, has not more than about 1,400,000 cattle, 350,000 horses, and 210,000 pigs. Queensland has over 4,000,000 head of cattle, and supplies large stores of beef to her sister colonies. Some years ago the mother colony had thrice the present stock of cattle, but the larger stock were gradually displaced by the bearers of wool. She has still, however, some of the best cattle in the world. Her Herefords and Devons are the best in Australia, and her Durhams of very good quality. There are many stud herds wherefrom to pick drafts of young stock. America occasionally makes selections from the best herds of New South Wales. There are also herds of Ayrshires, Alderneys, and Angus polled cattle, and last, but not least, on the South Coast, the great dairy district of Australia, there are pastured an excellent strain of milking cattle. All the breeds mentioned are the progeny of some of the best herds of Britain, from which supplies have been regularly drawn. Breeders have not been niggardly in making their purchases—£1000 for an English bull or £500 for an imported sheep is not regarded as an exceedingly high price. A similar remark may be applied to horse stock. Britain's best studs have been drawn upon for blood, coaching, and heavy draught stock. The New South Wales horse, commonly called a "Waler," is well known in India, and has been seen ere now on English racecourses. Columns could be filled with authentic detals of the hardiness and wonderful performances of Australian hackneys, for equines thrive quite as well as bovine and ovine stock on Australian pastures.

SMALLNESS OF THE BEGINNINGS.

Something needs be said about the past, so that the smallness of the beginnings from which the pastoral property of Australasia increased—land improvements, plant, and stock, which is now valued at £800,000,000, of which 48½ per cent. belongs to New South Wales—may be realised. There is so much haziness about the records of early settlement on the soil that the study of historical statistics is rather puzzling. One writer will give the origin to the one bull, four cows, one calf, one stallion, three mares, three colts, and some sheep, goats, and pigs, landed from England exactly 100 years ago. Another describes the famine experienced during the first few months of settlement, and says, "Even the sheep and cattle, which were reserved for breeding purposes, were killed." It is definitely known, however, that Cape and Bengal sheep formed the first flocks of this colony. Atkinson, in his work on "Grazing in New South Wales," published 60 years ago, describes the sheep as a very unsightly and diminutive race, covered with long, coarse hair, and more resembling the goat than the sheep. He traced the cattle which he saw to the Indian buffalo, "remarkable for large haunches and shining hair." Wentworth, who over 70 years ago wrote of pastoral settlement in New South Wales, accurately foretells the future of the colony in the following words: "No country in the world, perhaps, is so well adapted to the growth of fine wool as the colony of New South Wales. There is in its climate alone a peculiar congeniality for the amelioration of wool, which has been found in itself to occasion in a few years a very perceptible improvement in the coarsest breeds of sheep. Even the East India sheep (of the colony), which in its natural state is entirely covered with hair, produces, without any cross with a finer race, a progeny the superiority of whose fleece over that of the parent stock is visible in every remoter generation.'

In 1792 there were in Australia—1 horse, 1 mare, 2 colts, 16 cows, 2 calves, 1 ram, 50 ewes, 6 lambs, 1 boar, 15 sows, and 22 pigs. During the first dozen years there arrived in the colony 304 sheep, the greater part from Calcutta, the remainder from the Cape Colony. In 1794 there were 526 sheep, and this number increased until we find that in the year 1803 there were 10,157 sheep. In 1804 an official despatch describes seven-eighths of the sheep as worthless, having but little or no wool. The remaining one-eighth yielded 3lb. of wool each. The despatch says, "But as the fleeces are constantly improving by the distribution of rams from the Spanish, South Down, Teeswater, and Irish rams to flocks of the heavy Bengal breed, it may be inferred that wool will soon increase." The prediction was verified in 1820, when 58 bales of wool from Sydney sold in London at an average of 3s. 7d. per lb., the best bringing 5s. England's import of wool from Australia in 1820 was 99,416lb. These were the small beginnings which, aided by the enterprise of the Macarthurs, Coxs, Lawsons, and dozens of other pioneer pastoralists, brought the stock of Australasia to its present condition. At the separation of Victoria the stock of this colony numbered 13,059,324 sheep, 1,738,965 cattle, and 132,000 horses. Victoria took from that number 6,589,000 sheep, 390,923 cattle, and 20,086 horses. Queensland's formation also lessened the stock rather materially, but the mother colony quickly restored the balance and has sufficient power now to form many pastoral settlements.

PAST AND PRESENT.

But the pastoral settlement of the present is widely different from what it was 50 years back. Instead of the rough slab hut with its rustic furniture, a log for a seat, a sheepskin for a bed, a tin cup, and a slush lamp, there are luxuriously furnished houses, aye, even hundreds of miles west of the Darling River. The old shepherd, with his dog and scrip, has been displaced by the mounted boundary rider. A trip to Bourke, formerly, in the matter of time, as long as four voyages to England now require, is a pleasant journey by railway of about 24 hours. Much has been done in the way of advancing settlement, but little has been attempted in utilising the soil power so as to lessen the disastrous effect of dry years. During the last 20 years good examples have been set in the way of irrigation. The silage system has been adopted and many large stations have powerful irrigating plants, but much remains to be done ere Australia is rendered even reasonably drought-proof. As it is at present, a couple of dry seasons cause semi-starvation of flocks and herds; a continuance of the dry weather brings about immense losses by deaths. The soil is sufficiently fertile to yield food for more than double the number of stock kept, but the pastoralist uses the plough but slightly and rarely conserves surplus grasses. The occupation of pastoral country has other drawbacks. There are many pests to contend with. In the first half of the century there were the wild dogs or dingoes. These are now so scarce that a reward of 30s. per scalp does not prove profitable to the hunters. Later the marsupials and wild horses increased to such an extent as to cause much trouble and expense. A good kangaroo skin is now worth 5s., one of extra good quality 10s., and wild horses are very scarce. The present bane is the wild rabbit, who now commands about one-half of the colony. His advent and success are due to gross carelessness on the part of the legislators of the colony. A long while prior to 1880, when the wild rabbits first came across from Victoria, it was known that they had proved a plague in Tasmania, New Zealand, Victoria, and South Australia. Yet, in 1882, one-sixth of this colony was similarly affected. Even then proper action was not taken. The rabbits were allowed to spread over the western country and across the borders of Queensland. Last year the rabbit plague cost the State about £1000 per day under what was known as the bonus system, which employed armies of trappers. Rabbit-proof fencing is now displacing the bonus system, and as the fences have proved economical and useful in Victoria, it is likely they will be equally successful in this colony.

AGRICULTURE.

Although the mother colony is in her hundredth year, agriculture within her limits is in its infancy. It is related that when the first settlers landed in Port Jackson an effort was made to grow wheat and other cereals, which were planted with a hope of raising large crops. A more unlikely spot could not have been selected on any part of the continent. The soil which had produced the lovely natural flowers so much admired by early voyagers was, in reality, but a raw sand, which, lacking the application of proper manures, was almost useless for the purposes of the agriculturist. It is, therefore, not a matter for surprise that the people of the first fleet were almost starved before the second fleet arrived with supplies. Such a famine has never since been known in the land. Possibly the early impressions regarding the necessity of depending upon outside sources for agricultural produce has had some effect upon settlement ever since. Until recently the mother colony has been dependent on other parts of Australasia for a large proportion of her breadstuffs, horse fodder, and the like. From the first days of settlement the early colonists, bold, brave, and venturesome as they were, having the choice of wide tracts of country, found it much more profitable to pasture cattle, sheep, and horses than to use the plough or wield the scythe or the reaping hook. As the country was explored immense areas of good agricultural land were discovered. The garden soils of the county of Cumberland were soon to some extent utilised. The rich alluvial flats of the Hawkesbury were soon caused to yield enormous crops of grain. Further inland, when the Blue Mountains were crossed, the rich plains of Bathurst yielded hay and wheat of superior quality. What might be called the testing of the soil was conducted as pastoral settlements advanced. On the coast, too, agriculture was spreading. The pioneer timber cutters, in pursuing their hazardous avocation, gradually cleared the scrub lands, at the back of which were rich cedar forests, and exposed soil the richness of which soon tempted its occupation by farmers. The well-known dairy districts of the Southern Coast, Wollongong, Kiama, Shoalhaven, Ulladulla, and Moruya, and the rich maize lands of the north, the Manning, Hastings, Macleay, Clarence, Richmond, and Tweed, owe their settlement to the necessity which arose for good

timber. The plough followed the axe. Nearly all the districts mentioned were at first sown with wheat, of which quantities quite sufficient for the then requirements of the colony were produced. But about 30 years ago wheat-growing received a severe check by the appearance of the disease known as red rust. Wheat-production on the coast was abandoned, and agriculture received a blow the effects of which are still felt. The Southern Coast lands were then devoted to dairy farms, and in the north lucerne, maize, and sugar took the place formerly occupied by wheat.

AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENT.

Recent calculations show that settlement on pastoral blocks of country has materially increased, whilst agricultural settlement has been almost standing still. In 1878 there were 4676 occupiers of holdings of less than 15 acres each. There are at present not many more than 6600 such occupiers. These figures show that orchards and gardens have not increased to any great extent. In the case of holdings of from 15 to 400 acres, such areas as would be used for farms, there were in 1878 26,200 occupiers. The present number is not more than 28,000. On the other hand, the larger holdings have increased to a remarkable degree. At the close of 1886 there were 16,750 holdings of more than 400 acres in extent compared with 6938 in 1878, an increase of 59 per cent. In the year 1876 there were cultivated over 450,000 acres, which was less than three-quarters of an acre per head of population. It is satisfactory to know that some advance in agriculture has been made since then. At present, the population being over a million, there is fully one acre per head. This is progress of a slow kind, but those best acquainted with the colony know that one or two of its districts, if properly tilled, could supply nearly all home requirements. The western slopes, from the Blue Mountains inland, have immense tracts of farming land. On the western rivers—the Darling, the Namoi, the Murrumbidgee—large crops are obtained, and agriculture might steadily be pursued if the immense stores of water which these rivers contain were properly utilised.

WHEAT PRODUCTION.

The average production of wheat for 26 years has been 13·28 bushels per acre. The highest during the period was 17·37 and the lowest 6·75 bushels per acre respectively. The mean average of wheat production in this colony from 1878 to 1887 was 14·81. Victoria's average was 12·02, South Australia 8·16, Queensland 10·87, West Australia 11·54, Tasmania 18·19, New Zealand 26·09. It will be observed that New South Wales stands third in order of all the Australasian colonies and first of all the Australian colonies. But if the land of the mother colony were properly treated the average yields would be much higher. The virgin lands of the South and West frequently yield over 30 bushels per acre. No system of rotation of crops is followed, nor is there in the majority of places the slightest rest given to the soil, which is called upon, year after year, to produce wheat. As a result the averages of the older farming districts are rather low, and, of course, they affect the average of the gross yield. At present there are under wheat about 350,000 acres, the produce of which is likely to be close upon 5,250,000 bushels.

MAIZE-GROWING.

Maize-growing forms a staple industry on the banks of the coastal rivers, especially those of the north, where an average of 35 bushels per acre is obtained. On the South Coast the yield is almost as satisfactory, but inland it is much less in quantity. In the year 1865 there were more than 100,000 acres under maize. At present the area is about 150,000 acres, and the total yield about 4,000,000 bushels per annum. In some parts on virgin soils immense crops of maize have been raised, over 100 bushels per acre being not an uncommon yield. Much more would be done in the way of cultivation of this cereal if the demand for it increased. Victoria was at one time a large customer to the maize-grower, but her protective policy has materially affected this colony's exportation. Oats, barley, and rye can be grown in fair quantities, but importations from New Zealand lessen the encouragement to producers. Large quantities of malting barley could be produced; but very little in that way is done. The total consumption of grain of all kinds in New South Wales amounts to 10½ bushels per head of population; whilst the produce of the colony is not eight bushels, or 75 per cent. of the total consumption. Doubtless, as population increases, many of the large tracts of farming country which are now under sheep will be used as small farms. If wool producing were not so profitable, the mother colony would be exporting large quantities of cereals.

DAIRY FARMING.

No branch of the agricultural industry occupies a position more satisfactory than that of dairy farming, in which during the last five years many important changes have occurred. The South Coast country is beautifully diversified by networks of dairy farms. Higher on the tablelands, close to the main southern railway line, between Campbelltown and Goulburn, dairying has made great progress. Far away in the North, near the Queensland boundary, on the Richmond and Tweed rivers there are large dairy herds. The usefulness of cream-separating machines was recognised about six years ago, and since then dozens of milk factories have been established. Co-operation in the matter of making butter, selling-produce, and buying supplies is now the rule. Home requirements have been fully met, and lately large quantities of butter exported. Near the southern boundary, on the coast, there are several large cheese factories, and butter-canning on the Danish principle is regularly carried out. The business of butter exportation to England will bear expansion, and as New South Wales butter has already established a good name in the London market, the prospects of dairy farmers are cheering. Sown grasses as food for cattle appear in fair proportion to other crops. There are now about 170,000 acres under artificial grasses, an increase of 100,000 acres over the area so cultivated in the year 1877. Very little is done with root crops. There are only about 18,000 acres under potatoes, which yield about 46,000 tons, much less than is needed for home use. The soil and the climate are well adapted to the growth of the tobacco plant, and since 1862, when 224 acres were planted, tobacco-growing has become an industry. At present there are about 13,000 acres under the crop. The yield is about 12cwt. per acre.

THE SUGAR-CANE.

About a quarter of a century ago it was discovered that sugar-cane would thrive in the Northern rivers, and there was a great rush of speculators to select or purchase sugar lands. Many companies were formed, large areas planted, and expensive machinery erected. The results unfortunately did not equal anticipations. It was found that in parts south of the Clarence frosts damaged the cane, but northward of that district the industry became firmly established, and it rapidly spread to Queensland. There are at present in this colony about 16,000 acres under sugar-cane, which yield about 168,000 tons of cane each year. On the Clarence, Richmond, and Tweed rivers there are several large mills. Those belonging to the Colonial Sugar-refining Company rank among the best sugar plants in the world. The industry is remunerative and firmly established.

WINE-GROWING.

If a more than ordinarily remarkable instance of the slow progress made in agriculture during the last century were required, wine-growing might be cited. No part of the world is better favoured by soil and climate as a vineyard country than New South Wales; but although the vine-growing and wine-making were firmly established as far back as the year 1828, the area under grape vines at present is only 5840 acres. Of this about 3200 acres are used for wine-making, the remainder for the production of saleable freight. The wines produced are acknowledged to be of excellent quality. Large orders for them have been received from France, but still the mother colony's vineyard interest does not extend to any appreciable extent. In 1878 there were 4184 acres under vines. The average yield per acre is about 200 gallons of wine. In every part of the colony, except the semi-tropical portions, which are but few, and on the highest mountain ranges, the grape vine thrives and bears large crops. It may be said that there are millions of acres suitable for wine-growing, and as population increases the industry is certain to expand. It is a matter for surprise that many of the European vignerons, whose vineyards are completely ruined by phylloxera, do not settle upon some of the vast tracts of New South Wales which are now available. Australian wines are at all times welcome in Europe, but the worth of Australian lands is overlooked. Greater progress has been made in Victoria in wine-production, but in South Australia the progress of the industry has been quite as slow as it has been here.

FRUIT.

Fruitgrowing is another branch of the agricultural interest which has not received the attention which it deserved. As in the case of vines, there are millions of acres suitable for orchards, but still fruit comes from outside sources. Each year Tasmania sends green fruit value at about £140,000; other countries send dried fruit value at £100,000. But the step from importation to exportation is in reality short. During last year several capitalists recognised the anomalous state of affairs. Companies were formed, and doubtless the export trade which has to some extent commenced will be materially enlarged. Nearly all kinds of fruit can be grown successfully within the colony's limits. English fruits thrive on the table lands, whilst on the coast the banana and the orange flourish. It is with the latter that most success has been achieved. There are at present under orangeries about 8000 acres, the average production from which is about 1000 dozens per acre. Few of the fruits peculiar to a warm and sunny climate thrive better in the colony than the members of the citron family, especially in the coast districts, and in those regions where there is not too much frost. They grow luxuriantly in the open air in and around the neighbourhood of Sydney, and along the banks of the coastal rivers. The orange was introduced into Sydney from Brazil by the first fleet which conveyed settlers to these shores. Captain King, who was afterwards the second Governor of the infant colony, informs us in the history he has given of the formation and progress of the colony, that in 1790 the orange and lemon trees were in a thriving state. The first large orangeries planted were in and near the town of Parramatta, and in the sheltered nooks and valleys along the Parramatta River. The cultivation of the orange was gradually extended to the Hunter and other rivers of the North. Altogether there are some 30 different kinds of oranges and lemons grown in our orchards, including the St. Michael's, the Navel, the Sangareen, the Seville, and the Mandarin orange; the Lisbon lemon, the rough lemon, the lime, the sweet lemon, the citron, and the shaddock. The culture of the orange family has generally been a remunerative one here, and as this fruit does not grow well in Victoria, Tasmania, or New Zealand, there has long been a considerable trade done in exporting it to those colonies.

GARDENS.

But, looking at horticulture in this colony, apart from commercial principles, there are very few faults observable. Sydney is surrounded by beautiful gardens. Even the cottage homes of the humblest labourers are decked with nature's choicest gifts in the shape of beautiful flowers. There are scores of plant nurseries, and the business of propagating plants and selling seeds is profitable. Nor is this love for flowers confined to the coast. In the inland districts every squattage has its garden usually well kept and carefully tended. Nearly all localities of any importance have their horticultural societies and their annual flower shows. In the far West, where the rainfall is remarkably light, irrigation is practised, and the patient Chinese raise large crops of vegetables and fruits.

MINING.

FIRST SIGNS OF MINERALS.

The first signs of the vast areas of valuable minerals the colony possesses were observed about 90 years ago, when large seams of coal were found at the entrance to the river Hunter. Gold was seen in the year 1823, but was not sought for as a matter of occupation until the year 1851. From this point the gradual development of our mineral resources commenced. Iron, shale, tin, copper, silver, lead, antimony, bismuth, manganese, cobalt, and precious stones were unearthed. The total value of the various products due to miners' enterprise since the foundation of the colony is about £73,000,000. More than half of this sum is made up by gold, of which 10,000,000oz. have been raised, and about one-fourth is to the credit

of coal, of which over 40,000,000 tons have been brought to the surface. Tin, copper, and silver stand next in order of merit, and, with other minerals, make up the total of a century's development.

COAL.

Notwithstanding the magnitude of these totals, however, geologists and mining experts of good reputation aver that mining in New South Wales is merely in its infancy. In the case of coal such opinions are based upon data which are so plain as to be undeniable; but the future of other mineral resources is dependent upon the material aid which labour and science will afford. That there are immense beds of coal, which for the greater part is of excellent quality, is fully proved. The carboniferous formations extend for hundreds of miles along the eastern slope close to the coast, from the Hunter River in the North to Bateman's Bay in the South; while in the West they are found in the upper valley of the Castlereagh at Marulan, Berrima, and in the Lithgow Valley. There are now about 70 coal mines registered and under official inspection. Of these, 45 are in the Hunter River district. The South Coast has about 12 mines, and the Western district the remainder. The entire number employ about 8000 persons, or more than one-third of the total number engaged in mining throughout the colony. Prior to 1829, the total output of coal did not amount to more than 50,000 tons, but from that year the demand for home consumption and exportation gradually increased until the present time, when the annual delivery from the mines is about 3,000,000 tons, of which quantity about 60 per cent. is exported, the principal customers being Victoria, South Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, America, China, and Java. In the important matter of quality there is practically little difference between the best Australian and the best British coals. The average price obtained for New South Wales coal, at the pit's mouth, is about 10s. per ton. The Hunter River collieries are the largest and most important, and have more than two-thirds of the present trade. Newcastle, the port of the Hunter district, is a safe haven for even the largest ships. It has great natural advantages, and is well furnished with wharfs, cranes, and shoots. The Southern coast districts, from which coal is shipped, are not so well favoured by nature, and have to depend upon small harbours and jetties, both of which are unsafe when gales sweep along the coast, but if the demand for coal increased even ten times the present output, New South Wales could satisfactorily meet the requirements. There are immense areas of valuable coal land unworked ready for the miner's pick.

GOLD.

Gold-mining has successfully withstood the test of 36 years, and still employs about 7000 persons. No metal is more attractive to the adventurous Briton than gold, and hence the fact that its discovery in large quantities in the districts of Bathurst and Wellington of this colony was a very important factor in the settlement of Australia as a whole. It was gold which brought the name "Australia" prominently before the world. In July, 1851, a lump of gold, which weighed 1272oz., was found on the Turon. Other rich deposits were soon discovered. The news spread quickly, as did the tidings that other parts of Australia were mines of gold. The rush to the new world commenced. Clipper ships were laid on. Commerce received a fresh impetus. Sydney became a great city.

The results of nearly two score years of toil in gold-seeking are much greater than is embraced by the bare statement that so many ounces were won. Gold helped to settle a hardy, brave, industrious population on the soil. The pioneer pastoralist was ably seconded by the venturesome miner. Thus nearly every district of this vast country has been tried by the gold-seeker. From the coast to the localities 600 miles inland there are scattered alluvial and reef workings. The Government Geologist estimates that the extent of country covered by certain formations in connection with which gold is always found is over 70,000 square miles, and there are formations too which, although in a geological sense not likely to contain the much-sought-for metal, have ere now completely upset the calculations of experts by yielding large stores of mineral wealth. Much prospecting has been done, but there are yet immense tracts to be tried. Each year brings fresh proofs that there are yet new goldfields to conquer. The latest is the finding of a rich gold reef at Cobar, an inland district which formerly was thought only capable of yielding copper. It should, however, be clearly understood that in New South Wales, as in other parts of Australasia, gold-mining is not what it was 20 years back. There are now in this colony about 7000 persons engaged in gold workings, using machinery which requires steam to the extent of 1200 horse-power. In 1862 there were obtained 619,909oz. of gold; last year the total quantity found was 91,850oz. The figures tell their own tale. The production since 1872 has fallen away most remarkably. The decline mentioned has recently prompted legislators to pass measures by which sums are offered by the State to encourage and assist prospectors. This has been the custom in other colonies for years. Many prospecting parties are setting about their work cheerfully. The gravest trouble hitherto has been that the reefs were not payable to any great depths. Some districts, although possessed of rich gold veins, have proved wanting when the miners sank 200ft. Gold has been found at a depth of over 1000ft., but this was an exception. That is the bitter experience of nearly 30 years of trials, but in some cases it is overlooked by investors, who too often are led into paying absurdly high prices for mining properties mainly on the strength of representations concerning yields from quartz obtained close to the surface. It would have been much better for the colony as a whole if mining, especially quartz-mining, had been conducted on sound business principles instead of wild fancies and gambling theories. The periodical outbreaks of the gold fever enrich the few and impoverish the many, while the reaction is too frequently injurious to the industry. Such a blow was struck between the years 1871 and 1875, when it was imagined that hundreds of reefs possessed stores of gold which were almost inexhaustible. Immense sums were lavished on the possession of machinery to work untried reefs. The records of gold obtained plainly describe the effect of the wasteful expenditure. The figures are—1870, 240,000oz.; 1871, yield 321,000oz.; 1872, yield 434,000oz.; 1873, yield 360,000oz.; 1874, yield

270,000oz. From the year last mentioned there was a gradual decline until the total for last year, which was about 100,000oz. The totals are approximate; but they serve to support the view that investors have need to be cautious and to look back before venturing on speculations in gold-mining properties. There is a promising field in this colony for investments of capital to develop likely places, but satisfactory results are not likely to accrue if at the start the greater part of the capital is required to purchase the land, as has hitherto been the practice. Land-jobbing and share-trafficking do not constitute mining, and it may be mentioned that these remarks are equally applicable to other metals as well as gold. It is now well known that the valuations of mining properties on this side of the world too often lean to the sanguine side. The reefing districts are littered over with machinery which is rusting in idleness, simply because the force of the axiom "First try your mine and then buy your machinery" was overlooked. Another glaring mistake is that of feeling confident that because block No. 1 is rich in ores, block, say, No. 10, half a mile off, must be nearly, if not quite as good. These are dark shades, which are necessarily prominent when sketching the mineral wealth of the colony.

SILVER.

Silver-mining is indeed very young, not yet having reached its teens. So far as its steps have progressed, it is full of promise; possibly the anticipations concerning its future are much too sanguine. Fifteen years ago small quantities of silver were taken with gold from mines at Boorook, in the New England or northern table land country, and some large sums were invested in machinery, but without leading to the expansion of the industry to any considerable extent. Better far was the experience at Mitchell, a short distance west of the Blue Mountain Range, where not long since over 500 men were profitably employed. The most important of the argentiferous discoveries, however, date back only about three years, and are located in the Western division of the colony, near the border of South Australia. In this part of the colony, long considered a mere arid waste, there are now settled, with every sign of permanence, a population of about 6000 miners and others, who are well supported by the industries consequent on the unearthing of immense stores of rich silver ore and prospecting. One mine, known as the Broken Hill Proprietary, employs 680 hands, and has a complete smelting plant. During 1886 this company raised and treated 14,750 tons of ore, from which 86½ tons of silver, valued at £228,519, were obtained. From August, 1886, to August, 1887, this wonderfully rich mine paid no less than £160,000 in dividends. There are other first-class payable mines on the Barrier fields which, if properly worked and not over-weighted by sums in the shape of capital, are likely to prove profitable to investors. Silver-mining, so far as it has progressed, has left a good record. In 1876 the value of silver and silver and lead ore exported was £16,848; in 1886 the export was valued at £492,029, the total export for 10 years being £1,141,929. At the outset of this new branch of mining many mistakes were made in treating the ores, several of which required more than ordinary knowledge. During the last two years, however, the services of skilful metallurgists from Europe and America have been secured, with results which, in the majority of instances proved, have been satisfactory. A railway from South Australia is extended to the Barrier mines, which are now attracting British capitalists, who are investing largely in the new fields.

TIN.

Tin-mining, which did not commence until the year 1872, has been satisfactory from the first to the present time. The production of 16 years is valued at about £8,000,000. How so much wealth could have been allowed to remain for so many years dormant in regions which were regularly traversed by miners is a subject for surprise, and the fact may reasonably be cited as supporting the view that there are yet many other minerals only awaiting discovery to add materially to the colony's exports. It was not until the year 1872 that the curiosity of a shepherd regarding the worth of some dark-looking substance, excavated from a saw-pit in New England, led to the discovery that nearly all the watercourses of that quarter of the colony were heavily charged with stream tin. There was a great rush of gold-miners and other persons to the new fields, which soon afforded evidence of their worth. This was in a part of the country which, for nearly 50 years, had been a grazing ground for cattle and sheep. Some of the deposits of stream tin were very valuable, and profitably employed large parties of men for many years. Then lodes were discovered, and with deep leads were worked. For many years it was thought that the tin fields of the colony did not extend outside the northern table land, but lately payable tin was found close to the Barrier Ranges, in the West, at a place known as Poolamacca. The largest yield of tin from the whole colony was in the year 1882, when the value was £833,461, but the output of recent years is satisfactory, being of the value of not less than £450,000 per annum.

COPPER.

Less satisfactory, but yet a good branch of the mining enterprise, is copper, which in the course of 30 years has left records the total of which is about £5,000,000. The central portion of the colony has yielded, and yet contains, immense stores of this metal. Prior to the year 1884 copper-mining was very profitable, although the principal mines were hundreds of miles from the coast; but the extraordinary decline in the prices obtained for the metal during recent years materially checked, and at one time nearly overcame, the industry. In 1872, copper sold at £108 per ton; in 1884, about one-half that price was realised; and in 1886, the best Chili bars sold at £38 7s. 6d. per ton. The depression in the market, although it checked further development of copper-mining in this colony, did not have the effect of closing the principal mines. In 1886, two of the copper properties in the West employed more than 800 persons. The ores of the West are remarkably rich and the lodes large. The Nymagee mine yields from 14,782 tons of ore as much as 1478 tons of copper. Such properties only need a fair market to render them very valuable. A return to the price of 1884 would bring about the development of several new mines.

IRON.

There are immense quantities of iron ore scattered broadcast over the mountainous country within 100 miles of the metropolis. Magnetite and brown hema-

tite, the richest of ores, containing on an average about 50 per cent. of iron, rest by the side of good coal. The richness of the ore has been its greatest drawback, and has caused many failures in its treatment. The only works of note which are turning this portion of the mineral wealth to a profitable account are at Eskbank, near Lithgow. In 1885 bars, rails, and castings of iron to the value of about £26,000 were made, but the industry is in a languishing condition. Recent developments of science have rendered the treatment of rich ores such as New South Wales possesses possible. The difficulties experienced here in smelting have been completely overcome, and experts confidently predict a great future for the Australian iron industry.

OTHER MINERALS.

Cinnabar, cobalt, mercury, bismuth, calamine, manganese, and many other minerals, although plentiful, are, like iron, merely waiting the increase of population ere entering the ranks of remunerative mining products. Kerosene shale, of which, during 20 years, about 460,000 tons have been raised, employs a great number of miners, and is plentiful enough to warrant a large expansion of the industry. Diamonds and gem stones have attracted sufficient attention to prove that they are deposited profusely in many parts of the colony. During the year 1885 the Australian Diamond Company's mine at Bingera yielded 1134 diamonds, which weighed 209 carats; the Crown Jewel Mine gave 285, which weighed 105 carats. The largest diamond found in the colony weighed 5¾ carat. Marble, valuable building stones, slates, and fire-clays abound, a fact which is amply proved by the many handsome buildings which now adorn the metropolis of New South Wales. Few countries, if any, have more reliable sources from which to draw stores of mineral wealth.

COMMERCE.

EARLY DRAWBACKS.

The growth of the commerce of Australasia has been remarkable. At the outset the settlement in Port Jackson was largely dependent on the English market for its supplies of goods that were not produced in the colony. From the earliest records we learn that within the first dozen years the internal trade was under the control of a monopoly of the officers of the New South Wales Corps. Obtaining command of the imported goods, and notably of rum, they sold on terms that often ruined the settlers. Governor King, by granting licenses to the convicts to sell rum, broke up the monopoly; but this introduced a state of things that was even more unsatisfactory. Rum became a kind of currency. The results of the system of barter, however, were so prejudicial to the interests of settlers, owing to the enormous percentage of profits the dealers made, that Governor Bligh placed in the King's stores a supply of articles of household consumption, as well as of beef, pork, wheat, or maize. He gave an order to the settlers on the Commissariat for the articles they required, and for which they were to pay in produce at a certain fixed rate at the ensuing harvest. In this way the colony escaped a very objectionable system of trading. Amongst other disadvantages was the want of money as a circulating medium. Foreign dollars and tokens were introduced and circulated as a convenience, until the increase of population and the more rapid spread of communication led to the establishment of banks.

EXPANDING TRADE.

Amongst the earliest shipments from Australia was a cargo of coal, which was sent from Newcastle to the Cape of Good Hope in the first year of the present century. The records of the early trade are of a fragmentary character. In 1822, 34 years after the colony was formed, the total shipment of wool was 172,880lb., and beyond a few cargoes of coal, this formed the principal article, the product of the colony, which was exported. The whale oil trade, however, was pursued very extensively in these early days. In the year 1826 oil was shipped from the colony to the value of £34,850. This business grew rapidly, and in 1840 it reached a total value of £224,144. It then, however, began to decline, but the export of wool steadily increased. In 1830 the quantity exported was 899,750lb.; in 1840, 8,610,775lb.; in 1850, 32,361,829lb. The shipments of tallow were inconsiderable until after 1840, the total value of the exports in that year having reached only £968. But in the next decade there was a vast expansion, the total value in 1850 being £300,721. In the latter years of the same decade the export of coal, which previously had been of inconsiderable dimensions, began rapidly to expand, the quantity in 1850 being 31,608 tons. The total value of the imports into the colony in that year was £2,978,388, and of the exports £2,399,580. From about this period date the discovery of gold and the separation of Victoria. The colony in 1850 contained 265,000 inhabitants. The progress thenceforward, under the stimulus of the immense immigration which set in, became most marked. Notwithstanding the separation of Victoria, the exports increased in value from £2,399,580 in 1850 to £4,186,277 in 1858; and though then shorn of Queensland, the trade of New South Wales continued to increase, the exports in 1860 being valued at £5,072,020, in 1870 at £7,990,038, in 1880 at £15,682,802. And the other colonies have progressed in a degree not less marked, as will be seen from the following table, which we copy from a work just published by Mr. Coghlan, the Government Statistician of New South Wales:—

—	Imports.	Exports.			Total trade.
		Home produce.	Re-exports.	Total exports.	
	£	£	£	£	£
N. S. Wales...	20,973,548	12,884,200	2,672,013	15,565,213	36,529,761
Victoria ...	18,530,575	9,054,687	2,740,634	11,795,321	30,325,896
Queensland...	6,103,227	4,813,092	120,878	4,933,970	11,037,197
S. Australia...	4,352,750	2,822,138	1,666,870	4,489,008	9,341,758
W. Australia	758,013	626,524	3,869	620,693	1,388,406
Tasmania ...	1,756,567	1,312,416	19,124	1,331,540	3,088,107
N. Zealand ...	6,759,013	6,386,682	286,109	6,672,791	13,431,804
	59,733,693	37,899,739	7,509,497	45,409,236	105,142,929

This table shows that New South Wales had a total trade of £37 5s. 7d. per head of population; Western Australia, £37 2s. 9d.; Queensland, £32 19s. 4d.; Victoria, £30 14s 5d.; South Australia, £29 16s. 9d.; New Zealand, £23 1s. 4d.; and Tasmania, £22 16s. 9d. New South Wales had considerably the largest trade, as well as the largest per head of population.

The trade of the colonies, having a population of barely three and a half million, thus exceeded £100,000,000 sterling—an amount larger than the total value of the trade of Great Britain when the Queen ascended the throne.

CHIEF TRADING CENTRES.

About 90 per cent. of the trade of New South Wales is with Great Britain and the colonies, and the other colonies have probably a like proportion. The chief exports of the colony consist of wool and other products of pastoral industry, which find a market almost wholly in the mother country, although of late years an increasing quantity has been sent direct to the Continental market, and some to America, and lately a trial shipment of 600 bales has gone to China. The surplus cereals of Australia also find a market in England, except a small proportion which is taken for Africa. Our gold, silver, tin, and copper products are almost entirely exported to the mother country. California and the East take the bulk of our surplus production of coal. As to the £60,000,000 of imports, they are mainly obtained from Great Britain. Tea and other Eastern produce we procure direct from the producing countries. Germany and Belgium have been pushing their manufactures in our markets, but they form only a small part of our total imports—about 2½ per cent. in 1886. And as commerce has grown to such dimensions, it would, perhaps, be strange if it were not conducted with increasing regard to economy and facility. The total tonnage of the vessels entered and cleared in 1886 was £12,853,786—an increase of very nearly 100 per cent. in the decade. And a very prominent feature has been the substitution of steam vessels for sailing ships in the coasting and intercolonial, as well as in the foreign, trade.

The following tables, which have been supplied to us from official sources, show the growth and direction of the foreign commerce and shipping business of New South Wales during the past five decades:—

IMPORTS INTO NEW SOUTH WALES.

Year.	From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.	From South Sea Islands.	From Fisheries.	From U. S. of America.	From Foreign States.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1837 ...	807,264	185,044	1,764	80,441	9,777	97,832	1,182,222
1847 ...	1,028,817	286,549	6,919	41,557	1,550	178,835	1,544,327
1857 ...	3,684,901	1,646,106	41,804	31,434	274,645	870,518	6,729,408
1867 ...	2,203,402	3,595,986	8,768	4,790	127,939	728,859	6,599,804
1876 ...	6,763,538	6,937,403	32,808	4,400	227,340	637,032	15,000,583
1886 ...	10,445,980	5,718,356	36,491	...	1,018,773	1,104,792	19,320,939
Additional 1876—Overland ...					Total value, £1,671,894		
,, 1886— ,, ...					Total value, £1,679,589.		

EXPORTS FROM NEW SOUTH WALES.

Year.	To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.	To S'th Sea Islands.	To Fisheries.	To U. S. of America.	To Foreign States.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1837 ...	518,581	145,797	485	54,434	10,617	17,592	747,876
1847 ...	936,674	233,643	14,231	...	7,204	16,987	1,201,535
1857 ...	2,088,710	583,436	42,436	15	17,270	295,584	4,011,903
1867 ...	3,111,108	3,593,038	61,029	...	148,116	255,475	9,045,961
1876 ...	2,679,038	2,679,038	45,145	...	531,216	895,990	11,466,139
1886 ...	3,971,818	50,261	...	...	...	...	...
Additional 1876—Overland ...					Total value,		£3,957,980
,, 1886— ,, ...					,, ,,		£4,090,074

SHIPPING OUTWARD.

Year.	To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.	To South Sea Islands.	To Fisheries.	To United States of America.	To Foreign Ports.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1837 ...	13,386	27,563	...	10,244	...	13,303	64,506
1847 ...	21,367	57,071	3,383	25,649	5,178	14,064	126,000
1857 ...	32,090	231,069	5,994	7,459	...	94,987	377,147
1867 ...	41,395	536,691	6,832	...	20,441	118,462	726,721
1876 ...	54,389	787,964	33,389	396	118,485	61,969	1,053,200
1886 ...	224,750	1,901,236	13,183	...	285,970	240,047	2,149,986

SHIPPING INWARD.

Year.	From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.	From South Sea Islands.	From Fisheries.	From United States of America.	From Foreign States.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1837 ...	21,667	26,477	581	13,004	1,220	4,226	67,369
1847 ...	25,349	47,598	2,443	22,601	760	8,908	107,019
1857 ...	113,486	184,580	5,437	7,008	14,212	26,190	351,413
1867 ...	57,143	547,543	5,111	919	8,538	27,717	646,970
1876 ...	128,523	855,532	9,760	411	41,781	35,397	1,074,425
1886 ...	395,063	1,458,123	10,248	...	98,278	152,906	2,114,618

TARIFFS.

In fiscal matters, the colonies of Australasia have shown a marked independence of each other. Though at different times the theory of intercolonial free trade has been discussed, so far each colony holds by its own tariff in disregard of the interests of every other. Each practically treats its neighbour as a foreign State. Customs duties are levied upon the goods of every colony alike. There has been talk of differential duties as between two or three of the colonies. Victoria has asked Tasmania to interchange. Victoria and Queensland have also been parleying with the same object; but so far nothing has been done. Customs officers in the various seaports and on the border stations collect duties for the respective colonies. The inconvenience of this on the border stations of New South Wales and South Australia resulted in the adoption by the Governments of the two colonies of a convention, by which, in consideration of the payment of a fixed sum by the Government of South Australia to the Government of New South Wales, goods were allowed to cross our borders for use in this colony free from duty. But this arrangement was not found to work satisfactorily and was abandoned. The colonies, therefore, now levy duties all round on the basis of their own tariffs. An examination of the Customs lists shows that, except New South Wales, every colony has a protective tariff. The tendency of legislation in all these colonies has set steadily towards the imposition of Customs duties, with the view of encouraging the growth of native industries. Generally they have been imposed at a time of depression, when the revenues were inadquate. The taxation pill has been made palatable by duties which are supposed to create work and remove depression. Almost every article imported has been subjected to duties, generally ad valorem, though in some instances according to weight or measurement. Queensland has

duties on the basis of 7½ per cent. ad valorem; Tasmania, 10 per cent.; Western Australia, 12½ per cent.; South Australia, 10 per cent. and 15 per cent.; New Zealand, 15 per cent.; and Victoria, 20 to 25 per cent. In the case of Victoria and New Zealand the duties originally imposed were smaller, but the inevitable tendency of protection has been manifest in the raising of the duties when it has been found that they were inadequate to keep out the imported article. Twice in New South Wales ad valorem duties were imposed, but this year the colony has again reverted to a simple tariff, comprising about 73 articles, of which a few have a protective incidence, the Government of the day not deeming it prudent to face the opposition which would have been encountered had they attempted to remove them, or place countervailing excise duties on the locally produced articles. The revenues from taxation in the various colonies in 1886 are shown in the following figures, compiled from statistics recently published by our Government statistician:—

	Taxation.		
	Customs.	Other taxes.	Total.
New South Wales	£2,068,571	£543,264	£2,611,835
Victoria	2,004,460	630,100	2,634,560
Queensland	965,754	230,897	1,196,651
South Australia	436,114	149,009	585,123
Western Australia ...	164,048	20,951	184,999
Tasmania	276,265	95,279	371,544
New Zealand	1,315,801	646,361	1,962,162
	£7,231,013	£2,315,861	£9,546,874

FINANCE.

The public revenue and expenditure of the various colonies run into large amounts. The following table, compiled from the handbook of Mr. T. A. Coghlan, our Government statist, shows the leading figures for the year 1886:—

	Revenue.		Expenditure.
	Total.	From C'stms	
New South Wales... ...	£7,594,301	£2,068,571	£9,078,869
Victoria	6,481,021	2,004,460	6,153,540
Queensland	2,810,147	965,754	3,202,030
South Australia	1,975,269	436,114	2,383,290
Western Australia ...	388,564	164,048	394,675
Tasmania	568,924	*276,265	584,756
New Zealand	5,688,016	1,315,801	4,310,875
	£23,506,242	£7,231,013	£26,468,035

It will be seen that New South Wales occupies the leading position, though per head of population Queensland has rather the largest revenue.

BANKS OF ISSUE.

The banks play a more than ordinarily important part in providing funds for the requirements of enterprise. In all there are 26 banks of issue. We gather from the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record* that last year their paid-up capital amounted to £15,658,682, and reserved funds £7,781,178. In addition, these banks borrowed £105,082,000 from the general public, including £11,747,000 outside the colonies. They traded, further, with £5,015,000 of notes. Of the total amount of their assets, they lent on bills, mortgages, and otherwise £109,497,000; they held in coin and bullion, £18,011,000, and possessed landed property amounting to £4,159,118.

OTHER MONETARY INSTITUTIONS.

Besides the banks of issue the colonists largely use the savings banks for the investment of capital, and Mr. Coghlan, our statist, gives the total deposits in the Government and Post Office Savings Banks of Australasia in 1886 as £11,540,005, being an average of £24 0s. 8d. per head for each of the 480,573 depositors, or an average of £3 8s. 6d. per head of the mean population. These figures indicate that the people of the colonies are thrifty, and that their industry yields an ample reward. The building societies also employ a large amount of capital in their business. An idea of the magnitude of the transactions of these institutions may be gathered from the figures in the two principal colonies. From the "Year Book of Australia" we learn that in round figures the societies in New South Wales have capital and revenue funds amounting to about £1,750,000, and deposits from the public amounting to about £3,000,000. In Victoria the funds of members are in excess of £3,000,000, and the societies have over £4,000,000 of borrowed capital. Less than two-thirds of the population of Australasia have thus about £12,000,000 capital. In round figures the capital forming the basis of the business of the building societies of the colonies represents fully £15,000,000. Another form of investment of capital is in the life insurance institutions. Exclusive of three American societies, there are about 18 Australasian societies, whose invested funds may be reckoned at about £11,000,000. Savings banks, building societies, and life insurance associations of Australasia have, in round figures, liabilities representing about £37,000,000. A small part of this is invested with the banks of issue, and therefore to add the total to the banking capital would be partially to duplicate the wealth of the colonies so far as represented in these institutions; but the figures as a whole imply that these four classes of institutions have and hold property representing about £140,000,000, and this, it is believed, is about £20,000,000 in excess of their private indebtedness. And, in addition to this, the Anglo-Colonial and Colonial Investment Loan Agency and Land Companies of Australasia have about £10,000,000 of paid-up capital, £2,000,000 of reserve funds, and debenture stock to a very considerable amount, certainly in excess of £20,000,000.

MARKET RATES.

Though it is shown that there is so large an amount of capital in the banks and other institutions of the colonies, the market rates are much higher here than in other parts of the world. Investors ordinarily obtain from 4 per cent. to 5 per cent. for money lodged with the banks, and 1 per cent. to 2 per cent. more from the building societies. Of course, as investors expect high interest, borrowers have to pay a high rate. The present discount terms are 5½ to 7 per cent.—about twice as much as the English quotations, and higher than the American. The natural effect of the high rates is, of course, to direct English capital to the colonies; and insurance companies and other institutions, as well as private individuals, have for two or three years past been sending money here for investment in mortgages on station and other property.

MANUFACTURES.

The position of New South Wales in manufacturing industry is very satisfactory. There has been a steady

and continuous growth, and what is noteworthy is the fact that during the periods when the population increased with great rapidity the number of hands employed in the manufactories and works of the colony increased at a still more rapid rate. This is very clearly seen by reference to the Census Report of 1881. Comparing the numbers in 1871 and 1881, the report states:—"The total increase of skilled workers of all classes was, during the decade, 18,939 persons, or 78·88 per cent. of their number, being nearly 30 per cent. greater than the rate of increase of the total population." The Registrar-General observed that "this fact is a striking proof of the progress of manufacture under the free-trade policy of the colony." Since the census year this movement has continued. Between the close of 1881 and 1886 the increase of the population was about 28 per cent., whilst the increase in the number of hands returned as employed in the manufactories and works of the colony was about 46 per cent. The actual increase was something less than this, as, in the last return, a number of industries were included which previously were excluded. However, after making allowance for this difference, there is a very marked excess in the manufacturing figures.

When we come to closely examine the records of early years, and even of comparatively recent ones, we find extreme difficulty in obtaining trustworthy data respecting separate industries. There are two reasons for this. The first is the meagre attention that was given to statistical matters in bygone years, in consequence of the slight interest manifested by the public. The second reason is found in the difficulty that always exists in a new country of defining and classifying industries. It is hard to say which of these reasons is the more important, but the second one has been found a serious impediment in census years in preparing reports of the occupation of the people. To quote a paragraph in the Census Report of 1871, "The same person may be member of Parliament, a merchant, a land proprietor, and a grazier; another, an innkeeper and a farmer. Many of the gold-miners are also proprietors or occupiers of land." Mention is also made of men who united the occupations of fishermen, mechanics, and wharf labourers. It is evident that in a new district there cannot be that division of labour which is so necessary and so profitable in a large population, and where, under one roof, one man carries on several industries it is no easy task to decide on the heading under which his establishment ought to be placed. When also indifference exists as to the necessity for even approximate accuracy we may be sure the tables prepared require to be used with much judgment. Up to as recent a date as 1876 the Statistical Registers of New South Wales did not give the number of hands employed in separate industries, the number of establishments alone being given. The latter information taken by itself is always apt to be misleading, as an "establishment" may employ 10 men or 1000.

According to the census of 1841 there were 10,715 "mechanics and artificers" in the colony, and in 1846 there were 10,769. The census of 1861, under the heading of "skilled workmen and artificers," gave the number employed as 18,454. It may be worth while to give the separate figures for 1861. In the superior arts, 1129; in the metals, 3097; in wood, 5550; in stone, and earth, 2871; in leather and skins, 3502; in other materials, 2305. The classifications here used have not been adhered to; indeed, the changes of classification that have taken place add greatly to the difficulty in following the growth of our industries. The census of 1871 showed a growth during the decade in skilled workmen of 5557, bringing up the total number to 24,011. Ten years later the number had increased to 42,950. But in the meantime the Statistical Register had begun to record the number of hands employed in our manufactories and works, and the total so recorded in the last census year was 31,311, or only about 75 per cent. of the number of so-called "skilled workmen and artificers." The increase of steam power is, of course, an excellent test of the growth of manufacturing industry, but the statistics on this point were never properly obtained until the year 1885. We find, however, the following in the Statistical Register for 1862:—"In 1853 there were 141 manufactories or works conducted by machinery; in the 10 years ending with 1862 they had increased to 859." This shows a considerable growth; but it is necessary to say that the return included steam vessels and engines, instead of being limited to manufacturing establishments.

Although the number of establishments without the record of the hands employed is not trustworthy evidence of the growth of any industry, it is still a matter of interest, especially as we learn something of the order in which our industries were opened up. Of course there is a natural order of development. A handful of people cannot land upon the shore of a new and distant country and settle down to the manufacture of fancy goods. They must supply their wants in the order of their urgency; hence the first industries we should look to see established are those connected with the erection of buildings and the production of articles of food and drink. The records of the colony bear out this expectation. It must also be remembered that the great distance that lies between Europe and these colonies has been very favourable to the early establishment and rapid growth of purely manufacturing enterprises. The inducement to local manufacture is increased just in proportion to the distance from outside sources of supply and to the cost of transit from those markets. But for these circumstances it could have scarcely been expected that in so short a time there should have been the marked and important development that has actually taken place. The earliest record we have in the Statistical Register of the manufactories of the colony is for the year 1841. The total number for that year stands at only 61; in 1845 the number stood at 101, and in 1850 it had grown to 206. Flour-mills were not included. Considerably over one-third of the total in 1850 consisted of "tanneries," &c. The following are the principal industries and number of establishments which find record in the Statistical Register for the year 1841:—Distilleries, 2; breweries, 13; sugar refinery, 1; soap and candle works, 6; tobacco and snuff manufactories, 3; woollen mills, 4; hat manufactory, 1; ropeworks, 3; tanneries, &c., 11.

LABOUR.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

It is no easy task in a comparatively young country to obtain figures giving with accuracy the different

occupations of the people. The following estimate, however, may be taken as approximately correct:—In the pastoral and agricultural industries, 35 per cent.; engaged in mercantile pursuits, wholesale and retail, and in shipping, 19 per cent.; employed in the various manufactories and works, 15 per cent.; employed in the railways and public offices of the colony (public instruction excepted), 8 per cent.; in mining, 7 per cent.; in the professions (public school teachers included), 5 per cent.; in sundry occupations, 13 per cent. This may be accepted as a fair statement of the relative importance of the various occupations of the people of this colony. In Victoria the occupations are much the same, but in the younger colonies there are more or less differences, thus in Queensland there is a larger percentage of the population supported by the agricultural and pastoral industries, and a smaller percentage supported by the manufacturing industry.

WAGES.

In this subject the question of wages must, of course, occupy a prominent place. The most disturbing element in the rates of wages during the century has certainly been the gold discoveries. For the year 1850, that is just before these discoveries, the Statistical Register gives the following as current wages:—Carpenters, smiths, wheelwrights, bricklayers, and masons, all 4s. 6d. per day; farm labourers and shepherds, £16 to £19 per year, with board and lodgings. In 1851 these wages rose about one-half; in 1852 they were just double the rates of 1850. In 1853 the rise still continued, carpenters and smiths receiving about 12s. 6d. per day, and wheelwrights, bricklayers, and masons 15s. to 16s. per day. In 1854 the advance continued, and apparently in many industries reached its highest limits, carpenters being paid 15s., smiths 14s., wheelwrights 15s., bricklayers 18s., and masons 21s. per day. During the following four years these wages gradually receded, and in 1858 the average wage paid to these five classes of labour was 10s. to 10s. 6d. The wages of farm labourers and shepherds did not advance as rapidly, nor to the extent shown in the foregoing figures, but the advance obtained was held. The wages, with board and lodgings, rose to £18 to £23 in 1851, to £25 to £30 in 1852, to £25 to £40 in 1854; and they stood at £30 to £40 in 1858, in which year, as we have seen, the ordinary day wages had considerably declined. Wages apparently remained unaltered till the years 1863 and 1864, when they fell from 1s. to 2s. per day, remaining steady at the decline for about 10 years. About 1874 an improvement set in, which steadily increased, and which has not yet been lost. The following are the nominal rates of wages paid in 1886, as recorded by the Government Statistician:—Stonemasons, bricklayers, and plasterers, 11s. per day; quarrymen, 7s. to 10s.; carpenters, joiners, and painters, 9s.; labourers, 8s.; plumbers, gasfitters, &c., 10s. to 11s.; slaters, 10s. to 12s.; iron-moulders, 8s. to 9s. 4d.; boilermakers and iron shipbuilders, 10s.; engineers, 9s. to 12s.; engineers' labourers, 5s. to 7s.; shipwrights, 11s. to 12s. Under the head of weekly wages we have wheelwrights and blacksmiths, 35s. to 60s.; farriers, 35s. to 55s.; saddle, collar, and harness makers, 30s to 50s; tailors and pressers, 50s. to 60s.; coopers, 40s. to 50s.; brickmakers, 25s. to 55s.; cooks, 30s. to 60s.; drapers, 30s. to 70s. Wharf labourers are paid 1s. per hour, and coal lumpers 1s. 3d. It is difficult to speak positively about the relative rates of wages in all the foregoing branches of industry in the other colonies. There seems, however, to be no doubt that, as regards the average rate paid, this colony holds the premier position. It scarcely needs pointing out that wages in these colonies must tend to uniformity, for labour will naturally seek the most profitable channels. As an example of the difficulty of comparing wages in the colonies we may refer to the fact that the New Zealand Statistical Register gives separate rates for nine districts, into which that colony is divided, and, according to the table provided, the wages of shepherds, with board, vary from £35 to £50 in one district up to £60 to £80 in another, and the day wages paid to masons vary from 9s. to 10s. in one district, to 16s. in another. It is needless to say that such a table is thoroughly misleading.

HOURS OF LABOUR.

Equally or almost equally as important as the rates of wages is the number of hours of labour. For many years eight hours has been recognised in many industries as the limit of a day's labour, and the eight-hour system has become more and more generally accepted until it may be said to be the rule. The system even governs work on board our steamers, and sailers, firemen, &c., now receive extra pay for working beyond these hours. So much is the system engrafted on the industry of the colony that an Eight-hour Demonstration is now a yearly event, and a public holiday is set apart in this and other colonies for its celebration. It is to be regretted, however, that long hours of labour still prevail in most of our retail shops and in other employments. We have also the anomaly that those who work short hours on the first five days of the week enjoy a holiday on Saturday afternoon, whilst many of those who work long hours on the first five days work up to midnight, or nearly midnight, on the Saturday.

TRADES-UNIONS.

Labour in this and the other colonies is largely controlled by trade-unions. This is especially true of the two colonies of New South Wales and Victoria. In the other colonies the populations have not yet grown large enough for the unions to become so readily and effectively established. In New South Wales the number of trade-unions is probably not far short of 50. A considerable number are affiliated together as a Trades and Labour Council. The various bodies representing the building trades have also a council. The seamen have a very strong union, and with some other bodies form a Maritime Council. There is no doubt that the unions have exerted a powerful influence in the labour market.

CONDITION OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

The condition of the working classes in these colonies will not suffer by comparison with that of their fellows in any other part of the world. House-rent is the chief item which can be called excessive. Probably the Australian workman, on the average, pays three times the weekly rent that is paid by the English workman. On the other hand, meat is much cheaper than in England, and there is but little difference in the price of bread. Clothing, boots and shoes, furniture, and manufactured articles of all kinds, as well as articles of food like poultry, bacon, jams, dried fruits, &c., are all rather dear. But most of

these articles can be bought cheaper in New South Wales than in any other of these colonies, because of the greater freedom from Customs duties. The large number of building societies and the heavy deposits in the various savings banks all bear evidence of the substantial well-being of our working men. The savings banks deposits on the 1st January, 1886, were £3,484,461 in New South Wales, and £3,409,266 in Victoria; and the total in the whole of the Australasian colonies was £12,376,427. Although the amount deposited in New South Wales is larger than in Victoria, the number of depositors is much less. It is impossible to ascertain the savings invested in building societies and in direct purchases of land by the working classes, but it is certain that the total amounts to quite a large sum. Another evidence of prosperity is to be found in the records of the life insurance offices in the colonies. It was estimated in 1884 that there were then 150,000 policies in force in Australian offices, assuring in all no less than 42 millions sterling. It is clear that a large number of these policies are held by the working classes. The condition of the people in these colonies has been almost continuously changing for the better during the last 30 years. The work of colonisation is one that calls for many fine qualities, and we may rest assured that the work of winning these great colonies for mankind has not been accomplished to the extent it already has been without a record of labour, of endurance, of privation, and of skill, of which we may be proud. Thousands have contributed by their hard and lonely lives in remote districts to the easier life that to-day all the population may enjoy more or less thoroughly.

THE DOMESTIC SERVANT.

The welfare of no class is more marked than that of the domestic servant. The Statistical Register says that in 1850 the wages of the general house-servant were £12 to £15 a year. The gold discoveries, which caused a drain of male labour, of course made female labour more valuable, and in the course of four or five years servants' wages advanced 50 to 100 per cent. This gain was partly lost after the gold fever subsided, but the rapidly growing prosperity of the colony and the comparative scarcity of female labour caused a substantial increase to take place during recent years. The present wages of female general servants in this colony may be reckoned at from £30 to £45 per annum, that of laundresses a few pounds higher, and that of female cooks at from £40 to £70. It is probable that the wages paid for female labour are higher in New South Wales than in Victoria, because there are about seven more females to a hundred males in the latter colony than in the former. Hence we find in Victoria about 4000 more females employed in factories than in New South Wales. The "servant-girl" question is one of unceasing interest to mistresses in this colony, and there is no present prospect of the number of servants increasing so as to fully meet the wants of New South Wales.

GOVERNESSES.

There is a fair demand for governesses partly by families situated on stations up the country, who find it difficult to otherwise obtain tuition for their children. Salaries of from £100 to £150 are occasionally paid; but it is probable that the majority of governesses do not receive more than is paid to first-class general servants. What is known as "light, genteel employment" is naturally scarce in these colonies at present. It represents a stage of development that we have scarcely reached.

LEGISLATION.

Legislation of a more or less stringent character has been passed in some of the colonies for the regulation of factories, especially with a view to the protection of children. In Victoria power is given to municipalities to compel the early closing of all ordinary shops. The accommodation generally provided for workmen in the manufactories and works of the colonies is fairly good and is improving every year. The number of large, well-ventilated buildings is continually increasing, and the requirements of sanitary science receive growing attention. It is much to be regretted that the overcrowding which is so conspicuous a feature of the old cities of Europe should be permitted in Australia. Probably the least satisfactory feature in the condition of our working classes is their house accommodation; in the cities especially it is too often both bad and dear. In concluding this brief notice of the position of labour, a word may be given to the frequent cases that come under public notice of men who immigrate to these colonies, and who, finding nothing to their tastes, and lacking ability to turn to anything new, return to England. Such men too frequently explain their own failure or excuse their own unsuitability by misrepresentation of the position and resources of these colonies. In the past harm has been done by these men, but the fuller knowledge of Australia now being gained in Europe will probably prevent such misrepresentation in the future.

COMMUNICATION.

TRAVELLING IN OLD TIMES.

In nothing has this colony made greater progress than in the matter of communication. Lines of powerful, well-appointed steamships now run with such regularity, swiftness, and safety, between Sydney and the principal ports of England, the European continent, and America, that a visit to any of these places is regarded as a pleasure trip. Nothing is wanting in the way of comfort on the steamers, and so rapid are the passages that the voyager may make a tour of Europe and America and be back in Sydney again almost without being missed. Not very long ago it was considered satisfactory to reach England in from 100 to 130 days; now the passage may be done in 30 days. The first trading or merchant vessel that visited Sydney, apart from those which formed a portion of the convict fleets, entered the port on the 1st November, 1792. It was a small brigantine called the Philadelphia, which had brought a cargo of provisions to the country on speculation. Nearly seven years afterwards—in the evening of the 29th June, 1799—the ship Albion arrived from England, and was at once famous for having made the fastest passage known since the foundation of the colony—a passage of 8 months and 15 days. At this time, early as it was, there was communication between the colony and America. It was in connection with what was known as the oil and skin trade, but it formed the means of bringing the two countries together. 1822 is the

earliest year for which official statistics are in existence in this colony, and in that year there were 48 arrivals of vessels representing 17,142 tons from Great Britain, and 45 departures of 16,730 tons for that country. In 1886, the last year for which statistics have been published, the arrivals and departures from and to the old country were respectively 238 of 395,086 tons, and 112 of 224,750 tons. In addition to the extensive and regular communication which exists with Great Britain, numbers of steamers and sailing ships trade more or less constantly between Sydney or Newcastle and most of the principal ports of the world. Communication may, in fact, be had easily and cheaply with any place to which either the visitor to or the resident in the colony may desire to go. The effects of the remarkable progress which has taken place during recent years in the construction of fast-going steamers have been experienced here equally with other countries possessing important seaports and a large and growing trade.

OUR MODERN STEAMSHIPS.

No steamships in the world surpass some of those which run constantly, carrying large numbers of passengers, between Sydney and London. The disappearance of the small sailing vessels of the early days, to give place to the smart ocean-going clippers of 1000 tons, with their comfortable passenger accommodation, took place in connection with Australian trade at the same time as means of communication by ocean travelling improved in a similar manner elsewhere. These, again, as steam became a much more important factor than formerly, gave way to the magnificent fleets of steamships which now come here. Steam communication with England existed as far back as between 1850 and 1860. The P. and O. Company's steamships were coming here at about the latter date, but the day had not then arrived for steam communication to be so rapid and so frequent as to induce all or most of the travellers between England and the colony to prefer steamers to sailing vessels, and most London traders at that date provided special accommodation for passengers, and depended to a very considerable extent upon the passenger trade for the profits of their voyages. But the difference between the facilities for ocean travelling in the old days and those available now, is seen in the fact that 20 or 30 years ago the larger sailing vessels which visited Sydney made little more than one voyage in each year, while at present the powerful steamers coming to the port make three trips during the year.

The necessity for securing adequate provision for the transit of mails had much to do in bringing to Sydney such fine vessels as those of the P. and O. Co. and the Orient Co.; and the same thing was the cause of rapid and regular communication with America. The Pacific Ocean was first "bridged" by the boats of the company which carried the mails for England via Panama, and later on by the steamers of other large American companies, including those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., which now run between Sydney and San Francisco.

LOCAL COMMUNICATION.

Intercolonial communication by sea has been similarly progressive. The small sailing vessels which originally carried on the passenger trade have long since given place to capacious steamers, and the competition between the different steamship companies makes travelling between Sydney and the various Australasian colonies cheap and pleasant. The progress of internal communication has been equal to that of external communication. Railways and well-constructed roads make travelling to almost any point in Australia safe and expeditious. Postal and telegraphic facilities also exist in every direction. Within the last few years the advantages of the telephone have been added to those of the telegraph, and though telephonic communication does not at present extend beyond meeting the requirements of business houses connected with telephonic centres in towns, experiments have shown the feasibleness of running the telephone wires from town to town, and before very long telephonic communication throughout the colony will probably become a permanent institution. Railways traverse the colony in all directions, and so connect with the systems of other colonies that people may travel by rail from Sydney to Melbourne and Adelaide, and from Sydney to Brisbane. The journey to the Victorian capital is done in 17 hours, to that of South Australia and to the capital of Queensland in 37 hours. From each of these metropolitan cities the railway systems of the three colonies respectively radiate, so that in reality the railway traveller starting from Sydney may journey in well-appointed and efficiently-managed railway trains over three parts of the continent of Australia. The construction of the New South Wales railways has of late years proceeded very rapidly. At first there were great difficulties to overcome, and progress was slow. The line of mountains known as the Great Dividing Range, which runs north and south from one end of New South Wales to the other, had to be crossed, and the work of carrying the railways over this formidable barrier to the fertile plains beyond was protracted and expensive. But once over the mountains the labour of railway extension was easy, and now lines traverse the length of the colony from north to south, extend almost to the boundary of the colony in the west, go very far into the north-west and south-west, and branch off from the great trunk railways in various other directions to meet the requirements of the population in important towns and districts remote from Sydney. The first sod of the first railway was turned on 3rd July, 1850, only 38 years ago, and there are at the present date in daily operation railways to the extent of 2054 miles.

Other lines will also be constructed. There are still some towns and districts in the far interior which need this means of communication, and to these railways must sooner or later be made. Some must be made without delay. The northern coast towns, and one or two in the south, east of the Dividing Range, are not yet connected by railway with the ports which form their natural outlets on the seaboard. Localities in the interior rich in agriculture or pastoral pursuits have yet to be joined to the trunk lines. The North-Western railway must be pushed further towards the south-western boundary of Queensland; and the Western railway system will in due time be further extended to offer all reasonable facilities to the residents on the Western rivers. On the railways at present open for daily traffic there travelled last year about 16,000,000 passengers, at an average rate of 2d. per mile for first-class accommodation, and 1½d. for second-class.

Steam tramways were introduced into Sydney in 1879. They connect the city with the suburbs immediately adjoining it. At the time of their being first brought into use an idea was entertained that they might be profitably laid down in the country to act as feeders to the railways, but an experimental line of this kind has not realised expectations. A line has since been laid down at Newcastle for purposes similar to those for which the trams are run in Sydney, and it may be that other towns will eventually be provided with this means of local communication.

Road-construction, of course, preceded the laying down of railways, and roads exist in every part of the colony. Adopting the plan afterwards followed in railway construction, three main trunk roads were carried north, south, and west, and from these branch roads were made to every point. Votes of money, annually passed by Parliament, serve to keep the roads in repair, and as both the work of construction and maintenance is in the hands of a Government department, under the direction of a thoroughly competent engineer, the road system of the colony is efficiently carried out. Where rivers or other watercourses have to be crossed, and are not fordable, bridges are constructed, or punt accommodation is provided, and nothing within reason is wanting in the efforts to afford facilities for safe and quick transit by road in those parts of the colony which the railways have not yet reached. Where the railway train does not go the well-constructed road forms the track for a line of regularly running mail coaches under contract to the Government, and with these punctuality and as much comfort as coach travelling affords anywhere can be found.

EDUCATION.

SMALL BEGINNINGS.

The necessity for schools was impressed upon those interested in the welfare of the colony at a very early period of its history. In 1792 the first chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Johnson, wrote to the Society for the Promotion of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, lamenting the neglected condition of the children, and suggesting that educated convicts might be employed as teachers at a small salary. In a despatch, dated August, 1796, Governor Phillip stated that a Public school for the care and education of the children was much wanted to save them from certain ruin. The first building used as a schoolhouse was raised for a church, and was afterwards wilfully burnt down. Governor Phillip speaks of the building as "used on the week days as a schoolhouse, in which from 150 to 200 children are educated under the immediate supervision of the clergyman." Notwithstanding the concern for the children thus manifested by the first Governor, no properly organised system of State education existed until 1848, in which year Lord Stanley's National System of Education was introduced. Prior to that date the schools were started by the clergy, or were private ventures. The buildings used were, as a rule, unsuitable; no attention was paid to lighting and ventilation, the appliances were meagre and of the roughest kind, and too often little or no inquiry was made as to the character and qualifications of the teacher. Even in 1854, when considerable improvement had been effected, the Commission appointed to inquire into the state of education throughout the colony reported:—"The schools are badly situated and ill-adapted for the purpose, in bad repair, and insufficiently supplied with the means of carrying on the instruction of the pupils. The number of children attending school is small; their attainments in every branch of knowledge, and especially in religious subjects, are very small. The condition of the schools as regards instruction is deplorable in the extreme; few schools are worthy of the name."

THE ORIGIN OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

From 1820 to 1847 assistance was granted to the primary schools established by the various Churches, but no supervision was exercised over such schools by the State. With the incorporation of the Board of National Education and the appointment of the Denominational Board in 1848 the history of public instruction in New South Wales may be regarded as commencing. The Denominational Board had little more to do than to distribute the funds voted by the Legislature, the management of the schools being left in the hands of the four State-aided Churches. The National Board, on the other hand, had to introduce and build up an entirely new system, and to provide both schools and teachers. The members were, however, enthusiastic and determined; in spite of very great difficulties, they worked steadily and vigorously, and achieved marked success. Under this board, suitable school buildings were erected, proper furniture and apparatus were supplied, trained teachers were imported, the pupil teacher system was introduced, arrangements for the training, examination, and classification of teachers were made, and the systematic inspection of schools was commenced. The instruction in the National schools was strictly non-sectarian, but provision was made for general religious teaching, and for special lessons by clergymen to the children of their respective Churches. The competition of the two systems, National and Denominational, did some good, but in many places it led to a needless multiplication of schools. Small towns frequently had several schools where one would have sufficed, and the country districts were left without the means of education. This state of things caused a general desire for a change, which was eventually brought about by the Public Schools Act of 1866. In 1848 the colony was credited with 462 schools, attended by 23,574 pupils, but very little reliance can be placed on the school statistics of that time, as there was then no uniformity in the mode of recording, and no check upon the returns of attendance. In December, 1866, when the two boards were abolished, there were 259 National schools with 19,641 pupils, 317 Denominational schools with 27,986 pupils, and 604 private schools with 15,556 pupils, a total of 1180 schools and 63,183 pupils. The population of the colony, 220,474 in 1848, had now reached 447,620, more than doubling in the interval, but schools and scholars had increased even more rapidly.

THE ACT OF 1867.

The Public Schools Act, which came into operation in January, 1867, provided for the continuance of Denominational schools under certain restrictions, but practically prevented any addition to their number. The National schools were henceforth termed Public schools, and to meet the wants of thinly-peopled

districts provisional and half-time schools were brought into existence. The supervision of all State-aided schools was now entrusted to a Council of Education, consisting of five members, appointed by the Government. The council extended the work begun by the National Board, but was for several years hampered, as that board had been, by a regulation which compelled the residents of a locality to subscribe one-third of the cost before they could be granted a school. The cancellation of this regulation in 1875, in obedience to a resolution of the Legislative Assembly on the motion of Sir Henry Parkes, though it necessitated an increased vote, was a boon to the country districts, and gave a great impetus to the establishment of schools. The Council of Education had charge of primary education from January, 1867, to the 30th April, 1880, when its functions were, under the terms of the Public Instruction Act, transferred to a responsible Minister. The Council passed over to the Minister 705 Public schools, with 68,823 pupils; 313 Provisional schools, with 8312 pupils; 97 Half-time, with 1683 pupils; and 150 Denominational schools, with 22,716 pupils: a total of 1265 schools and 101,534 pupils. The private schools were then given as 554 schools, with 53,756 pupils, so that when the Public Instruction Act was introduced the colony had 1819 schools and 155,290 pupils. From 1866 to the beginning of 1880, the population had advanced to 734,282, but the pupils at school had increased twice as fast.

THE ACT OF 1880.

The chief provisions of the Public Instruction Act, the one now in force, are:—

1. The supervision of primary education is placed in the hands of a responsible Minister.
2. In all schools the teaching must be strictly non-sectarian; but the words "secular instruction" are held to include general religious teaching. At least four hours of each school day must be devoted to secular instruction exclusively, and a portion of each day, not more than one hour, must be set apart for the special religious instruction of the children of any persuasion by the clergyman or other religious teacher of such persuasion. Children not receiving special religious instruction proceed with the ordinary lessons.
3. All teachers and officers are Civil servants.
4. All school fees, except those paid in evening schools, are the property of the State, and must be paid into the consolidated revenue. The rate of fee is fixed at threepence per week for each child, the maximum charge for a family being one shilling. Free education is granted in cases of poverty.
5. Public schools may be established wherever an average attendance of 20 pupils can be secured.
6. Provisional, half-time, and house-to-house schools may, according to circumstances, be established in sparsely-peopled districts.
7. Secondary instruction is provided for by means of High schools and Superior Public schools.
8. The teaching of English and Australian history is insisted upon.
9. Attendance at school is obligatory upon all children between the ages of 6 and 14, residing within two miles of a school, unless they are being educated in some other way, or have passed the standard for exemption.
10. Aid to Denominational schools was withdrawn at the end of 1882.

Regulations for carrying out the provisions of the Act have been issued by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, and have the force of law. The most important of these relate to the training, examination, classification, and payment of teachers, and to the instruction of the pupils. The Public schools are arranged in nine classes, according to the number of pupils in attendance. A school of the first class has an average of not less than 600 pupils; a school of the tenth class has 18. The head master of a school of the first class receives a salary of £400 per annum, and, if married, is provided with a residence, vested or rented; the teacher of a tenth class school is paid £108. The salaries of provisional school teachers range from £90 to £60 per annum; and house-to-house teachers are paid £5 per annum for each pupil in attendance, up to a maximum of £100. In regulating the course of secular instruction, care is taken that reading, writing, and arithmetic receive the greatest attention.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The Department of Public Instruction, organised by Sir John Robertson, has carried on its work with much vigour, and has spread schools all over the colony, even to the remote settlements of Barringun, Milparinka, and Silverton. It would be difficult, if not impossible, to find a place in the colony in which a dozen children of school age could be collected unprovided with a school. Notwithstanding the loss of the 150 Denominational schools, with 22,000 pupils, in December, 1882, the department can now show a large increase in both schools and scholars during the time it has been at work. This will be clear from the following table:—

—	May, 1880.		December, 1887.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Public Schools ...	705	68,823	1782	147,499
Provisional ditoo ...	313	8,312	344	6,183
Half-time ditto ...	97	1,683	182	2,421
House to House ditto	None in	operation	66	1,416
Evening Public ditto	None in	operation	16	365
Denominational ditto	150	22,716	None un'er	depart'ent
Totals	1265	101,534	2390	157,884

The great demand for new schools and new buildings, and some extravagance in the way of ornamentation, made the public instruction very costly during the first years of its existence, but under economic management the expenditure shows a steady decrease since 1883. A glance at the following table will make this clear:—

—	1883.	1887.	—
Schools	1,706	2,390	Increase, 684
Scholars, mean quarterly enrolment	130,175	156,636	Increase, 26,461
School fees received ...	£51,427	£63,895	Increase, £12,468
Gross expenditure ...	£821,852	£624,700	Decrease, £197,152
Net expenditure	£770.425	£560,805	Decrease, £209,620
Cost for each pupil of mean quarterly enrolment	£5 18 4	£3 11 9	Decrease. £2 6s 7d

It is to be regretted that there is no Act in force in this colony similar to that in Victoria, which requires all private schools to keep proper records of their pupils' attendance, and to furnish accurate returns to the Department of Public Instruction. The statistics relating to the private schools of New South Wales are not very reliable. So far as can be ascertained, they number 650, and are attended by about 40,000 pupils. The Denominational schools, about 300, with 25,000 pupils, are included in this return. Taking the public and private schools together, we have about

200,000 children, or about 19 per cent. of the gross population of the colony, in actual attendance at primary schools. This must be regarded as satisfactory, but it is clear that there still is ample scope for the vigorous carrying out of the principle of compulsory attendance.

SECONDARY AND HIGHER EDUCATION.—MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOLS.

For many years the secondary schools of the colony have been to a large extent supplied by private or denominational enterprise, and many of such schools have a deservedly high reputation. The State has, however, done something to fill up the gap between the primary school and the University by establishing Superior Public Schools, Public High Schools, and the Sydney Grammar School.

Superior Public schools must have not fewer than 20 pupils educated up to the standard for the fifth class. The course of instruction for that class includes the English, mathematics, history, geography, and science, prescribed for the University examinations. There are now 38 of these schools, with 1725 pupils in fifth classes. No charge is made for instruction in the advanced subjects, but teachers and pupils are assisted by grants of the special text-books required.

High schools were established in 1883 with the view of connecting the primary schools with the University. Schools for boys and girls were started at Bathurst, Goulburn, Maitland, and Sydney. The school for boys at Bathurst, and the two at Goulburn, have been closed, as they failed to attract pupils. The remaining five have been successful, particularly those in Sydney. During 1887 the high schools were attended by 708 pupils; of these 580 belonged to the Sydney schools. Admission to the High schools can be obtained by examination only. At the examinations held in January and July scholarships are awarded to the most deserving applicants. The school fee is £2 2s. per quarter, but if parents are unable to pay the fee is remitted. The sum of £3912 was paid in fees last year. The High schools have taken a good position at the University, and have already furnished students to that institution.

The Sydney Grammar School was opened in 1857, and has been a great success. It is managed by trustees, and is supported partly by the fees of pupils, and partly by Government aid. The annual endowment is £1500, but this has been supplemented by special grants, amounting last year to £850. During 1886, information for 1887 not being obtainable, this school had an enrolment of 513 pupils. and an average attendance of 405; the school fees paid amounted to £6028. The Sydney Grammar school has always done well at the senior and junior examinations, and has given to the University a large proportion of its distinguished students.

THE UNIVERSITY.

The University of Sydney was incorporated in 1851, with power to confer degrees in arts, law, and medicine, and to supply a liberal education to "all orders and denominations without any distinction whatever." By the University Extension Act of 1884, the Senate is empowered to give instruction and to grant such degrees and certificates as it shall think fit, in all branches of knowledge except theology or divinity. The same Act admits women to all university privileges equally with men. By a Royal Charter, issued 7th February, 1858, the same, rank, style, and precedence were granted to graduates of this University as are enjoyed by graduates of universities within the United Kingdom. The government is vested in a senate, consisting of 16 elective fellows, and not more than six "ex-officio" members, being professors of the University. This University is a teaching as well as an examining institution. Professors have been appointed for classics, mathematics and natural philosophy, chemistry and mineralogy, physics, natural history, anatomy and physiology, engineering, and modern literature. A full staff of lecturers is also engaged. The lectures are open to persons not members of the University upon payment of a moderate fee for each course. Lectures in connection with the University extension scheme are delivered in some central place in the city. Each course consists of 10 lectures, and concludes with an examination. The subjects taken up have been, English literature, ancient history, modern history, and political economy. Arrangements are being made for giving similar lectures in the larger country towns. Since its establishment this University has granted over 400 degrees; seven of these have been conferred upon ladies. There are now 142 undergraduates on the books, and of these 20 are ladies. The State endowment is £12,000 per annum, but this sum is frequently supplemented by votes for special purposes. Although the University is strictly unsectarian, due regard has been paid to sectarian interests by the establishment of denominational colleges affiliated to it. Three of these have been erected—St. Paul's, for the Church of England; St. John's, for the Roman Catholics; and St. Andrew's, for the Presbyterians. Last year these colleges had 46 students. By means of the Civil Service and the Junior and Senior public examinations the University is exercising a beneficial influence upon the teaching of many of the schools, and by its evening lectures it is coming into close contact with the people generally, no longer conferring its advantages upon a select few.

To sum up educational matters, it may be said that New South Wales has a system of public primary instruction so well distributed that, except in very isolated districts, every child of school age is within reach of some school. In its High schools and Grammar School it has excellent secondary education, while the higher education is afforded by a University which is steadily striving to make its influence felt through all classes of the community.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The board appointed in 1883 for the promotion of technical education has established numerous classes in Sydney and the principal country towns for instruction in the arts and sciences, and their application to trades and manufactures, and has erected in Sydney workshops for practical training in handicrafts. The subjects taken up by this board are so numerous and so varied that detailed information would take up too much of our space. The classes are well attended; in Sydney alone upwards of 2000 students are enrolled: in the suburban and country districts over 500. The popular science lectures given under the direction of the board are much appreciated, and are attended by over 200 persons on an average. The annual vote for technical education is £17,000.

SCHOOLS OF ARTS.

These are assisted by the Government to the extent of £1 for every £2 subscribed locally. As 162 towns received a grant in 1887, it is evident that these institutions are well distributed. The total grants amounted to £12,000. Though most of the Schools of Arts do little education beyond supplying a reading-room and a circulating library, they encourage a taste for literature, and place the newspapers, magazines, and standard works of the day within reach of the masses.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

FREE CHURCHES IN FREE STATES.

The Australian colonies have effectually solved the problem of free Churches in free States. In some respects the senior colony has suffered disadvantages through having to deal with vested interests which grew up in the earliest years of colonisation; but any evils arising therefrom may now be considered things of the past, for here, as in the neighbouring colonies, the various denominations have learned to live and work side by side, with equal privileges and a fair share of mutual respect and good-will.

THE FIRST CHAPLAIN.

The Rev. H. Johnson, who accompanied the first fleet as a chaplain representing the State Church of the motherland, had the honour of laying the ecclesiastical foundations. His first church, constructed of wattle and daub, "at the back of the huts on the east side of the Cove," was opened August 25, 1793, and burnt down October 1st, 1799. The first brick church—old St. Philip's—was consecrated on Christmas Day, 1810. In 1826 King George IV. set apart one-seventh of the whole territory for the State Church endowment; and in 1836 the Bishopric of Australia was established under Rev. William Grant Broughton, who had formerly administered the ecclesiastical affairs as Archdeacon under the Diocesan of Calcutta. In process of time separate Sees were provided in the neighbouring colonies—New Zealand, in 1841; Tasmania, 1842; Adelaide and Melbourne, in 1847 (at which time the designation of Bishop Broughton was altered to that of Bishop of Sydney and Metropolitan of Australia and Tasmania). The See of Perth was constituted in 1857, and that of Brisbane in 1859. The expansion of population in this colony necessitated still further subdivision of ecclesiastical oversight, and accordingly five new dioceses were created in the following order:—Newcastle, 1847, under the Rev. William Tyrrell (afterwards succeeded by Rev. J. B. Pearson, D.D., LL.D.); Goulburn, 1863, Rev. Mesac Thomas, D.D.; Grafton and Armidale, 1866, Rev. W. C. Sawyer (succeeded three years later by Rev. J. F. Turner, M.A., D.D.); Bathurst, 1869, Rev. Samuel Marsden (succeeded October, 18, 1887, by Rev. C. E. Camidge, D.D.); and Riverina, 1884, under Rev. Sydney Linton, D.D.

OTHER DENOMINATIONS.

Meanwhile representatives of the other leading denominations of the motherland followed the stream of emigration, and in due course took their share in the work of supplying the population with religious ordinances. Roman Catholic services were commenced as early as May 15, 1803. Rev. Mr. Cover conducted services in connection with the Independents in 1798, though the first Independent Church (with Rev. Mr. Jarrett as pastor) only dates from 1833. The first Wesleyan minister, Rev. Samuel Leigh, arrived August 15, 1815; whilst Presbyterianism was pioneered by Dr. Lang.

CONCURRENT ENDOWMENT.

The fact that these bodies had largely shared in the religious work of the new territory necessitated a readjustment of the endowment question, and in 1833, during the administration of Sir Richard Bourke, a scheme of concurrent endowment, to be shared *pro rata* by the Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan bodies, was substituted for the previous experiment of establishing a State Church. This arrangement was carried out till 1862, when continued agitation resulted in the passing of an Act for the abolition of State-aid to religion and the transfer of all endowments to educational purposes, the grants then payable to be secured to the clergy in receipt of them till their death or retirement. The actual amounts paid by the State to the various religious bodies in 1863 and 1886 were as follow:—

	1863.	1886.	Clerg.
Church of England	£17,967	£5,791	33
Roman Catholic	8,748	3,000	17
Presbyterian	2,873	902	6
Wesleyan	2,784	1,050	7
	£32,372	£10,743	63

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The consequent change in the status and pecuniary advantages of the Church of England was at first somewhat bitterly lamented; but voluntaryism proved equal to the occasion. So thoroughly have both clergy and laity thrown themselves into the responsibilities of self-government and the sacrifices necessary to self-support, that solid and rapid progress has been made throughout the colony, and many of the ecclesiastical leaders have admitted that the evils so greatly feared from the alleged "spoliation" of 1833 and 1862 have not followed, and that instead of them the Church has gained immensely through freedom from the hamperings of State control. The first step towards falling in with the changed order was taken in 1866, when an Act of Parliament was obtained "to enable the members of the United Church of England and Ireland in New South Wales to manage the property of the said Church." The Diocesan Synod, under this Act, consists of the licensed clergy, and lay representatives elected by the church members of the various parishes, and meets once a year. When not in session the synod is represented by a standing committee consisting of the Bishop, seven clerical, and 12 lay members. Similar synods have since been established in the other dioceses of the colony. Under the "constitutions" provided by the abovenamed Act, a provincial synod, to meet triennially, was called into existence in 1869, composed of the Bishops of New South Wales and clerical and lay representatives of the various dioceses, with power to deal with appeals and references from diocesan synods. This machinery of government is further strengthened by a General Synod, representing the whole of the dioceses in Australia and Tasmania (as agreed upon at a conference of Bishops and representatives, held in Sydney in 1872); but the determinations

of the General Synod are not binding in any diocese until accepted by the Diocesan Synod. Bishop Broughton was succeeded by the late Bishop Barker, and in 1884 Rev. Alfred Barry, D.D., D.C.L., Canon of Westminster, became Bishop of Sydney, Metropolitan of New South Wales, and Primate of Australia and Tasmania.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Roman Catholic Church of Australia and Tasmania was administered under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Mauritius till 1834, when Sydney was constituted a see, with the late Dr. Polding as first Bishop. Eight years afterwards the status of Dr. Polding was raised to that of Archbishop of Sydney and Vicar-Apostolic of New Holland; but this was narrowed again by the creation of an Archiepiscopal see at Melbourne in 1876. Meanwhile the following dioceses had been founded :—Hobart in 1842, Adelaide in 1844, Perth in 1845, Brisbane and Port Victoria, 1859; Ballarat and Sandhurst in 1874; whilst, within the colony of New South Wales, Maitland and Bathurst dioceses had been created in 1865, and placed in charge of Rev. James Murray, D.D., and Rev. J. P. Byrne, D.D.; Goulburn in 1866, under Rev. William Lanigan, and Armidale in 1873, now under Rev. Elzear Torreggiani, O.S.F.C. Dr. Polding was succeeded by Archbishop Vaughan, after whose death Patrick Francis Moran, D.D., was consecrated to the archiepiscopal see, March 21, 1884. On July 27, 1885, Dr. Moran was created Cardinal; and, at a plenary council of all the Bishops of Australia and Tasmania held the same year, the following developments were determined upon, and carried into effect two years later:—Adelaide, Brisbane, and New Zealand were raised to the dignity of archdioceses; and Grafton and Wilcannia (under Rev. Dr. Doyle and Rev. Dr. Dunne), Sale, in Victoria, Port Augusta, in South Australia, and Christchurch, in New Zealand, were created new dioceses.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

Presbyterianism in Australia owes much to the zeal and energy of its most distinguished pioneer, the late Dr. John Dunmore Lang, who arrived in Sydney in 1823, and opened his ministry in the courthouse. Amongst the important events marking its history, first place may be given to the union effected in 1865 between the representatives of the various divisions of the Church of Scotland, with the exception of a few congregations which still hold aloof under the designation of the Synod of Eastern Australia. Next in importance was the drawing together of the Presbyterian churches of all the Australasian colonies in a federated union in 1886. The church of each colony retains its autonomy as regards funds and property, nor are the necessary prerogatives and powers of the general assemblies infringed upon. The present moderator of the Presbyterian Church of this colony is Rev. W. Bain, of Newcastle, whilst Rev. S. P. Stewart is moderator of the Church of Eastern Australia, above mentioned.

METHODISM.

Methodism, by virtue of its system of lay agency, has become very widely disseminated throughout the whole of the Australian colonies. For purposes of connexional administration, this colony and Queensland are still combined in one conference. The President for 1888 is Rev. G. Lane, of Sydney. The other branches of the Methodist family are not so strong here as in some of the other colonies; still the Primitive Methodist returns for this colony for 1886 included 23 ministers, and church property valued at £50,000, providing accommodation for nearly 10,000 persons.

INDEPENDENTS.

The Independents, or Congregationalists, date the beginning of organised work in these colonies from 1833, when churches were founded almost simultaneously in Sydney, Hobart, and Launceston. As the name implies, each church has full control of its internal affairs: but the churches of each colony combine in a Union, composed of the pastors and other church representatives, for conference and joint action on all common questions. The chairman of the Congregational Union of New South Wales for 1887-8 is Rev. J. Jefferis, LL.D.

BAPTISTS.

The Baptist body, which differs from the Independents solely on the question of baptism, is much stronger in Victoria than in this colony. The chairman of the Baptist Union for 1887-8 here is the Rev. Charles Bright, of Bathurst-street Church.

SMALLER SECTS.

Sects of smaller dimensions are numerous enough in these colonies, as a glance at the Registrar-General's returns will show. But the absolute freedom of religious profession has had its natural effect in preventing rancour or strife. License has been restrained by the sense of liberty; and, on the whole, the various bodies, diverse as they believe themselves to be, have dwelt together in peace and a fair measure of unity.

ECCLESIASTICAL STATISTICS.

The following table will show the relative positions of the principal denominations at the taking of the census for the last three decennial periods:—

Denomination.	1861.	1871.	Increase	1881.	Increase
Population of Colony	350,860	503,981	153,121	751,468	247,487
Church of England...	159,958	229,243	69,285	342,359	113,116
Roman Catholic ...	99,193	145,132	46,739	207,020	61,088
Presbyterians ...	34,692	49,122	14,430	72,545	23,423
Methodists	23,682	39,566	15,884	57,049	24,786
Independents ...	5,411	9,253	3,842	14,328	5,075
Baptists	...	4,151	...	7,307	3,156
Unitarians	...	849	...	828	...
Hebrews	1,759	2,395	636	3,266	871
Pagans	12,909	7,455	...	9,345	1,890

The detailed information of the next table depends on less reliable data. In the intervals between the census years the Registrar-General has to rely upon returns furnished, as a matter of courtesy, by the clergy of the various denominations; and not only do inconvenient delays occur, which have in some instances to be covered by approximate estimates, but even where the returns are promptly and carefully made it is impossible in the absence of a regular census to ensure accuracy. The returns are made up to December 31, 1886, when the population of the colony numbered 1,001,966; and they represent a list of no fewer than 24 sects and designations.

Denominations.	Adherents	Clergy.	Places of worship. Churches & Chap's	Places of worship. Other buildings	Sittings.	Average attendance at principal service.	Sunday Schools.	Teachers.	Average attendance of scholars.
Church of England	455,898	325	535	685	196,935	60,796	491	3,451	34,313
Roman Catholic	276,818	255	369	636	88,906	72,505	372	1,443	23,151
Presbyterian	96,790	136	250	518	45,523	19,970	219	1,416	10,937
Wesleyan and other Methodists	85,968	169	432	360	61,459	44,073	394	3,836	26,939
Independents	19,138	58	50	42	16,385	8,565	59	706	6,111
Baptists	9,819	22	33	55	8,426	4,095	30	251	1,986
Other Protestants ...	19,839	30	26	135	12,728*	50,465*	81	156	1,224
Unitarians	1,203	1	1	...	500	...	...	...	...
Hebrews	4,409	4	3	...	900	...	...	...	...
Others	32,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,001,986	999	1719	2444	381,762	241,569	1596	10,759	103,681

* Including Salvation Army returns.

The above figures do not, however, by any means represent the whole of the activities of the religious bodies. Large contributions are made by most of them to missionary enterprise. The three first mentioned have colleges affiliated to the University and numerous high-class schools, whilst the Wesleyans have a prosperous college for boys at Stanmore, and a ladies' college at Burwood. All denominations contribute to the support of philanthropic and charitable institutions, and exert in numerous ways a healthful influence on the life of the community.

CHARITIES.

Life has always been comparatively easy in New South Wales, and the wage-getting class has found no difficulty in securing employment. But a long experience has now shown us that no amount of general prosperity keeps poverty at bay. The very facility with which money can be earned tends to make men reckless, to have confidence in their luck, to believe that to-morrow shall be as to-day, and even more abundant. Want has always been the great teacher of thrift, and when that teacher does not enforce his lessons the scholars are apt to be thoughtless and forgetful. Government men, too, formed for a long time the greater portion of the working class; and as they always considered themselves entitled to fall back upon the Government, they gave a tone to the customary morality of that class. It was no uncommon thing to hear such men say that as they brought nothing into the world so they would take nothing out, and that they did not mean to die with an unspent shilling in their pockets. Thriftless philosophy of this kind must of necessity land men sometimes in penury. Of later years as the community has become more settled, misfortune has added its contingent to the charity-seeking class. Long-continued sickness, accident, and the sudden death of the bread-winners of the family have given rise to many cases of want. It is to the credit of the people of New South Wales that they have never hardened their hearts against cases of distress. If they have erred at all it is rather on the side of too much charity than too little. They are open to the charge of having to some extent encouraged mendicancy and of giving help to undeserving people. They are now getting a little more strict in endeavouring slowly to base their charities on more scientific principles, and conduct them under more rigorous inspection.

THE ABSENCE OF A POOR LAW.

No regular poor law has as yet ever been adopted. From very early days the custom grew up of starting private charities, and then of asking Government assistance proportionate to some extent to the amount of voluntary subscriptions. To such charities the Government gave land, and also donations of money in aid of any building fund. This was the case with the Benevolent Society, and also with the first Infirmary. In this way the Government eased itself of the trouble of any poor law department, and by giving money and asking no questions left it to private committees to be its almoner. The plan was convenient to the authorities, but it was found to have its disadvantages, because there was no official interference with the distribution of charity and no supervision, while Government property was handed over to private trusts without formal reservation of the national interest therein. The consequence is that many valuable landed properties are now held by charitable trusts, the Government interest in which is at present undefined, and the legal and political question thus raised has not at present received its solution. At a later period of the colony's history, as claims on the Government began to multiply, the principle was introduced of giving to charities an equal sum to that raised by private contributions, but this principle has not been and could not be applied to some of the principal charities, because extreme poverty had to be dealt with at any special crisis, and if private charity was not equal to the demand, Government had to step in and make good the deficiency. This has been notably the case with the Benevolent Asylum, with the Infirmary—now reorganised as the Sydney Hospital—and the Prince Alfred Hospital, and with the Asylum for Destitute Children. In these institutions the Government has paid for all the cases it sent, and the price paid has been such as to leave a fair margin of profit to the management. The Asylum for Destitute Children has within the last two years ceased to be a recipient of the Government bounty, and is living on its endowments, its subscriptions, and its receipts from parents. The reason for this has been that the Government, having adopted the boarding-out system, no longer needed to make use of the asylum. It sent no more children there, and gave no more endowment, and

the managers have continued the institution in a modified form. All the children that have been cast upon the care of the State are now boarded-out under the supervision of the State Children's Relief Board—a board of ladies and gentlemen all nominated by the Government, and sufficiently supplied from the Government funds. This charity is a purely national one, without any intermixture of private contributions. The completeness with which the board has done its work has not only caused all the Government children to be taken from the asylums, but also from the two Denominational orphan schools, which from very early times have been maintained at Parramatta, and in this way three charities have been merged into one. All the country hospitals, as well as the two city hospitals, are on the mixed footing, but there is also in Sydney a Denominational hospital conducted exclusively under Roman Catholic auspices, but open to the reception of patients of all Churches. It is supported by private contributions, and gets no Government grant.

For the adult poor the Government maintains two asylums at Parramatta, and another at Liverpool, as well as a special asylum for women at Newington. There is one hospital, and only one, which is a purely public institution, and that is an iron structure, at Little Bay, on the coast, 10 miles to the south of Sydney. It was originally constructed as a smallpox hospital during one of the smallpox scares, but it was found afterwards more convenient to deal with that disease in a floating hospital attached to the quarantine station; and since then the Little Bay Hospital has been largely devoted to typhoid cases or convalescent cases from the other hospitals. Practically, therefore, the Government has only five charities exclusively under its own management. Everywhere else it operates with or through private trusts, which it subsidises. This, however, is exclusive of the lunatic asylums, which are on a large scale, and which are wholly Government institutions. Patients whose friends can afford to pay are expected to do so.

THE PREVENTION OF ABUSES.

Of late years it has been felt necessary to do something to introduce order and method into the various public charities, and as far as possible to prevent abuses. Two things especially were needed: first, to put some growing check on the tendency of persons to throw themselves and their needy relatives on the State; and, secondly, to exercise some control over the management and expenditure of the various charitable committees which were largely spending the public money. An officer was appointed as Inspector of Public Charities, and he now makes an annual report to the Colonial Secretary. In this way the charitable business is carried on with more publicity, and defects of management are becoming gradually removed. It is felt, however, still that the charitable expenditure of the colony is large compared to its population, and the system still needs improvement. His report for the year 1887 shows that the cost of public charities to the Government that year was £137,584, but part of this money was spent in buildings, part spent as subsidy on the basis of £1 grant for £1 subscription, and part spent in maintenance. As the subsidy was about £40,000, it follows that an equal amount was raised by private contributions in aid of these institutions. Apart from the regular hospitals in the city, there is a hospital for sick children, an institution for the deaf, dumb, and blind, a separate institution for the industrial blind, and an infants' home, which is a modification of a foundling hospital. Nearly every country town has its hospital, and towards these there was subscribed in the gross in the year about £26,000; but the contributions of patients did not much exceed £300, from which it will be seen that the class of persons who seek the advantage of these institutions come to them really or professedly without the means to pay for their treatment. There is a very general feeling among those who are acquainted with the working class that they both could and should contribute in some shape or other more than they do at present towards hospital management, either by donations through the trades-unions, or by payment for individual cases. But at present everybody in need is cared for, and a further economy or a more equitable method of distributing the burden of expenditure is a reform for the future.

UNAIDED INSTITUTIONS.

In addition to the public and mixed charities to which we have already alluded, there are many that get no public grants at all. There is a Charity Organisation Society which endeavours to investigate every case prior to relief; there are a Soup Kitchen and two Night Refuges, two Female Refuges, homes established by the Salvation and Blue Ribbon Armies, while every separate ecclesiastical organisation has its fund for the poor, and in most cases these funds are not disbursed with any strict sectarian regard.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

EARLY PROCEDURE.

In 1788, when the "First Fleet" arrived and landed their consignment of compulsory immigrants, the laws of England, statutory or otherwise, were, of course, brought into force for the regulation of the little colony, and the military officers whose duty it was to control the somewhat turbulent spirits of those days became the sole administrators of the enactments which were considered applicable to the newly-established offshoot of the British Empire. Justice, owing to the nature of the surrounding circumstances, had to be "short, sharp, and decisive," and the scales were frequently not altogether evenly balanced; but when the population of the colony was swelled by the arrival of free settlers, a new state of things arose and courts were established to meet the necessities of the new era. The progress of law reform in the early days was, however, slow, and in many cases unsatisfactory. It was not until the advent of responsible government and Parliamentary representation that the work of framing laws less tentative and more suitable to the requirements of the increasing community was accelerated and extended. Of late years the civil business of the Supreme Court has become out of all proportion to the power of the Bench to deal with it, and recently the number of Judges has been increased, though this improvement was not carried out by the Legislature without persistent application and advocacy on the part of those who were earnestly bent upon expediting the proceedings of the superior court, and

thus relieving the unfortunate suitors whose cases seemed to be for ever pending.

JUDGES PAST AND PRESENT.

A little over 12 months ago the Bench suffered a severe loss in the death of the then Chief Justice (Sir James Martin), who succeeded Sir Alfred Stephen upon that gentleman's retirement. During the many years that Sir James Martin presided over the business of the Supreme Court, his sound legal knowledge and learning proved to be of great assistance to his brother Judges, and his keen intellect enabled him to grasp the points of the most knotty cases, and place them concisely and clearly before a jury. He was followed by Sir F. M. Darley, who now holds the position, and whose elevation to the high position of Chief Justice has received the hearty approval of the entire legal profession. Sir William Manning, who, upon the death of Mr. Justice Hargrave some years ago, took charge of the Equity branch of the Supreme Court, retired towards the close of last year owing to failing health, after having rendered valuable services to the colony, not only in the administration of its laws, but also in connection with the higher education of its youth. The vacancy caused by his retirement was filled by Mr. W. Owen, the acknowledged leader of the Equity bar, whose appointment, like that of the Chief Justice, was received with unqualified pleasure by the Bar. The Judges now upon the bench consist of Sir F. M. Darley, C.J., Mr. Justice Faucett, Mr. Justice Windeyer, Mr. Justice Innes, and Mr. Justice Stephen, Puisne Judges, and Mr. Justice Owen, Chief Judge in Equity. At the end of last year, too, additional strength was given to the Supreme Court by the appointment of Mr. George Hibbert Deffell, Chief Commissioner in Insolvency, as Judge in Bankruptcy under the new Act, which position confers upon him the powers of a Supreme Court Judge for certain purposes. The Supreme Court sits for about eight months in the year, commencing in February, for the hearing of appeals and the trial of civil causes, and in the case of the latter the hearing is generally before juries of four, though the parties may, if they elect to do so, submit the matter in dispute to the decision of a jury of 12. The Equity business has now become a very important branch of the Supreme Court jurisdiction, and the Judge sits for the greater part of the year. The Chief Justice deals with Admiralty, and regular sittings are held for the hearing of Divorce cases. It is unnecessary to refer to the numerous measures which during a series of years have been passed for the amendment and improvement of the law in minor matters, but one or two reforms of a more noteworthy character may be mentioned in illustration of the earnestness with which Parliament during the last decade has taken in hand the task of simplifying the law and rendering it more effective, speedy, and less costly.

AMENDMENTS IN THE LAW.

In 1880 "A Bill to amend the law respecting the procedure and practice of the Supreme Court in its Equitable jurisdiction, and to facilitate statements of claim," was passed. Before this Act came into existence, evidence was, as a rule, given before the Master in Equity, and in this way even heavy suits were unduly prolonged. At present the evidence in contested cases is taken by oral examination of witnesses, before the Chief Judge in Equity himself, who thus has an opportunity, not only of weighing the value of the testimony submitted, but of seeing the demeanour of those who go into the witness-box. The Judge has also the power, if the parties so desire it, to summon a jury to hear a suit, and the taking of evidence may be expedited by the employment of shorthand writers. Other salutary amendments have been brought into force in connection with this jurisdiction, and suits in Equity are now disposed of in a much shorter time than was possible under the old law. An Act to consolidate and amend in certain respects the criminal law was passed by the Legislature a few years ago. It is a measure upon which Sir Alfred Stephen bestowed an immense amount of time and labour, and although he received the able assistance of other eminent members of the legal profession, he is entitled to the principal credit for the care which he bestowed upon it, and the successful manner in which he carried it through Parliament. As a consolidation and codification of various laws for the repression and punishment of crime it is acknowledged to be a great advance upon the previous modes of procedure in criminal matters. The Divorce Act has now been in force for a considerable number of years after having been rejected session after session by the Legislative Council; and at the end of last year a bill to amend that Act, by giving to the woman the same facility for divorce as the man, and also to authorise the granting of divorce on certain grounds not included in the original Act, was adopted by both Houses. Curiously enough, it originated in the Upper House, but was not accepted by that branch of the Legislature without strong opposition. This Act has, however, been reserved for her Majesty's assent. The amendment of the Insolvency laws, the unsatisfactory nature of which has been abundantly apparent for many years, also formed one of the prominent features of last year's legislation, and a Bankruptcy Act has been passed which, while it will give insolvent debtors every protection and relief to which they may be entitled by reason of misfortune, contains ample provision also for conserving the interests of creditors and exposing and punishing fraudulent bankrupts. The new Act was passed so recently that no further reference need be made to it except to say that it effects an important and a desirable change in one branch of the law, and that the date of its coming into operation will be a prominent mark in the law calendar for the centennial year.

THE MINOR COURTS.

Civil actions which are too trivial to justify the expense of an appeal to the Supreme Court are dealt with in the District Courts, and country causes are taken by the District Court Judges from time to time when they visit the provinces to preside at the sittings of Quarter Sessions. Petty debts may be recovered in a summary way at the police courts, and this provision has proved most beneficial. The administration of the law in its Criminal jurisdiction is mainly attended to by the Supreme Court Bench, who not only preside at the gaol delivery at Darlinghurst, but go on Circuit three or four times a year, when they also adjudicate upon all civil matters involving large issues which may be brought before them. Ample provision is also made in the metropolis and the various towns throughout the colony for the

punishment of petty offenders and the preliminary investigation of breaches of the law of a more serious character. Within the last five years stipendiary magistrates have been appointed in all large centres of population; and as the gentlemen selected to fill the positions are fully conversant with the common law matters coming under their jurisdiction, the cases are disposed of in a much more regular and satisfactory manner than they were before stipendiary magistrates were appointed. Further important changes are promised during the present session of Parliament in the higher branches of the law by abolishing or modifying some of the forms which still unnecessarily hamper suitors and increase the expense of Supreme Court proceedings. It may fairly be anticipated that one striking feature of the hundredth anniversary of the colony will be the advance made in the administration of justice.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

OUR THREE LINES OF DEFENCE.

Much has been done in recent years towards perfecting the military defences which have been established for the protection of the colony, but a report which was recently submitted to the Government by Major-General Schaw, an Imperial officer of experience and distinction, who lately visited New South Wales, shows that a good deal has yet to be accomplished before we can deem ourselves secure from the attack of a hostile invading force. To meet contingencies which may some day arise, there have been established three lines of defence. The first consists of men-of-war vessels, or armed cruisers, to guard our seas and intercept the approach of an enemy; the second includes coast batteries and torpedo defences for the protection of points on which a descent might be made in the event of vessels of war escaping the cruisers; and the third embraces a field force of all arms, intended to do battle with the enemy should troops be landed. Sydney being the headquarters of the Imperial squadron in these waters, it has not been incumbent upon the Government to give so much attention to naval defence as Victorian Ministries have been compelled to do.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES FLEET.

The New South Wales fleet, if it can be so called, consists of the Wolverene, a wooden steam corvette, 2540 tons, 400 horse-power; a steam hopper barge, and two torpedo boats. The Wolverene, with stores and armament complete, was handed over as a present to the colony by the Imperial authorities in 1882. She was intended for the use of the Naval Brigade, but for some reason or other she has not been fully utilised. The ship was laid up in ordinary by the last Government, and her guns have been taken out of her and placed in Forts Denison and Macquarie. The Neptune, a steam hopper barge belonging to the Harbours and Rivers Department, is manned by the Naval Artillery. She is a vessel of 300 tons and 250 horse-power, and has one 64-pounder M.L. converted rifle gun. The Acheron and Avernus, twin torpedo-boats, fitted with improved Whitehead torpedoes, make up the fleet. These boats, which are of steel, attain a speed of 15 knots, and carry a crew when in action of nine men. They are under the command of the colonel commanding the torpedo and signalling corps. Both boats were made in the colony. They are 80ft. long, with 10 feet beam, and have an indicated horse-power of 300. They are in good order and condition.

THE NAVAL BRIGADE.

The Naval Brigade—a partially paid force—was formed in 1863 to man H.M.S. Brunswick, a ship offered to the New South Wales Government by the Admiralty, on condition that she should be sheathed with iron at a cost of £60,000. The undertaking was considered too expensive, so the offer was refused, and the Naval Brigade undertook the duties of seamen when landed from a ship and the manning of forts and batteries. The brigade, on its first public appearance, mustered 20 officers and men, but it rapidly increased in numbers until, in 1885, it had a strength of 640 of all ranks. In January last the Government, with the object of lessening the naval and military expenses, reduced the strength of the forces, and the brigade now numbers only 328 officers and men. The principal officers are Captain Commanding Francis Hixson, R.N.; Commanders G. S. Lindeman, R.N.; H. Cross, and A. S. Lewington. The naval artillery volunteer force was enrolled in November, 1882. The corps was formed to work the guns on any man-o'-war or gunboat that might belong to the colony. The men are thoroughly efficient—probably the best trained of any branch of the service. They have been drilled regularly on board the Wolverene, and the exigencies of the services have compelled them to undertake the duties appertaining to A.B.'s of the navy. They also act as landing parties, and carry out boat practice and manning and arming boats. For that purpose they possess one launch mounting 9-pounder boat-gun, one cutter mounting 7-pounder boat-gun, one cutter mounting Hale's war rocket tubes, two whalers, and one galley. The force, which is under the control of Commander Lee, is about 200 strong. The officers and men provide their own uniforms, the Government allowing arms and an annual grant for providing instruction and incidental expenses incurred in working the corps. The important department of repairs and outfit has not been neglected.

THE IMPERIAL SQUADRON.

Some time ago the Government handed over to the Imperial authorities Garden Island—one of the largest islands in Port Jackson—for the construction of a naval depot, and everything has been done that has been declared necessary by the Imperial representatives to make the depot complete. It will render the Imperial vessels independent of outside assistance, and will complete the unity of the general scheme of Australian naval defence. The largest vessels in the British Navy will be able to moor alongside the wharf, and the buildings will be replete with appliances for all kinds of repairs. A new graving dock, said to be one of the largest in the world, is being built at Cockatoo Island, and when finished it will afford facilities for docking the largest ships of war that are likely to visit these waters. The Imperial squadron on the Australian station, which, as already indicated, has its headquarters in Sydney, is under the command of Rear-Admiral Henry Fairfax, C.B. It consists of the Nelson, flagship, a double-screw iron armour-plated ship, carrying four 18-ton guns, eight 12-ton guns, and

six 20-pr. B.L. guns, provided with a ram, 7630 tons, 6640 h.p.: Captain, Tyate F. Hammill; Diamond, 12 guns, screw corvette, 1970 tons, 2140 h.p.: Captain, F. S. Clayton; Opal, 12 guns, composite screw corvette, 2120 tons, 2190 h.p.: Captain, Day H. Bosanquet; Calliope, 16 guns, screw corvette, steel and iron cased with wood, 2770 tons, 4020 h.p.: Captain, Henry C. Kane; Egeria, 4 guns, composite screw sloop, 940 tons, 1010 h.p.: Captain, Pelham Aldrich; Rapid, 12 guns, screw composite corvette, 1420 tons, 1400 h.p.: Captain, Archer J. W. Musgrave; Swinger, 4 guns, screw composite gunboat, 430 tons, 520 h.p.: Lieutenant and Commander, J. L. Marx; Myrmidon, screw surveying vessel, 877 tons, 720 h.p.: Commander, Richard F. Koskyn; Dart, screw composite yacht, 470 tons, 200 d'q., employed on surveying duties: Lieutenant and Commander, A. M. Field; Raven, steam composite gunboat, 465 tons, 380 h.p.: Lieutenant and Commander, Frank W. Wyley; Undine, Harrier, and Lark, schooners employed on surveying services. An agreement has been entered into between the Imperial Government and the Governments of the principal colonies for the maintenance in the Australian seas of a largely augmented fleet—sufficiently strong in numbers and weight of metal to efficiently guard our waterways under all circumstances.

THE SECOND LINE OF DEFENCE.

With regard to the second line of defence, good solid progress has been made in the construction and arming of the coast batteries. These batteries have been built at various places along the coast, which would, if unprotected, give an invading force a favourable opportunity for landing. At those most distant from head-quarters an artillery garrison of sufficient strength is constantly maintained. Large batteries, mounting heavy pieces of ordnance, are constructed on the heights commanding the entrance to Sydney harbour, and opposite the entrance itself is a casement of great strength. The works, which are considered good examples of engineering, were designed by the late Major-General Sir Peter Scratchley. There are, in addition to the artillery defences, mines of torpedoes laid out at such places as are likely to be threatened by the ships of an enemy. There is a partially-paid corps of torpedo and signal operators, about 230 strong, who attend to that branch of the defences. A permanent force of artillery, about 500 strong, are trained for field and garrison gun service.

THE THIRD LINE OF DEFENCE.

The field force, which forms the third line of defence, consists of cavalry, field artillery, engineers, and infantry. The Imperial troops were withdrawn from New South Wales in 1870. The first volunteer force was enrolled in Sydney in 1854. It was established under an Act of Council, 18th Vict., No. 8, and consisted of one battery of artillery, one troop of cavalry, six companies of infantry numbering between 300 and 400 men. It practically ceased to exist in 1856, but in 1860 a second force was enrolled under the same Act. It comprised two batteries of artillery in Sydney, one battery in Newcastle, one troop of mounted rifles, and 14 companies of rifles in Sydney and suburbs, and six companies of rifles in the country districts. On the 1st of January, 1861, the establishment consisted of 1696 of all ranks, but its strength and composition varied to the end of 1867, when four additional batteries of artillery were raised in Sydney, and the companies of rifles at head-quarters were organised as two regiments. At the close of the year 1867 the Volunteer Regulation Act was passed, authorising the issue of grants of land as a reward for the services of such volunteers as might serve continuously and efficiently for a period of five years. The issue of land orders was, however, stopped in 1874. During the years the system was in operation the force averaged annually 2884 of all ranks. A reorganisation of the volunteers became necessary, and was carried out in 1878, on the lines recommended by Sir William Jervois. In 1871, the year following the withdrawal of the Imperial troops, one battery of permanent artillery and two companies of infantry were raised; but the latter were disbanded in 1872. The artillery was increased in 1876 by a second, and in 1877 by a third battery. The torpedo corps was organised in 1887. The following may be taken as the present strength of the military forces:—Regular artillery, 376 men; Volunteers partially paid or militia—artillery, 514; engineers, 100; torpedo, 160; infantry, 2056. Reserves—cavalry, 542; artillery, 180; infantry, 2357. The reserve force is purely a volunteer service, with a capitation grant and issue of arms. It represents the principle of a citizen soldiery, lightly, cheaply, but efficiently equipped; and the movement has led to the creation of a corps of mounted infantry, for which the circumstances of the colony are peculiarly favourable. The field forces are provided chiefly with the Martini-Henry arms. The annual match meeting of the New South Wales Rifle Association gives a stimulus to rifle shooting, but the grant from the State in aid of its funds is small. It is believed that to meet an attempted invasion the colony could call out a force very little short of 10,000 men for service on land and water; and new corps are periodically springing into existence. No pains have been spared to place the forces upon an efficient footing as regards organisation, discipline, and equipment. The regimental officers are, as a rule, well acquainted with their duties, and command the respect and obedience of their men. The rank and file execute their duties with the object of making themselves a highly trained and efficient force. The Commander-in-Chief of the forces is his Excellency Lord Carrington, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., who is Honorary Colonel of the Sydney Lancers, and the General commanding the forces is Major-General J. S. Richardson, C.B.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The mode of conducting the business of municipal government in New South Wales does not materially differ from the way in which it is transacted in England. To a great extent our local government laws follow English precedents, and there is a tendency here to imitate some peculiarities of corporate life in the mother country which would be more honoured in the breach than in the observance. On the other hand the powers exercised by our municipal bodies are not so extensive as those conferred upon English town councils, either in regard to quasi judicial matters or to the guardianship

and relief of the poor. We have no ancient franchises. Everything connected with our municipal government is comparatively new. During the reign of William the Fourth Acts were passed to regulate market dues, to make a tunnel to supply the town of Sydney with water, and to regulate the alignment of its streets, but it was not until the third year of her Majesty's reign that an Act was passed to declare the town of Sydney to be a city, and to incorporate the inhabitants thereof. Since that time some 80 separate Acts of Parliament affecting the City Council and suburban and country municipalities have been passed. For many years the general municipal spirit was checked by a paternal Government whose action was rather municipal than political. There was, in fact, little left for the people to do; roads and bridges were constructed and maintained by public officers, and paid for out of the Colonial Treasury, and town streets were little better than parish roads. When, in 1856, New South Wales first experienced the freedom of constitutional government, the municipal idea began to take hold of the people. In 1858 a General Municipalities Act was passed. After being in operation about nine years, it was superseded in 1867 by the existing statute, under which at present about 120 municipal corporations and districts are constituted, and perform useful work.

It will be observed that there are two separate sets of municipal laws—one for the city of Sydney and one for the rest of the colony. The City Council has been required to perform duties in relation to water supply and sewerage beyond its corporate limits. A quarter of a century ago Sydney was a city without suburbs. In 1853 Acts were passed giving to it special powers in relation to sewerage and water supply, and these powers it still retains, But the condition of things is now so entirely changed as to make it necessary that works of a metropolitan nature in relation to the supply of water, the construction of sewers, and sanitation generally, should be taken out of its hands and placed under the control of a body representing the whole metropolitan area. Arrangements for this purpose are in progress.

The growth of the suburbs has been marvellously rapid. Their population is now about 150 per cent. greater than that of the city itself, the total inhabitants of the metropolis being about a quarter of a million.

THE CITY.

The city of Sydney is divided into eight wards, and, with the exception of one which bears the name of the great circumnavigator, Cook, they are called after Governors of this colony—viz., Phillip, Gipps, Bourke, Brisbane, Macquarie, Fitzroy, and Denison. Three aldermen are elected for each ward, and every year one for each ward retires. On the 1st December annually the city is called upon to elect eight aldermen, the retiring city fathers being eligible for re-election. Any citizen qualified to vote for an alderman, and not specially disqualified, is eligible for the aldermanic office. The voting is cumulative from one vote upon rates of an annual value of £25 to four votes upon property assessed at more than £150, and the voting is by ballot. The sections of the Act which relate to bribery are strict and comprehensive. In regard to building lines and buildings, and the paving of footpaths by owners, the council has special powers. The assessment on which the rate is based is made on a fair annual value, with a deduction not exceeding 10 per cent. for outgoings. In the case of unoccupied land the assessment is 6 per cent. on the capital value. The limit of the rate is 2s. in the £, but at present 1s. 6d. in the £ only is levied. The exemptions from rates are—Land vested in trustees for the purpose of public recreation, health, and enjoyment, hospitals, benevolent asylums, and buildings used solely for public worship and public schools. The council may levy special rates up to 6d. in the £ for special purposes in any particular locality. It has powers which it has exercised in regard to markets, parks, and cattle saleyards. It levies rates for water and for watering streets, and has special authority in regard to sanitation within the city limits. It is authorised to make sewers and drains and to levy a sewerage rate. It receives a temporary endowment of £25,000 per annum from the Government. The Mayor is elected annually by the aldermen. Upon the whole the City Council has performed its functions with activity and intelligence, and it has generally had among its members a fair proportion of men of first-class ability. The city is well kept and cleansed. It has over a hundred miles of streets, some of them paved with hardwood blocks. Its sewerage is more than 60 miles in length. There are about 8000 electors on the roll.

SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY MUNICIPALITIES.

Under the Act of 1858, 35 municipalities were legally constituted and incorporated. By the Act of 1867 these were designated boroughs, notwithstanding that some of them under the previous statutes were only classed as municipal districts. Municipalities under the Act of 1867 are divided into two classes—"boroughs" and "municipal districts," according to area and population. Boroughs and municipal districts may be incorporated on petition of persons liable to pay rates in the event of incorporation. Municipalities may be divided into wards according to population. The votes are cumulative up to four, and the voting is by ballot. Large powers are given to incorporated bodies under this Act in respect to the abatement of nuisances, the making of drains, the establishment of free libraries and free infant schools, and the making of bylaws relating to health and the restraining of noxious and offensive trades. The Act sets forth that "all lands, houses, warehouses, counting-houses, shops, and other buildings, tenements or hereditaments within any municipality shall be ratable property within the meaning and for all the purposes of this Act save as is next hereinafter excepted; that is to say, land, the property of her Majesty, and unoccupied, or used, or reserved, or vested in trustees for public purposes; land and buildings in the occupation of the Imperial Government, or the Government of New South Wales, or of the council of the municipality; hospitals, benevolent institutions, and buildings used exclusively for public charitable purposes; churches, chapels, and other buildings used exclusively for public worship; all schools subject to the provisions of the Public Schools Act of 1866, colleges, and universities." Every year the councils make an estimate of their requirements, and "raise the amount so estimated by an assessment and rate upon all ratable property within such municipality, assessing the same at nine-tenths of the fair average annual rental

of all buildings and cultivated lands, or lands which are or have been let for pastoral, mining, or other purposes, whether such buildings or lands shall be then occupied or not, and at the rate of £5 per centum upon the capital value of the fee simple of all unimproved lands, such average rental and capital value of all such ratable property to be estimated by valuers." Special rates may be levied for sewerage, water supply, and gas. The municipalities incorporated under the Act of 1867 receive endowment from the Government as follows:—"In each of the first five years after the incorporation of such municipality, a sum equal to, but not exceeding, the whole amount actually raised by rates or assessments and subscriptions paid up for general purposes in the year last past. In each of the next succeeding five years, a sum equal to, but not exceeding, one moiety of the amount so paid up in the year last past; and in each of the next succeeding five years, a sum equal to, but not exceeding, one-fourth part of the amount so paid up in the year last past, and thenceforth all contribution from public funds by way of endowment shall absolutely cease."

There are 120 boroughs and municipal districts in the colony exclusive of the City Council. They contain about 90,000 dwellings. The estimated capital value of their ratable property is £55,000,000. The annual value upon which rates are struck is upwards of £4,120,000. The length of roads in boroughs and municipal districts, exclusive of the city, is about 4250 miles, of which about half are made; and the estimated value of these roads and streets is £1,500,000—that is, about £500 per mile for 2000 miles of made roads and streets, and about £220 per mile for the others.

The boroughs have spent about £150,000 in the erection of town halls or other municipal buildings; and some of the council-chambers are large and handsome, their cost varying from £500 to £25,000. The municipal districts have spent £30,000 for similar purposes. Some of the borough councils meet in rented premises, and as yet numerous municipal district councils do likewise. In the boroughs and municipal districts there are 88,500 electors on the rolls. Of these 46,666 are entitled to one vote, 28,388 to two votes, 8462 to three votes, and 4954 to four votes. There are upwards of 1000 aldermen; 573 represent boroughs, and 510 represent municipal districts. Owing to the lapse of time the larger endowments have ceased, but the various municipalities generally receive upwards of £100,000 from the Government and £20,000 or £30,000 from ratepayers as "subscriptions" towards special works. The municipal figures of New South Wales may be thus briefly summarised, in round numbers: Capital value of property in the city of Sydney, £42,000,000; capital value of Sydney suburban property £32,500,000; capital value of property within the limits of other municipalities, £22,000,000—making a total of nearly one hundred million sterling.

AREAS.

The incorporated areas differ greatly from each other in their dimensions. Sydney embraces about four square miles. The suburban borough of Darlington is only one-twelfth of a square mile in extent. The Glebe occupies three-quarters of a square mile, and several others are fractions only of a section. Parramatta and Marrickville each cover about 2½ square miles. The borough of the city of Bathurst is about 4½ square miles; that of Newcastle, 1¾; that of Grafton, nearly 5; that of Armidale, 39½; that of Goulburn, nearly 13. Central Illawarra covers 119 square miles, and Kiama, 120. The incorporated portions contain the bulk of the population of the colony. About one-third—300,000 persons—live within a radius of 20 miles from the General Post Office in Sydney. But the municipalities embrace only a mall portion of the territory of New South Wales, which contains upwards of 200,000,000 acres, or, in round numbers, about 325,000 square miles. This colony, therefore, is about as large as Great Britain and Ireland and France combined. We have upwards of 300,000 square miles yet open to settlement and municipal energy. The work in the various incorporated areas has for the most part been well done, and it has added greatly to the comfort of the ratepayers. A large proportion of the buildings, public and private, are substantial and well constructed and give evidence of architectural taste. Many of them would do credit to any European city. The next step will be to bring into the system of local government the outlying population, and to this end a Local Government Bill has been among the legislative measures promised by several successive Ministries. The economic necessity for legislation in this direction is evidenced by the fact that during the last 10 years the Government has spent on roads and bridges about £6,000,000 (six million pounds sterling), which sum has been paid out of the public Treasury.

Most of the other colonies have followed our example in regard to municipal legislation and municipal work, although some of them have adopted the district board system. But throughout Australia the spirit of local government is demonstrated in a practical manner and with gratifying results.

WATER SUPPLY.

THE TANK STREAM.

Governor Phillip gave the preference to Sydney Cove as the site for Australian settlement because it had the finest spring of water, and round that spring—the "Tank stream"—were grouped the primitive huts and tents. The drought of the following year led the people to draw upon neighbouring streams, and especially on those running into Blackwattle Swamp. In 1802 three reservoirs or tanks were excavated for water storage near the site of the *Herald* Office, and this early water supply was fenced round to the "considerable improvement of the appearance of the town." Eight years later pollution from the surrounding dwellings had become serious enough to call for the most drastic orders in Council, even to the pulling down of the houses of offenders. In the *Gazette* of March 18, 1824, appeared a grateful acknowledgment of the "providential supply in Blackwattle Swamp," and an expression of devout hope that the Government would "ever secure the spot from the clutches of private individuals." At the Quarter Sessions in November, 1825, the Grand Jurors made a "presentment" about the danger of trusting to the Tank stream for the double duty of water supply and natural sewerage; and after the following year, when the population had reached the promising dimensions of 10,000,

no more mention was made of it as a source of water supply. About this time Mr. John Busby, who had arrived in 1824 as mineral surveyor to the Government, reported in favour of drawing a water supply from the Upper Lachlan Swamp, between Paddington and Randwick. The work of driving the tunnel, since known as "Busby's bore," was commenced with prison labour in September, 1827, and completed in June, 1837, when the population had increased to 40,000; but parts of the tunnel had become serviceable as early as 1830, because of its drainage from the rocks already pierced. The total length was 12,000ft., average width 4ft., and height 5ft.; 28 vertical shafts, from 20ft. to 80ft. in depth, had to be sunk; and the total excavations amounted to 255,930 cubic yards. The cost was £24,000, and the daily supply afforded was between 300,000 and 400,000 gallons. The original scheme included a reservoir at the outlet in Hyde Park, to hold 15,000,000 gallons, but this was never attempted. A severe drought in 1838 caused the authorities to search for further supply, and the dam at Cook's River was constructed; but it was found unequal to the exclusion of salt water, and, nine wet years succeeding, nothing more was done till the drought of 1849 forced the question once more to the front. Meanwhile the City Corporation, which came into existence in 1842, had carried out certain minor improvements. Previously the citizens had to send to Hyde Park for their water, and pay for it at a shilling per cask. The corporation erected stand-pipes at various street corners, and reduced the price to sixpence per cask. Later still reticulation was commenced to the lower parts of the city, £1 being charged for connecting each house, and 10s. as the annual rate per room. In 1849 the city surveyor, Mr. F. Clarke, under instructions, brought up a recommendation for a dam across the lower part of the Lachlan Swamp, from which the water could be pumped into Busby's bore. Shortly afterwards the corporation was abolished, and their duties relegated to a commission. On October 31, 1853, a bill was assented to giving the commissioners full powers to resume all necessary watercourses and alienated land between Botany Bay and Sydney. The further developments of the Lachlan Swamp scheme consisted in the interception of the outflow at Botany, and pumping, by means of three 100 horse-power engines, two of which were always at work, one and a-half million gallons daily into a reservoir at Paddington, 214 feet above the sea, and three and a-half million gallons daily into a reservoir at Crown-street, at a height of 139 feet. The outlay has been about £150,000.

A ROYAL COMMISSION.

On September 20, 1867, under the administration of Sir Henry Parkes, a Royal Commission of six members, with Professor Smith as chairman, was appointed to "consider the present water supply, and, if deemed inadequate, to ascertain the best measures for securing a plentiful supply." Although only appointed for three months, the commissioners obtained extension of time, and presented their final report on May 23, 1869. At the appointment of the commission the population of the city and suburbs numbered 120,000, and the commissioners arrived at the very modest conclusion that provision for a quarter of a million would cover the most liberal stretch of faith about the future. But they made the fair allowance of 48 gallons per day per head, thus fixing 12,000,000 gallons per day as the supply to be aimed at. They found that the sources then relied upon could not be brought up to such requirements; but, inasmuch as the water was of excellent quality, and might be required for emergencies, they recommended that the old system should still be retained and kept in working order. Turning their attention to new sources of supply, no fewer than nine separate schemes were surveyed, and carefully considered. (Three others suggested later were examined before the report was finally adopted.)

THE NEPEAN SCHEME.

The unanimous decision of the commissioners (with only dissent as to certain details by a single member) fell upon what is described as the "Upper Nepean Gravitation Scheme." This scheme was afterwards fully approved by Mr. William Clark, member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, who came from England for the special purpose of advising the Government, in an elaborate report submitted on May 15, 1877. The drainage area includes the watershed of the Upper Nepean River, and of its two tributaries, the Cordeaux and Cataract, in all about 354 square miles of sandstone country, mostly sterile and uninhabited. At Pheasant's Nest, a gorge in the Nepean below its junction with the Cordeaux, and 430ft. above sea level, a dam 10ft. high deflects the water through a tunnel in the sandstone rock, a distance of 4½ miles, when it strikes the Cataract River at a place called Broughton's Pass, where a 10ft. dam keeps the water at a height of 421ft. above the sea, and diverts the combined streams into a second tunnel, 1¼ mile in length, from which the water emerges on the western slope of the main dividing range separating the watershed of the Nepean from that of George's River. Thence the water is carried in an open conduit in the sandstone to a point near Mount Sugarloaf, where the sandstone gives place to Wianamatta shale; but the conduit is continued, with occasional short tunnels, to a point 34½ miles from the starting place. Here the water is carried through the dividing range before mentioned by a tunnel 3300 yards in length, and at the 41st mile is delivered into the Prospect Reservoir. This reservoir has been formed by a dam 108 chains in length, and 80ft. at its highest part. It covers 1291 acres, and holds 10,635 millions of gallons, of which 7110 million gallons, the contents of the uppermost 25ft., would be available for distribution in Sydney. The level of the top of the water is 195ft. above the sea.

From this storage reservoir the water is carried by an open conduit 4 miles 58 chains, and by an iron aqueduct 7986ft. to a small reservoir of 400,000, at a distance of 14 miles from Sydney. Thence it is carried by a 48-inch syphon 4628 yards in length across Duck Creek valley (a depression of 100ft.). Leaving the syphon the water is again conveyed by open conduit 1 mile 37 chains to a small storage reservoir, enclosed by an earthern embankment, at an elevation of 164ft. over sea level. From this point the water is conveyed 10 miles to Crown-street reservoir by 42in. pipes, capable of delivering 12 million gallons daily. The construction of an 800,000-gallon reservoir at Petersham is also included in the scheme. By these arrangements, instead of continuous piping, 84 million gallons daily can be brought to within 20¾ miles of Sydney, and 29 million gallons daily to

within 14 miles. The various channels include:—Tunnels, 10¾ miles; open conduits, 34¼; aqueduct, 3 miles; pipes, 13¼; and reservoirs, 1¾; making a total of 63 miles. The estimate of cost was £1,170,768. The work has been carried out under various contractors, and the total expenditure to June 30, 1887, was £1,982,278. The water came into use November 5, 1887. During the execution of the work a series of droughts so reduced the supply from Botany that the Government decided to tap the Nepean supply at Prospect by a temporary piping. This work was carried out by Messrs. Hudson Brothers, at a cost of £67,084, and the water was thus made available on January 30, 1886, or 21 months earlier than by the permanent works. The works thus described will compare favourably with the water supply systems of other countries. The Yan Yean reservoir storing the Melbourne water supply is about the same distance from the city as the Prospect reservoir is from Sydney, and, like it, has been constructed where no natural watercourse can endanger its safety or purity. Yan Yean covers 12 acres more ground than the Prospect reservoir, but has a less capacity by 700 million gallons. The New York Croton aqueduct is 40 miles long; Glasgow (Loch Katrine), 26; Aberdeen, 20; Vienna, 57; Paris, 104; and London (New River), 39 miles, though only representing half that distance in a direct line. Since 1857 the Sydney water supply has been controlled by the City Council; the water rates have been struck annually, the present charges being 3s. 6d. per room. or 6d. per 250 gallons per meter. The water fund showed a small credit balance at the end of last year. A bill to give effect to the Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Act of 1880, by constituting a board of seven members to exercise all necessary trusts and powers over water supply and sanitation in the county of Cumberland, has been passed by the Legislative Assembly, and partly dealt with by the Legislative Council.

WATER CONSERVATION.

The general subject of water conservation was referred to a Royal Commission on May 10, 1884, consisting of Messrs. W. J. Lyne, Russell Barton, J. B. Donkin, F. A. Franklin, H. Gilliat, John Kidd, D. M'Mordie, C.E., W. S. Targett, G. W. Townsend, and F. B. Gipps. The final report was presented on May 9, 1887, Mr. Gipps dissenting, and included the following recommendations:—That river gauge records should be kept continuously and systematically, especially in connection with the Murrumbidgee, Darling, and Murray. That surveys should be made forthwith for the construction of irrigation canals on the Murray and Murrumbidgee. That funds should be voted for a more complete examination of the Lachlan, Macquarie, and Darling Rivers, and of Lake George, Lake Bathurst, and Lake Cudgellico; and that surveys should be undertaken to ascertain whether it would be possible to conserve and divert the water now running to waste down the Paroo, Bulloo, and Warrego. In emphasising their recommendations, the Commissioners urged that on water-conservation mainly depend the prosperity and the development of the whole of the Central and Western divisions of the colony, whilst the Eastern division might by the same means be made vastly more productive.

SANITATION.

Previous to the year 1854 the drainage of Sydney was confined to a few square stone conduits, constructed by prison labour. Within the next two years, the principal streets—Pitt, Castlereagh, Elizabeth, Phillip, and Macquarie—had oviform sewers constructed in them, under direction of the Commissioners who had replaced the municipal council. Pitt-street sewer being 4ft. 6in., and the others 3ft. 6in. in depth. A main sewer was also constructed, 6ft. in depth, from Macquarie-place to Fort Macquarie, where recently a further extension with outlet valves so as to discharge 12ft. below water has been added. Essex-street sewer, discharging near the outlet of the Tank stream, was also constructed at this time. The City Council, after its restoration in 1857, followed up the work, with the Hay-street, Blackwattle Swamp, Woolloomooloe, and other smaller sewers; but the southern slopes were left with only the open sewer of Shea's Creek.

On April 12, 1875, a board, consisting of 15 gentlemen, with Professor Pell as chairman, was appointed to inquire into the whole matter of sewage and health. As the result of full inquiry and mature consideration, this board came to the following conclusions:—That all conservancy systems of sewerage may be abandoned, as not effecting the objects intended, however efficiently carried out. That the "dry earth" system is efficient only in the case of private dwellings and public institutions where regular and careful management can be enforced, and is quite inapplicable to large towns; and that the authorities in Europe and India unanimously suported that opinion. That the "Liernur" system must also be rejected, on the testimony of the London committee of 1876, that "they did not know one English town in which the apparatus, if adopted, would be other than a costly toy." That "filtration" processes may be well adapted to large establishments, whether private or public, but are obviously inapplicable to a populous city. That "precipitation" processes had never yet shown paying results, or anything like effective deodorisation. Furthermore, the board found that, notwithstanding all the practical light thrown upon the question, the system of discharging into the sea was increasingly resorted to by the coastal towns in the United Kingdom, the sewerage of London itself being still carried into the Thames at Barking and Crossness. When the board proceeded to apply the results of their inquiries to the sewerage of Sydney, they found the area divided into a northern and southern system by a ridge, 200ft. high, at Ben Buckler Point, north of Bondi, and declining to half that height at Newtown. The northern and immensely more important system had the following outlets:—Blackwattle Bay, receiving the drainage of about 696 acres; Darling Harbour, 646 acres; Sydney Cove, 267 acres; Woolloomooloo Bay, 350 acres; and Rushcutter Bay, 743 acres. On the southern side, the water reserve drained about seven square miles; whilst Shea's Creek could be utilised for Redfern, Waterloo, Macdonaldtown, and parts of Newtown. The board recommended that for the northern system a sewer should be constructed from the junction of Newtown and Parramatta roads, which, following the last-mentioned, should intercept the Abercrombie-street sewer, cross Belmore

Park, and receive Hay-street sewer at Elizabeth-street, thence along Forbes and Wemyss streets to junction of Liverpool and Oxford streets, where it would meet a branch intercepting sewer from Kent-street and Darling Harbour, and another main sewer from the system draining into Sydney Cove; thence along Liverpool-street, taking in drainage of Woolloomooloo, across Rushcutter and Double Bay valleys, and discharging into the sea slightly above high-water mark, at 40 chains to north of Bea Buckler Point, under a precipitous cliff, into deep water, where the ebb tide sets well off the coast. The gradients of the main sewer to be 2ft. 6in. per mile, the form circular, and the diameter ranging from 5ft. 9in. to 7ft. 6in. The branch sewers to be oviform, ranging from 4ft. 6in. x 3ft. to 5ft. 6in. x 3ft. 8in., and the gradients 1 in 700. The very lowest parts of the northern system would still drain into the harbour, and their deposits be dealt with by dredging. As to the southern system the board recommended that the sewage should be concentrated on Shea's Creek, and utilised on a farm at Webb's grant. The board's recommendations for the northern system were adopted with only slight variations, and the works were commenced shortly afterwards. Except about 1100 yards of sandy soil, the main sewer lies through sandstone, requiring little brickwork. The board's estimate of cost was £256,000, and the actual expenditure under contract to June 30, 1887, was £336,941 10s. 3d.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

DEATH RATE.

At the close of 1886 New South Wales had a population of 1,001,966. The mean death rate for the year was 14·88 per 1000 of mean population, and the average rate for the 11 years, 1876 to 1886, was 15·15 per 1000. The following table will show, for comparison, the

MEAN DEATH RATE OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Population Dec. 31, 1886.	Deaths, 1886.	Deaths, 1886, per 1000 mean population.	Mean death rate per 1000, 1876 to 1886.
New South Wales	1,001,966	14,587	14·89	15·55
Victoria ...	1,003,043	14,952	15·15	14·94
Queensland ...	342,614	5,575	16·65	17·83
S. Australia ...	312,758	4,234	13·52	14·60
W. Australia ...	39,584	806	21·56	16·23
Tasmania ...	137,211	1,976	14·58	15·98
New Zealand ...	589,386*	6,135	10·53	11·33

It will be seen from the above table that Queensland mortality greatly exceeds, whilst New Zealand mortality falls as far below, the averages for the other colonies. But no European country, whose figures are available, comes even so low as Queensland, except Norway and Sweden, whose average is about 17 per 1000; whilst the death rate in Hungary is 36 per 1000. The average in the United Kingdom is about 19, the rates for England and Scotland being higher than that for Ireland.

DISEASE PREVENTION.

With regard to provisions for disease prevention, the health authorities of most of the colonies are hampered by inadequate legislation; and the lack of federal quarantine increases the difficulty. The Health Act of Victoria is the most perfect. It was passed as recently as 1883, and is administered by a board of nine members, with Mr. Akehurst, P.M., as president, and Dr. Shields as Government Medical Officer. This colony has long been promised an amended Health Act; meanwhile the best is made of present powers by a board consisting of Dr. Mackellar as president and Government Health Officer, the Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade, the Inspector-General of Police, the Mayor of Sydney, Mr. Thomas Playfair, Dr. MacLaurin, and Sir Alfred Roberts, with Mr. Edmund Sager as secretary. Dr. Mackellar is also Port Health Officer, with Dr. J. C. Sibley as assistant. The quarantine station at North Head is under the superintendence of Mr. J. F. Vincent, and there is a hospital for dangerous contagious diseases at Little Bay.

* Exclusive of Maoris.

GENERAL HOSPITALS.

The general hospitals of the colony number 58, of which the Sydney Hospital, Prince Alfred Hospital, and Little Bay are the most important. The number of patients at the close of 1886 was 1003; the admissions for the year numbered 12,122; and the aggregate number of beds, 1620. The income for the year included £56,427 Government votes, £51,918 from private subscriptions, and £18,240 from other sources, making a total of £126,580. The actual expenditure was about £114,000. The general hospitals of Victoria provide 2247 beds, and have a daily average of about 1700 inmates. These figures do not include the private hospitals of either colony, of which St. Vincent's is the most conspicuous example. This colony has also four hospitals for the insane—at Gladesville, Parramatta, Callan Park, and Newcastle. The number of patients under care during the year was 3151, with a daily average of 2553; and the cost, including expenses of Darlinghurst Receiving-house, amounted to £85,521 12s. 8d., or £31 15s. 4d. per annum for each adult inmate, of which £9691 7s. 5d. was collected from estates or friends of patients. Victoria has five hospitals for the insane, with 3139 beds, and a daily average of 3227 inmates. Expenditure, about £30 18s. per annum for each inmate.

MORTALITY IN TOWN AND COUNTRY.

During the 16 years (1870 to 1886) the mean death rate per 1000 inhabitants of this colony was 23·37 in the city, 18·00 in the suburbs, and 13·39 in the country. But for several years past the rate has been abnormally high in the suburbs, and in 1886 was 21·04, as against only 17·06 in the city, and 12·64 in the country. These figures indicate grave dangers through the absence of anything like a regular system of suburban sanitation. The disparity between city and country mortality is, of course, most marked amongst children. The mean annual death rate amongst persons over five years of age during the last 16 years was 15·81 in the city, 9·88 in the suburbs, and 9·87 in the country per 1000 of population. But in the case of children under five years of age the rates were 74·40 in the city, 68·90 in suburbs, and only 34·22 in the country. The most fatal year of the 16, as far as the children were concerned, was 1875, when the death rate rose to 105·64 in the city, 80·35 in the suburbs, and 40·37 in the country per 1000 of population under five years of age. The average rate of mortality for the 16 years amongst infants under one year of age was 179·5 per 1000 in the city, 154·8 in the suburbs, and 91·7 in the country. The

most fatal diseases to persons under five years of age were diarrhœa, convulsions, and atrophy and debility. Amongst persons over five years, phthysis has been the greatest enemy. From this disease alone 1023 persons died in 1885. Pneumonia comes next, then typhoid and bronchitis. Probably the high rate of mortality from chest complaints is largely to be accounted for by moribund patients coming here from other countries under mistaken "medical advice."

ART.

DIFFICULTIES IN NEW COUNTRIES.

A few sentences extracted from the address delivered by Sir Alfred Stephen, G.C.M.G., C.B., President of the New South Wales Academy of Art, on the occasion of the annual meeting of that society some years ago, point out so clearly the difficulties against which the artistic faculty must contend in new countries that we make no excuse for transcribing them :—"In a young community, where the majority have for so many years sought—often struggled—for maintenance alone, the claims of art, and all that tends to create and foster it, are unheeded. It does not spring up in a day. Its study—the practice of it in the examples of painting and sculpture at least—requires more than even a generation for full development. A true taste for it, among more than the gifted few, must be excited." The facts so clearly put by the president should always be borne in mind when an effort is made to estimate the position attained by art in a land which was unknown until long after the race for colonial supremacy between the great rivals, England and France, was finally decided on American plateaus and Indian plains. It is unnecessary to dwell upon the uncongenial surroundings in which art of any kind must necessarily find itself in a country where nature has first to be subdued. It would be as idle to look for high appreciation of the ideal in such a country as to expect the workman to busy himself with the ornamentation of the building before the foundations were securely laid. Persons, therefore, who blame the colonies for backwardness in things which lend grace to life place themselves in the unenviable position of railing at the inevitable.

PROGRESS OF ART IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Having said so much in explanation of the obvious fact that in Australia the cultivation of the useful has left the worship of the beautiful some way behind, we turn to the more pleasing task of endeavouring to ascertain the progress and present position of art in New South Wales on this the colony's hundredth birthday. It is only within the last 18 years that societies for the promotion of objects exclusively artistic have obtained a firm footing in the parent colony. We use the word "artistic" in relation to representation alone. It is well known that literary and musical societies date from a period much less recent in New South Wales annals, some of the latter unions being almost as old as the century. Further, omitting poetry, concerning which there may be some dispute, there is no doubt that at least one musical work of a high class—Wallace's "Maritana"—was composed in Australia. In prose literature, too, more than one work has secured well-earned popularity far beyond colonial confines. Why Painting should have lagged behind while her sisters were pressing so boldly to the front is a question much more easily asked than satisfactorily answered. Certain it is that not before 1871 did an institution having the advancement of art as its object arise in New South Wales. It was in the year mentioned that, largely owing to the efforts of the late Mr. Mort, the New South Wales Academy of Art was founded. The inaugural address was delivered by the late Dr. Badham, whose acquaintance with the literatures of the countries where art was cradled, and where it reached an unequalled development, was second to none on the illustrious roll of European scholars. One means adopted by the infant society for the furtherance of its objects was to hold an annual exhibition of colonial works. These exhibitions were open to contributors from the sister colonies as well as to those of New South Wales. In 1873 two prizes of £25 each were offered by the Honorable John Campbell, and awarded by a competent committee. They were for the best pictures, in oil and in water-colour respectively, executed by colonial artists. Another method adopted for promoting the society's objects was to establish a school of design. For this purpose models were obtained from South Kensington, London, but the sequel was for a time a little depressing, for, according to the presidential address already referred to:—"Being unable to obtain the necessary accommodation for opening classes, the council was compelled to stow the mode's away in a warehouse, and thus for some years the school project remained in abeyance." From the same source we learn that "Our annual exhibitions of colonial work of art, as you are aware, have been continued, but they have not met with the success—nor (to say the truth) with that assistance from the public—which the projectors had hoped for and expected."

THE ART GALLERY.

The foregoing excerpts throw much light on the difficulties against which the artistic faculty has to contend in a new country whose people are mainly occupied in founding homes for themselves and their children, Such difficulties, as was previously observed, are in the nature of things and inevitable. Art unions were established in connection with the Sydney Academy. It would be too soon to offer a final opinion regarding the ultimate result of this method, but, so far, its success in Sydney has not been unqualified. There is one direction, however, in which the efforts of the New South Wales Academy of Art have terminated worthily. It was through these efforts that the Art Gallery was founded. When it is stated that the present value of the collection to be found in the latter institution is no less than £50,000, it will be readily conceded that if the academy's exertions have not been quite successful in some departments they have been gratifyingly so in others. It was not till 1880 that New South Wales may be said to have possessed an Art Gallery at all. It was in the September of that year that the nucleus of the present collection was afforded a temporary shelter in an unsuitable building in the Inner Domain. In December, 1885, the whole of the works were removed to the present partially-completed structure in the Outer Domain. The completion of the latter building will remove from the colony the reproach of having provided no adequate place for the protection and display of the collection,

whose value is increasing yearly. The history, then, of the New South Wales Academy of Art is briefly this:—The institution was founded in 1871, mainly through the exertions of the late Mr. T. S. Mort. For three years it struggled on without Government aid. It was then that the sum of £500 was placed on the Estimates and devoted to the purchase of works with a view to the ultimate establishment of a gallery. In 1876 trustees selected from the council of the academy were appointed "for administering the votes of Parliament towards the formation of the Gallery of Art, and in aid of the New South Wales Academy of Art." Then followed periodical grants of money, with the result that to-day we see the colony in possession of a collection of which it has no need to be ashamed. Among the works which attract most attention, professional as well as popular, may be mentioned De Neuville's "Defence of Rorke's Drift," Luke Filde's "The Widower," and Sir Frederick Leighton's "Wedded." Indeed, from the names of the artists, the character of many of the recent purchases, and the prices paid, it is clear that the present trustees of the National Art Gallery of New South Wales aim high, and are determined to reach their standard.

THE ART SOCIETY.

1880 saw the inauguration in Sydney of the Art Society of New South Wales. This society's programme, judging by the "memorandum of association" for 1887, appears to be more ambitious and comprehensive than that of its predecessor the Academy. Among other objects we find—"To provide means for the study by the members of the fine arts in all parts of the world. . . . To form and maintain classes for the benefit and instruction of the members of the society. . . . To acquire and form an art library and reading room." The holding of periodical exhibitions appears to be a prominent feature also in the foregoing programme. Considerable success has so far attended the annual exhibitions referred to. Year by year there has been a marked advance in the value of the work done until, at the display recently held, this improvement was so obvious that a large number of the works sent for public examination found purchasers at fair figures. Thus, while the "New South Wales Academy of Art" concerned itself chiefly with obtaining works from the various European schools, its younger sister the "Art Society" devoted its attention solely to the duty of encouraging local talent. Rule No. 8, in the "regulations for exhibitions," says:—"No work will be received unless it be the bona-fide production of the member exhibiting it." Bearing this in mind—remembering that all the pictures shown at the late exhibition were by persons either born in the colonies or who have made Australia their home—the number and quality of the works are matters for congratulation. Considering the objects of this society, and the good work it has accomplished in the face of more than ordinary disadvantages, the opinion is gaining ground that the aid so far extended to it by the Government has not been marked by undue profuseness. No one will challenge the necessity for providing paintings of a high class from European schools. If a taste is to be cultivated at all, it must be cultivated by worthy models. There are many ways, however, in which a helping hand might be extended to colonial artists. In art, as in other matters, although it is not meet that charity should end at home, it is frequently prudent for it to begin there.

AUSTRALIAN ACADEMY OF ARTS.

The last increase in the artistic institutions of New South Wales occurred four years ago, and consisted of twins—"The Australian Academy of Arts" and the "Sketching Institute of New South Wales." The former is limited to 20 members, each of whom must be a professional "artist, architect, or sculptor." This is just half the number assigned to the *Académie Francaise*; but whether the Australians will reach in our day the "immortality" so long the heritage of the Académie's members, is a question on which it would be idle to offer an opinion. At all events, if only from the limited numbers, it will not require so much glory to go round. The "Sketching Institute" has for its *raison d'être* the popularising of "outdoor sketching from nature." It is under high patronage, and its energetic director spares no pains to ensure its success.

A BRIGHTER FUTURE.

From what has been said, it is clear that steady progress has attended the cultivation of art in New South Wales, especially during the last few years. For artists, too, there is a brighter future opening. The prospect of such a future has been sufficient to attract some men of talent from old-world schools, and there can be no doubt, as years go by, that immigration of this desirable kind will increase. In a word, New South Wales has had to face the same obstacles that all young communities have had to face when, material wants being satisfied, men naturally yearn for that higher life which mere worldly good fortune can never supply. She has approached those difficulties, overcome most of them, and now finds that, a determined effort having been made, obstructions once thought insuperable either contract or disappear when a real endeavour is made to surmount them.

HEALTH AND PLEASURE RESORTS.

The health resorts of New South Wales are many. This is owing to the geographical peculiarities of the surface and the consequent diversity of climate. That diversity of climate is due, not so much to the eight degrees of latitude through which the colony stretches, as to the great table land which runs from north to south, separating the warm, humid coast districts from the warm, dry plains of the West. Thus, without leaving the colony, the invalid in search of health can be transported in a few hours from the climate of Egypt to that of England. As few of the mountains, however, either in New South Wales or in Australia, reach the snow line, there is an absence of the majestic Alpine scenery which lends to the neighbouring islands of New Zealand their most attractive characteristics. The rivers whose sources are in the western slope of the table land flow for the most part through level country, and so have little to recommend them from a scenic point of view. Not so the eastern flowing rivers. Owing to the comparative shortness and abruptness of their courses, as well as to the diversified character of the country through which they pass, scenes of surpassing loveliness are to be found on many. This is especially the case with the Hawkesbury, which falls into the sea at Broken Bay, about 15 miles to the north of Sydney. Of some of the lower reaches of this fine stream the late Anthony Trollope writes:—"There is a river, or

rather portion of a river, known to very few tourists, which I think beats the Rhine. This is the Upper Mississippi, for about 150 miles below St. Paul's. It is not my business here to describe the Mississippi, but I mention it with the object of saying that in my opinion the Hawkesbury beats the Mississippi."

CAVES.

The Jenolan, formerly called the Fish River Caves, about 35 miles from Mount Victoria, are among the foremost natural curiosities, not of New South Wales alone, but of Australasia. They are of limestone formation, and for number, beauty, and magnitude are unequalled. At least one of them is estimated to be 500ft. high. In many, the forms assumed by the numerous stalactites and stalagmites are fairly bewildering. In traversing these gigantic corridors and chambers, each possessing peculiar beauties of its own, the feeling of wonder at the sombre labyrinth and fantastic shapes is frequently followed by one closely akin to apprehension. The eye tires, not of monotony, but of endless variety. If some of the great halls to which the guide introduces you are remarkable for the beauty of the designs wrought by the slow dripping of lime-saturated water through ages, others are no less remarkable for the grotesque shapes produced by similar percolations. At the entrance to one chamber, for instance, when the magnesium wire sends light into the farthest corners, it requires no powers of fancy to imagine yourself on the threshold of a vast menagerie, so whimsically alike do the inanimate forms appear to those of wild animals. In another cave the dark rocks at the back and overhead have a strange resemblance to a lowering sky, while the delicate white tracery in the foreground strikingly resembles a heavy snowfall. These caves, together with the land in the vicinity, have been proclaimed a public reserve. They attract tourists from all parts of Australasia, the Government providing accommodation and guides at reasonable rates.

PARKS, GARDENS, BEACHES, AND RESERVES.

Great care has been exercised by the Executive in providing reserves for public use and recreation in all centres of population throughout the colony. In Sydney alone the pleasure resorts are so numerous that on popular holidays the task of choosing a spot for a day's outing is by no means an easy one. So advantageously is the capital of the colony situated with its noble harbour, numerous inlets, tempting beaches, and wooded heights, that the whole environment might be considered one great pleasure ground. Of Port Jackson itself and its proverbial beauty, it is superfluous to speak. Referring to this fine sheet of water and its numerous armlets, Mr. Trollope observes:—"I despair of being able to convey to any reader my own idea of the beauty of Sydney harbour. I have seen nothing equal to it in the way of land-locked scenery—nothing second to it. Dublin Bay, the Bay of Spezia, New York, and the Cove of Cork are all picturesquely fine; but they are not equal to Sydney either in shape, in colour, or in variety." From various high points in the vicinity views can be obtained which bewilder by their variety and charm. It would be impossible within our limits to enumerate more than a few of the pleasant places to be found in the neighbourhood. Middle Harbour, one of the principal arms of Port Jackson, is serpentine, bold, and romantic. Manly has a fine ocean beach, a sort of marine parade, on which the breakers of its restless neighbour the South Pacific chase each other in play or in anger. Manly itself is a noted holiday resort, to which fresh attractions are being added daily. One of the latest of these is an aquarium, where fishes of divers kinds disport themselves with an *abandon* suggestive of pleasure at being freed from the constant danger of hook, net, or rapacious neighbour. Bondi, a short distance south of the harbour, possesses an ocean beach also, and a lately erected aquarium. The latter is beautifully situated in a romantic glen which looks seawards. The recent addition to its attractions has already enhanced the popularity of Bondi in a marked degree. This will not appear surprising to those who visit the new institution and observe its bonny surroundings. Watson's Bay, Botany, Mossman's Bay, Coogee (which also has its aquarium), and a score of others have each and all their attractions.

HYDE PARK AND THE DOMAINS.

Hyde Park is a quadrangular block of nearly 50 acres, conveniently situated between the city and the populous suburb of Woolloomooloo. It is open day and night, and is perhaps the most frequented of Sydney's public places. A fine avenue of trees runs through the centre from north to south. At the northern entrance stands a statue of the late Prince Consort, while in the south-eastern portion of the park a colossal statue of Captain Cook shows that the people of New South Wales were not unmindful of the great man whose discoveries conferred a continent in perpetuity on the British race. North-east of Hyde Park are the Inner Domain, the Outer Domain, and the Botanic Gardens. The former is a space of 56 acres surrounding Government House, and reserved for the Viceroy and his household. The Outer Domain is much larger, having an area of 82 acres, and, like Hyde Park, is open at all hours. Unlike the latter, however, the Outer Domain is not devoted to pedestrians alone, but contains some pleasant carriage drives, in which those fortunate enough to possess this means of locomotion are sometimes to be seen. As many of the finest Sydney views, embracing the harbour, the North Shore, Woolloomooloo Bay, and Farm Cove, with the war ships riding at anchor, can be obtained from various points on the principal drive, a stranger would naturally expect that on fine afternoons a procession of showy vehicles and gay riders would be abroad. So far, however, is this from being the case, that a walk might be taken through the Domain when the calm air is heavy with incense from the Botanic Gardens, without meeting a vehicle beyond an unostentatious-looking hansom cab, with a prosaic driver behind and an attenuated horse in front. It is a remarkable circumstance in connection with Australian city life that the agreeable custom so universal north of the Equator of driving, riding, or lounging in a certain place, at a certain hour, is quite unknown in this southern land. This is why, of all the sights of London to a native-born Australian, that of Rotten-row in the season is the strangest. But, if fashion does not rendezvous in the Outer Domain, the same cannot be said regarding those who cannot fairly claim a place in the *beau monde*, who make no scruple about sitting at dinner in morning dress; sometimes, indeed, without the formality of a coat. These blithe, light-hearted people

assemble here in thousands, particularly on Sunday evenings, and while away the time abusing licensed victuallers or unravelling intricate theological knots. In a word, the Sydney Outer Domain is occupied on Sunday afternoons by a dozen assemblies of the most diverse schools of religious thought, from the narrowest Calvinism to the most comprehensive latitudinarianism. They preach and argue and wrangle, a little noisily, perhaps, but with the greatest good-humour, until tea-time, and then go decorously home, satisfied with having begun the week well. All visitors to Sydney should spend a Sunday afternoon in the Outer Domain if they would witness the fierce blaze of light a person can throw upon a subject of which he may know little.

THE BOTANIC GARDENS.

Between the Outer Domain and the sea lie the Botanic Gardens. Their situation may fitly be called superb. They contain about 40 acres, surrounded by the Domain on all but the northern side, which is crescent-shaped and bounded by the waters of Farm Cove. For some distance south from the semi-circular sea-wall forming the northern limit the ground is level, and is laid out in lawns and many-shaped flower beds. Thence to the southern boundary there is a gradual rise, which adds diversity to the scenery, while affording protection from the rough southerly wind common throughout the year. It is not the sightseer alone, but the botanist, who will be repaid by a visit, for in addition to a large collection of indigenous trees and plants there will be found various exotics introduced from the most distant lands. Side by side with hardy, deciduous European trees, the tropical and sub-tropical palms and bananas are to be seen growing luxuriantly. In the orchid-house and the hothouses near the main entrance are many plants of great beauty and rarity. On a fine day, with a clear sky overhead, a yielding lawn underfoot, the songs of birds and aroma of flowers in the air, and superb views on all sides, the Sydney Botanic Gardens would be found hard to match.

OTHER RESORTS.

Besides the reserves already enumerated, there are many others, such as Moore Park, Cook Park, Phillip Park, Belmore Gardens, Prince Alfred Park, Victoria Park, the National and Centennial Parks, to be found in the city or suburbs, or in the country just beyond. The Randwick Racecourse contains over 200 acres of level ground in the vicinity of the suburb from which it derives its name. The Zoological Gardens at Moore Park, on the Randwick-road, are rapidly and deservedly growing in popularity. Although the space is rather circumscribed, a defect which will probably soon be remedied, a good deal has been done to make this institution attractive. Some fine specimens, particularly of the larger carnivora, have been secured, and already some of the cubs bred in the Gardens are well on their way to maturity. At Parramatta the house at one time used as a country residence by the Governors has a large area of ground attached, which has become a public reserve. Lady Robinson's Beach is a reserve near the western extremity of Botany Bay. There is a movement on foot among the residents of the neighbourhood to build a sea-wall round it, after the manner, probably, of that surrounding Farm Cove, the northern boundary of the Botanic Gardens. When it is remembered how the colony of New South Wales, owing to the physical peculiarities of its surface, particularly with regard to elevation above the sea level, possesses climates of varying degrees of temperature and humidity, its claim as a health resort will be readily conceded. A few—and a few only—of the more important public reserves and recreation grounds have been mentioned; but when it is borne in mind that the passing of the Lands for Public Property Acquisition Bill not only made provision for securing fresh reserves in the public interest as occasion arose, but placed some hundreds of thousands of pounds at the disposal of the Executive for the intended purpose, the care taken by the colonists of the past and of the present that the colonists of the future should have no cause to complain of the lack of pleasure resorts reflects credit on the people and their leaders.

YACHTING AND SAILING.

From the very foundation of the colony sailing as an amusement has held a prominent position amongst our sports. The Anniversary Regatta is an older institution than the Constitution. Few great cities are blessed with such opportunities for aquatic sports as Sydney. Port Jackson presents a large expanse of water, sheltered from the sea, with an infinite variety of bays and reaches. Within easy distance the Pacific Ocean offers its attraction to more adventurous mariners, while along the coast are many ports, offering every inducement to cruising in the way of scenery, fishing, and bathing—Botany, Port Hacking, Jervis and Twofold bays to the south, Port Macquarie, Port Stephens, and that paradise of yachtsmen, Broken Bay, to the north. It is impossible to trace in detail the development of the various sailing-boats which are now seen in the harbour. The yachts have followed more or less the traditions of the mother country. Following on the Madge Wildfire, more than 30 years ago, Mr. R. Harnett built the Australian. This is a notable vessel, for she was constructed on lines altogether different from the then accepted form. Instead of the cod bow and mackerel tail, she was built on the principle of segments of a circle, and it is a remarkable fact that both in Great Britain and here the present accepted model approaches very closely to that curious machine which was 30 years ahead of the times. The Xarifa on somewhat similar lines followed, and proved as great a success. But it is only by degrees, and from lessons taken from imported models, that we have come to the yacht of to-day. Still the local builders and designers have done good work, and both as regards speed and good workmanship in many, as boats built and designed in Sydney have held their own with imported boats. It must be admitted, however, that at present British designs are to the front, the reason being that until quite recently our local builders have gone by rule of thumb, while naval architecture has brought designing on the other side of the world to a science. The latest addition to our fleet, the Era, 40 tons, though the designer is an Englishman, shows that we have recognised the importance of science as applied to yacht-building. Amongst the smaller craft an almost greater change has taken place. From the deep open boats of our fathers we passed

through the shallow fixed-fin boats to the racing centreboard skiffs and dingies, and finally to the open boats and half-deckers of to-day, with their light draught, enormous beam, and huge centreboards. Open-boat sailing has long been a feature of the harbour, and much wonder has been expressed by visitors at the craft with enormous sails and no other ballast than the line of men hanging out on the weather gunwale. Lively indeed is the scene which may be witnessed on any Saturday afternoon or holiday. The harbour from one end to the other dotted with white sails, the yachts with their tall masses of canvas, and the smaller boats with their huge sails and a row of men in bright guernseys hanging out to windward; boats from 40 tons down to little 8ft. canvas dingies, as carefully built and no less skilfully handled than their larger sisters. Of the clubs at present in existence the Royal Sydney Yacht Squadron is the oldest. But even before this time the regattas were sights worth seeing. Excursions by rail and other attractions were less numerous than now, and on Anniversary Day the regatta was the outing. Crowds covered the ground about Fort Macquarie and other points of vantage, while the harbour was alive with craft of every description. The first Anniversary Regatta took place on January 8, 1834, and from that time to the present the regatta has been looked upon as the aquatic carnival of the year.

In July, 1862, a number of yacht-owners met and determined to form a yacht club to be called the Australian Yacht Squadron. Next year the club received the patronage of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, under the title of the Royal Sydney Yacht Squadron. The club has continued to flourish, and at present possesses a fleet of 34 yachts, and has about 138 members on the roll. In 1867, after the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh, the Prince Alfred Yacht Club was founded under his patronage. The older club allows no yachts under five tons, but the P. A. Y. C. admits smaller boats; many of the yachts and members, however, belong to both clubs. The Prince Alfred Club has 24 boats and 70 members. The fleet of the Sydney Amateur Sailing Club consists of open and half-decked boats of all sizes. The club was founded in 1872 for the purpose of encouraging sailing and organising races, and it now has 80 boats and 130 members. Under its auspices most of our most noticeable amateur helmsmen and sailors have grown up. Later still, Balmain, which has always been a great sailing centre, formed the Balmain Sailing Club. Most of the boats in this club also belong to the S. A. S. C., and between them the two clubs keep the racing half-deckers and open-boats busy in the season. The Balmain club has between 60 and 70 boats and 120 members. About nine years ago the first race for canvas dingies took place. At that time these boats were roughly-built craft, but the encouragement given to them and their juvenile crews has improved the build to such an extent that the canvas dingies of to-day are as carefully modelled and built as the larger and more pretentious vessels. In 1883 a club was founded in their interest, and now numbers 26 boats and 140 members, who are famous for the skilful and daring manner in which they sail their small craft.

But sailing is not confined to Sydney. All along the coast the fishing-boats are known for their seaworthy qualities, and at every important centre an annual regatta is held. Botany now has its sailing club, and the Macleay is well known for the keen interest taken in open-boat sailing. Our open boats are a type peculiar to ourselves, but our yachts hail from all parts. From England come such yachts as the Mistral and the Iolanthe. The Waitangi, winner of the Intercolonial Cup last year, comes from New Zealand, but it is to alterations made here that she owes her present fame. Last year a great impetus was given to yachting. On the suggestion of Sir William Clarke, owner of the Janet, the Royal Sydney Yacht Squadron and the Victorian Yacht Club inaugurated the Intercolonial Cup. The first series of races took place in this port, and the cup was won by Mr. A. Milson's yacht Waitangi. This year no yacht from other ports will visit us. This is unfortunate, as Mr. Milson's new yacht the Era, 40 tons, built according to the latest designs, will not have an opportunity of testing her qualities with any boats from foreign ports. The present season has seen an important change in the rules of the yacht clubs. Formerly the R. S. Y. C. would not admit centreboard boats to its races, and the P. A. Y. C. only allowed centreboards if fixed. But the success of American centreboard boats has caused a relaxation of the rules, and the elder club now admits them under certain restrictions as to the proportion of depth to length, while the younger club makes no restrictions. The Miranda, a 40-ton centreboard boat built by Mr. J. Want, is the first boat to enter the clubs under the new rules. In addition to this, the clubs have adopted the new Yacht Racing Association rules of measurement.

It is impossible to go into the details of the performances of boats dear to the memory of boating men—Chance, Era, Xarifa, Mistral, Magic, Nereid, Carlotta, Lottie, and a host more; suffice it to say that at present the enthusiasm in the sport is as keen as ever it was, and that from cruising and racing many valuable lessons of pluck, judgment, and endurance have been learnt. Amongst some to whom a tribute is due for practical encouragement to yachting and sailing in past years we may mention the Hon. George Thornton, M.L.C., Messrs. James Milson, Alfred Fairfax, Richard Harnett, the Hon. Henry Dangar and Mr. W. O. Gilchrist, who, though still amongst us, have retired from active yachting. In honour of the centennial of the colony, the Government have presented a Cup of the value of £500 to be raced for by the yachts, and this race, together with the other features of the regatta which is to take place on the 27th, should prove a fitting beginning to our second century of aquatics.

THE TURF.

A NATION OF HORSEMEN.

Although we have attained pre-eminence in aquatics, and have fairly well held our own in the cricket field, there cannot be a doubt that horseracing is the national sport of Australia. Almost every second man you meet is a horseman in more or less degree, and out on the back blocks men are to be found by the score that no horse could unseat. There is an inborn love of the horse in

every Australian breast, and it is not to be wondered at that we have become a nation of horsemen, and that horse-racing is our principal pastime. Thoroughbreds were first imported to this colony by the late Sir William Macarthur and Messrs. Lawson and Rouse; and, others following their example, the colony gradually became possessed of some of the best strains of blood in the world. Several enterprising gentlemen formed studs, and in a comparatively few years they have succeeded in producing animals able to compete with anything bred on the Continent of Europe or in America.

PROMINENT BREEDERS.

Prominent amongst the breeders of thoroughbred stock were and are: The Hon. E. K. Cox, the Hon. James White, the Hon. John Eales, the Hon. W. A. Long, and Messrs. Lee, Reynolds, Town, Loder, Dangar, Baldwin, Rossi, Busby, Bowman, Lloyd, De Mestre, Wyndham, Mitchell, Bowler, Ronal, Lawson, Barnes, Smith, Rutledge, Tindal, Hassall, Roberts, Badgery, Suttor, &c. Sales of yearlings are held annually, and on occasions the prices realised for a particularly well-bred colt or filly have reached as high as 2000 odd guineas. Prominent amongst the sires that have been imported to our shores are Kelpie, Sir Hercules, Whisker, Kingston, Lord of the Hills, The Drummer, Splendour, Livingatone, Magus, Mail Train, The Marquis, Boiardo, Bay Camerton, Emigrant (Rous'), Emigrant (Lawson's), Cap-a-Pie, Captivator, Marvellous, Chandos, Duke of Athol, Millionaire, Moorethorpe, Flying Pieman, Grand Master, Glorious, New Warrior, Obscurity, Epigram, Free Trotter, John Bull, Hawthornden, St. John, Odd Trick, Pitsford, Renguy, Theorem, Somnus, The Premier, Snowdon, Gemma di Vergy, Wilberforce, Yelverton, Vespasian, and others of lesser note; and their produce having been mated with the descendants of equine celebrities in the other colonies, such as Fisherman, Robinson Crusoe, Panic, Peter Finn, Traducer, Tim Whiffler, St. Albans, Musket, The Hermit, Gang Forward, &c., the most satisfactory results have been attained in the production of some really great racehorses. The deeds accomplished by The Barb, Tim Whiffler, Tarragon, Chester, Veno, Yattendon, Fireworks, Goldsbrough, Grand Flaneur, and other heroes of the past, can never be forgotten, and many of our records will bear favourable comparison with anything accomplished in England or elsewhere. So far Maribyrnong, Yattendon, and Goldsbrough can claim to have been the most successful of the New South Wales-bred sires.

BEST RECORDS.

Our best records in all the colonies are as follows:—Three furlongs by Innuendo, in Victoria, 0.37½; half-a-mile by Bis Bis, at Adelaide, in 0.48; five furlongs by Acme, at Hawkesbury, in 1.1½; three-quarters of a mile by Volcano, at Randwick, in 1.14, and by Newstead, at Flemington, in 1.14; seven furlongs by Phantom, at Flemington, in 1.27½; one mile by Crossfire, at Randwick, in 1.41; a mile and a furlong by Cerise and Blue, at Flemington, in 1.55½; a mile and a-quarter by St. John, at Flemington, in 1.8¾; a mile and a-half by Prince Imperial, at Hawkesbury, in 2.35½; a mile and three-quarters by Woodlands, at Flemington, in 3.4½; two miles by Dunlop, at Flemington, in 3.28½; two miles and a quarter by Nelson, at Auckland (N.Z.), in 4.0; and three miles by Trident, at Flemington, in 5.25¾, and at the same place by First King and Commotion in 5.26. The fastest Derbys were won by Martini-Henry and Trident in 2.39, thus beating the English records for that classic race. Such brilliant records must read like a fairy tale to those who remember that the first race, little better than a hack race, took place at Parramatta on April 30, 1810, and that the first sod was turned on Randwick in 1859.

THE AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB.

The Australian Jockey Club was established in 1828, and when it became possessed of the Randwick Racecourse (thanks to the efforts of the late Mr. W. M'Quade and others) it soon converted it from a bed of sand into a really good course. Mr. T. S. Clibborn, the present secretary, was appointed in 1873, and during his long reign of office has made it one of the best of racecourses, though it must be admittted that it is still greatly inferior to Flemington, which is beyond question the best-appointed racecourse in the world. The Randwick course is prettily situated between hills, about two and a-half miles from the heart of the city. It is oval in shape, right-handed (which is a mistake), and a mile and a-quarter round. Several important improvements are now being effected which will give a straight run of nearly half a mile. There are three handsome and substantial stands, and every convenience is provided for visitors. The Randwick course can be reached by road or rail, and the largest attendance that has yet assembled there on a single day may be set down at about 22,000. Following the success achieved by the Australian Jockey Club, similar institutions have been formed at Hawkesbury, Rosehill, Canterbury Park, Wagga Wagga, and in fact nearly all the leading provincial townships. During the early days, and until a few years back, when he retired with an untarnished name, Mr. John Tait, who has been aptly named the "Father of the New South Wales Turf," invariably secured the lion's share of the races. Then Sir Hercules Robinson's presence amongst us gave the turf a great impetus, and at about the same time the Hon. James White began to foster racing, and so remarkable has been his success that his name has become a "household word." Each season it is evident that racing is rapidly advancing, for scarcely a week is allowed to pass without a race gathering of more or less importance.

ATHLETICS AND FIELD SPORTS.

CRICKET.

As a national pastime cricket has always found great favour in this colony, and the patronage at first-class matches still remains so good that the takings on the Association Ground are looked to by visiting English teams to cover the bulk of the necessary expenses, and leave a profit to the promoters. The earliest cricket played in Sydney was on the north-west portion of Hyde Park, at that time known as the racecourse, and the first match of which there is any record took place there in 1826. The early intercolonial matches were also played in that locality from the year 1857, but in 1869, the Albert Ground, Redfern, having been opened, four matches were played on that green. In February, 1876, the last match was played on the Albert Ground, which was subsequently cut up and sold. In February, 1878,

the first intercolonial match was played on the Association Cricket Ground, the present scene of all first-class cricket in the colony, It came into existence in 1851, on an application from Colonel Bloomfield to the Government for a grant for a military garden and cricket ground for the use of the Imperial troops. In 1870, the ground not being further required for that purpose, those troops having been withdrawn, was reserved "for the use of such troops as may be raised for the defence of the colony," and it was then known as the Military and Civil Ground. From 1872 to 1874 the ground was handed over to the East Sydney Club, and then to the Civil Service Club. The latter ceased to exist in 1875, and in 1877 the ground, as it now stands, was dedicated as a cricket ground, under the management of the New South Wales Cricket Association, the present trustees being—Messrs. P. Sheridan (managing trustee), C. Oliver, and W. W. Stephen. The ground, which is about 12 acres in extent, has been greatly improved and beautified. Two spacious stands, one for members and the other for the use of the public, have been erected, and there is now no finer or more perfectly-appointed cricket ground in existence. The outlay upon it amounts to about £18,000. The interchange of visits on the part of representative teams is becoming more frequent as the facilities for speedy travelling are multiplied. The various meetings which have taken place have undoubtedly improved play to a wonderful extent, so that cricket now is as much a scientific pursuit as an outdoor sport. The first English team, captained by H. H. Stephenson, visited us in the season of 1861-2. They played 12 matches, all against odds, winning six, drawing four, and losing two. In 1863 George Parr's team came here, and out of the 16 matches played, all against odds, 10 were won and six drawn. Ten years later saw the advent of W. G. Grace's team, and then the improvement in colonial play was manifest, as in 16 matches the Englishmen were thrice beaten, once by an 18 of New South Wales. In the 1876-7 season, James Lillywhite brought out a team of professionals, and for the first time the Australians and Englishmen met on equal terms. An eleven of New South Wales played a drawn game with the visitors, while a combined eleven of New South Wales and Victoria defeated the Englishmen by 45 runs. Each colonial team, by itself, numbering 15, also inflicted defeat on the Englishmen, New South Wales winning by 2 wickets in one match, and by 13 wickets in another. Lord Harris had command of the fifth team, which came here in the 1878-9 season. They played 13 matches, winning five, losing three, and drawing five. Of the total, five matches were 11 a side, and the Australians won three of these, New South Wales scoring a win by 5 wickets. In 1881 Shaw, Shrewsbury, and Lillywhite brought out a professional team, which played 25 matches. Seven of these were 11 a side, the Australians winning two. The seventh team came here in the season of 1882-3, and all the important matches were 11 a side, New South Wales winning a signal victory by an innings and 144 runs. The eighth English team, in 1884-5, was once more under the management of Shaw, Shrewsbury, and Lillywhite. Eight matches (out of a total of 33) were played 11 a side, and All Australia won the only two in which the Englishmen suffered defeat, the first by six runs, and the second by eight wickets. In the 1886-7 season, Shaw, Shrewsbury, and Lillywhite brought out the ninth English team, which played 10 matches 11 a side out of a total of 29. In the 11 a side matches New South Wales won the only two in which the Englishmen suffered defeat, the first by six wickets and the second by 122 runs. The 10th and 11th English teams are now with us, one, which is captained by Mr. A. C. Smith, being a venture by Shaw, Lillywhite, and Shrewsbury (having come out at the invitation of the trustees of the Association Cricket Ground), while the other is in the colonies under arrangement with the Melbourne Cricket Club. Playing with Shaw's team, New South Wales has won the first and third matches and lost the second, while against the M. C. C. team New South Wales won by nine wickets and two runs. From 1878 to 1886 five Australian teams visited England. They played altogether about 190 matches, of which 139 were 11 a side. Of these 64 were won, 27 lost, and 48 drawn. A sixth Australian team will leave for England in March. In 1868 the proposal to send home a team of aboriginal cricketers was arranged. They were got together in the Lake Wallace district, and coached by T. Wills and C. Lawrence, and left for England in February of that year. They played 47 matches, of which 14 were won, 14 lost, and 19 drawn. Their most signal win was against the Farbrother team, which they defeated by an innings and 284 runs. At East Hampshire one of the aboriginal bowlers named Twopenny obtained the following average:—10 overs, 7 maidens, 9 runs, 9 wickets, while the remaining batsman was caught by him off Mullagh's bowling. Of late years, however, aboriginal cricketers have disappeared from sight, and almost from memory. New South Wales has the credit of having witnessed the largest score ever made in one innings, viz., 1238, made many years ago at Pyrmont, in a match between the Ulster and Macquarie clubs. The record is viewed with suspicion in another colony, but the individual scores are still extant, and one of the players at least yet lives in Sydney. At a recent conference of intercolonial delegates in Melbourne, the recommendation of the Victorian Association that the patronage of associations should not be granted to any English eleven visiting the colonies for three years after the present season, or to any Australian team irrespective of the one now in course of organisation, visiting England for two years, was agreed to, although the New South Wales delegates voted against it. The number of balls to the over was also discussed, and it was resolved that in future there be six in place of four. The great improvement which of late years has taken place in break bowling has created much difficulty with regard to the law of leg-before-wicket, and an appeal is to be made to the Marylebone Club for the purpose of bringing about some alteration in the present hard and fast law which practically says that a batsman cannot be given out leg-before-wicket, no matter whether he stands in front of the wicket or not. In future the Victorian, New South Wales, and South Australian elevens will each play a match with the others every season in such a way that each team shall have one home and one absent match.

ROWING.

As the greater portion of Sydney and its suburbs are almost completely surrounded with expanses of

water, it is not to be wondered at that the dwellers in this "city by the sea" are fond of aquatic pursuits, or that rowing is one of the most popular of their many pastimes. New South Wales holds the pride of place in this particular sport. Judged from a rowing standpoint, she may be said to have occupied the foremost position among the nations of the world, as one of her scullers held the championship of the world against all comers for more than three years, and has quite recently retired upon his well-won laurels. The prowess of her rowing men has given a world-wide celebrity to New South Wales, and it is not going too far to assert that the world has never seen a mightier oarsman than William Beach, the Illawarra sculler, whose physique and courage enabled him to meet and defeat all the representative rowing men of the day. Although rowing is by no means neglected in the other colonies, none of the group can produce such an array of really good scullers as we can. New South Wales can boast of the deeds of Brennan (the first champion of Australia), Mulhall, R. Green, Punch, H. Green, M'Grath, Donnelly, Hickey, Laycock, Rush, E. Trickett, Messenger, Neil Matterson, Peter Kemp, Tom Clifford, Neilson, and William Beach, the retired champion of the world. A New South Wales oarsman, Richard Green, the then Champion of Australia, went to England as early as the year 1863. He rowed Robert Chambers on the Thames for the Championship of the World and £200 a side. Green pulled a great race for a mile, but he was eventually beaten by the Englishman, who was a little too good for him. Edward Trickett was the first Australian who won the Championship of the World. He defeated Joseph Sadler—England's champion of the oar—on June 27th, 1876. On Trickett's returning to Australia, Michael Rush challenged him for the coveted honour. This was in June, 1877. The race took place on the Parramatta, and was witnessed by more than 50,000 persons. Rush was defeated. Soon after this the wonderful performances of Edward Hanlan, the Canadian oarsman, challenged the attention and the admiration of the world. One after another he me, and conquered, and the Australians were desirous that Trickett should measure blades with the Toronto man. A match was arranged to take place on the Thames on the 15th November, 1880. The interest taken in the event was very great, the friends of each man being confident of success. The result of the race came as a surprise to the people of these colonies. Trickett was defeated by the Canadian. It is estimated that £100,000 changed hands over this race. Elias Laycock then went to the front and had a splendid career for a short time, but in the end he too went down before the all-conquering oarsman. With later events in the rowing world everyone is more or less familiar. The circumstances of Hanlan's visit to the colony and the story of his defeat by Beach on August 16, 1884, and again in the year 1885, are fresh in the memory of our readers. Hanlan, who was never quite satisfied that Beach had beaten him on his merits, returned to New South Wales last year, and on the 26th of November he met his old opponent on the Nepean in a match for the Championship of the World and £1000. The course was three miles and a-quarter. A good race was rowed throughout, but Beach won by two lengths in 19 minutes 55 seconds. The Illawarra man retired after winning this race, and handed the championship to Kemp, a brilliant sculler, of much promise, who had challenged him to row for the possession of the title. Kemp has been challenged by Clifford, and the pair meet on the Parramatta on the 11th February, to decide who is to hold the championship. It is Hanlan's intention to row the winner for the much-coveted honour and £200 a side, and ere the Canadian leaves Australia he will row Edward Trickett on the Fitzroy at Rockhampton. The present year promises to be a very lively one in the rowing world, as several American oarsmen are expected here. Amateur rowing has made favourable progress during the last few years, and the intercolonial eight-oar races attract much attention. There are 11 good rowing clubs in and around Sydney.

FOOTBALL.

Three different games of football are played in the colony—Rugby, Australian or Victorian, and British Association. Rugby is the standard game, although the colonial pastime, which is called indifferently the Australian or Victorian game, has lately grown considerably in public favour. The Rugby Union was started in Sydney in 1874 with five clubs. In 1881 the number had increased to 35 clubs, and now it comprises about 90 clubs, having some 3500 members. Intercolonial matches are occasionally played with Queensland and New Zealand. In 1882 the first two intercolonial matches were played here against the Queensland representatives, who were beaten both times. In 1883, in Queensland, New South Wales won both matches. In 1884 the Queensland players came here, and were beaten in both matches. In 1885 New South Wales won and lost a match in Queensland. In 1886 Queensland won and lost a match here. In 1887 New South Wales won and lost a match in Queensland. In 1882 the New South Wales players visited New Zealand, where they played seven matches, winning four. In 1884 New Zealand played three intercolonial matches here and won them all. In 1886 the New South Wales team visited New Zealand again, and played 12 matches, scoring only two wins. A team of English footballers will visit the colonies during the winter months.

PEDESTRIANISM.

The last few years have seen a wonderful advance in pedestrianism, and so large have the prizes become that well-known runners come here from England and America to take part in the handicaps. Championship foot races appear to have died out, and they have of late years been replaced by Sheffield handicaps, for which the acceptances, to say nothing of the entries, are generally quite as numerous as will permit of an event being disposed of in four days. The favourite distance is nominally 150 yards, but the scratch man generally runs about 135 or 140 yards, while those on the limit have perhaps 15 yards' start of him. The hurdle race is also a popular institution, the distance being somewhat shorter. There are usually eight hurdles, 3ft. high. The quarter-mile distance also makes a very attractive race. The principal running grounds are the Sir Joseph Banks, at Botany, and the Carrington Grounds, Surry Hills. The first Sir Joseph Banks Handicap was run at

Botany, in May, 1884, and was won by D. Blyth, off the 20-yards mark, in 14 1-10th seconds. This may be called the inauguration of foot-racing there, although several minor handicaps had been run previously. The largest prize ever given at Botany was £555 10s. for the third Sir Joseph Banks Handicap, run in March, 1885. It was won by Jas. W. Byrnes, off the 15-yards mark, in 13¾ seconds. The largest nomination and acceptance ever received for any of the Sir Joseph Banks handicaps was for the 13th, the nominations numbering 403, and the acceptances 254. These handicaps are always 150 yards, and whatever starts are given are computed from that distance. The exact distance run depends on the handicaps that are declared. Attached to these grounds is a quarter-mile circular track. The Carrington Grounds, with the grand stand and other buildings thereon, cost £7000, having been finished at the end of 1886. The first Carrington Handicap was run during Christmas week in that year, and £525 was divided in prize money on that race. The length of the straight track is 175, and of the outside oval track 352 yards. The largest acceptance for any race on this ground numbered 256.

LAWN TENNIS.

Although lawn tennis is a popular and fashionable sport throughout the colony, its patrons have not yet come together into an association. The Sydney Lawn Tennis Club, which is the leading organisation, has been in existence since 1880, although it has not possessed its present title for that length of time. The membership roll shows a list of 70 playing members. Intercolonial matches were started with Victoria some four years ago, and up to the present each colony has won three. In Victoria they are played on asphalt, and here on grass; but the recent completion of the asphalt courts at the Association Cricket Ground will no doubt enable our players to meet the Victorians in their own courts on terms of equality. The present champion of the colony is Mr. C. W. Cropper, who has held the position for two years. The lady champion is Miss Mayne, of Victoria. The double championship for gentlemen is held by Messrs. Riddle and Webb, of Victoria, and for ladies by the Misses Scott, of New South Wales.

BOWLING.

Bowling is a sport which has always been endowed with much vitality in the colony, due no doubt in a great measure to the intercolonial and interclub contests. The New South Wales Bowling Association came into existence in 1880, and it comprises six clubs having a membership roll of about 450. The following are the names of the associated clubs and the number of rinks they can play:—City, 8; Balmain, 8; Glebe, 6; Rosehill, 8; Union Recreation (Strathfield) 10. Newtown 4. The City is the leading club, and its green in Cook Park entailed an outlay of £3000. It holds the president's trophy, having won it four times, and another win will make it the club's exclusive property. Intercolonial matches are played annually with Victoria, the following being the results:—1880, first match played in Sydney, Victoria won by 23 points; second match (same year), played at Melbourne, Victoria won by 54 points; 1881, third match, played at Sydney, New South Wales won by 10 points; fourth match (same year), Victoria won; 1882, fifth match, played at Sydney, Victoria won; 1883, sixth match, Victoria won; 1884, seventh match, played at Sydney, New South Wales won by 19 points; 1885, eight match, played at Melbourne, Victoria won by 55 points; 1886, ninth match, played at Sydney, New South Wales won by 39 points; 1887, tenth match, played at Melbourne, Victoria won by 27 and 13 points. In the last year the championship was altered from one game to the best two out of three, and the change is regarded with great satisfaction.

CYCLING.

Since the initiation of the Cyclists' Union in 1883 cycling has been pushing ahead with great vigour, and to-day it is established on a very sound basis. There are 21 clubs in the union, with a membership roll of about 500. Last year seven new clubs were formed, and about 200 new members thus came into the ranks of the union. C. R. Wood is the amateur champion of the colony. The record for the best mile on grass is held by F. H. Shackleford, of Melbourne, who covered the distance in 2 minutes 53 3-5 seconds, on the Association Cricket Ground, in 1885. All the important racing in the colony is done on grass tracks, but the cyclists with other sporting bodies are agitating for another ground close to the Association Cricket Ground, so that they may lay down an asphalt track, and give athletic sports generally more extended scope.

COURSING.

Coursing is not in a very vigorous condition in the colony at present, although most of the large centres of population to the South and West have their coursing clubs. The sport was first instituted on a public basis at Bathurst in 1876, but it died out there again in 1882. In 1879 the New South Wales Club Derby was organised, and was run regularly until 1886, in which year the venue was moved from Rooty Hill to the Rosehill racecourse, and the principal stake was called the Rosehill Cup.

THE OTHER COLONIES.

VICTORIA.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Victoria was discovered, practically, by Lieutenant John Murray, commander of the Lady Nelson, in January, 1802; and before the end of the same year, Mr. Charles Grimes, Surveyor-General of New South Wales, entered Port Phillip on a surveying expedition, and penetrated some distance into the fresh waters of the Yarra. In October of the following year Captain Collins brought out a company of convicts in the Calcutta and Ocean, and attempted to form a settlement at Sorrento; but after a few months' trial he hastily packed up and moved the whole camp to Tas-

mania, explaining to Lord Hobart, Secretary of State for the Colonies—"When all the disadvantages attending this bay are publicly known, it cannot be supposed that commercial people will be very desirous of visiting Port Phillip." For the next 20 years the aborigines were left in undisturbed possession, except that William Buckley, an escapee from Captain Collins' stockade, remained amongst them. The next visitors were Messrs. Hovell and Hume, who made their way across country from Sydney in 1824. Two years later Hovell accompanied a Government party to form a settlement at Western Port Bay; but after only one year's experiment this also was abandoned, and the honour of the actual opening of settlement in the Port Phillip district fell to Messrs. Henty, who came over to Portland from Tasmania in 1834. Other pastoralists speedily followed; and Bateman, a native of Parramatta, and John Pascoe Fawkner became the pioneers of trade between the new district and Sydney. Captain Lonsdale was appointed first resident magistrate in 1836; and in the following year the first 100 half-acre Melbourne lots were sold at an average price of £35 each, Mr. Robert Hoddle, who had planned the city site under direction of Mr. Surveyor-General Mitchell, acting as auctioneer. Mr. Charles Joseph Latrobe succeeded Captain Lonsdale on September 30, 1839, and had the honour of conducting the affairs of the new settlement during the interesting stages of rapid growth which led to its independence in 1851, when his office of Superintendent was enlarged to the higher rank of Lieutenant-Governor, to correspond with the expansion of Port Phillip district into the colony of Victoria. The transition period was marked by two memorable events—the unprecedented devastation of Black Thursday, February 6, 1851, when, during a hot wind and a temperature of 119° in the shade, a terrible fire swept over the greater part of the new settlements; and the discovery of gold, with its consequent rush of population from the neighbouring colonies and from the most distant parts of the world. It may be truly said that the impetus of that rush has been ever since maintained, and that Victoria has been "uplifted, as it were, in a night, from an unconsidered nook in an out-of-the-way wilderness, to the position of a nation, and a power in the world." The population at the appointment of the first resident magistrate in 1836 numbered 14; at the time of the gold discovery, it had increased to 76,162; at the close of 1886, it was 1,003,043. Following are the names and terms of office of the Governors who succeeded Mr. Latrobe:—Sir Charles Hotham (June, 1854, to the granting of responsible government in December, 1855); Sir Henry Barkly (1856 to September, 1863); Sir Charles Darling (September, 1863, to May, 1866); Sir J. Manners Sutton, afterwards Viscount Canterbury (1866 to 1873); Sir George Bowen (1873 to 1879); Marquis of Normanby (1880 to 1884); and the present Governor, Sir Henry Brougham Loch. During temporary vacancies of the vice-regal office, the following colonial officials held the position of Acting-Governor:—Mr. J. V. F. Foster, Major-General Edward Macarthur, Brigadier-General J. J. Carey, C.B., Sir W. F. Stawell (on three occasions), and Sir Redmond Barry.

AREA, DIVISIONS, AND CLIMATE.

The territory extends from 34° to 39° S. lat., and from 141° to 150° E. long. It is separated from New South Wales by the river Murray, and a line from The Springs on Forest Hill to Cape Howe, whilst the 141st meridian of E. long. separates it from South Australia on the south-west. Its extreme length is 480 miles, its breadth 240, and its area 87,884 square miles, or 56,245,760 acres. The territorial divisions consist of four districts and 37 counties. Gipps Land district is characterised by "colossal mountains, magnificent streams, and fertile plains," and is chiefly of volcanic formation. Murray district is also mountainous, and well watered. It includes the most varied resources; some parts are noted for auriferous wealth, others are adapted to agriculture, whilst in the north-east are extensive pastoral plains. Wimmera district, covering about 25,000 square miles of the north-west of the colony, and Loddon district occupying the north central portions, are chiefly adapted to pastoral pursuits. The climate of Victoria is generally regarded as both healthy and pleasant, the chief drawbacks being the hot winds of the summer months and the liability to droughts. The average yearly rainfall is about 26 inches, and the mean temperature for the last 27 years has been slightly under 58°, the maximum in the shade being 111·2 and the minimum 27°.

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

Victoria commenced its career as a colony with a population of 76,162; the number had grown to 731,528 (males 401,050, females 330,478) in 1871, to 862,346 (males 452,083, females 410,263) in 1881, and to 1,003,043 (males 531,452, females 471,591) at the close of 1886. During the last 10 years the birth and death rates to the mean population have been subject to only the slightest fluctuation, except in the year 1876, when they were both abnormally high. The births were 32·17 per 1000 in 1877, and 31·23 in 1886; whilst the deaths were 15·80 per 1000 in 1877, and 15·15 in 1886. The marriage rate has risen during the same period from 6·31 to 7·84 per 1000. The figures for 1886 were—Births, 30,824; marriages, 7737; and deaths, 14,952. The detailed figures exhibit many striking features, two of which, touching the distribution and conjugal condition of the population, are anything but satisfactory. Of the total population of the colony at the end of 1886, no fewer than 371,630 persons, or 37·05 per cent., were concentrated in Melbourne and its suburbs; and by the census of 1881 it was shown that there were 97,296 unmarried men over 20 years of age, exclusive of 12,749 widowers, and 47,806 unmarried women over the same age, exclusive of 21,634 widows. Following is a list of the most prevalent diseases, and the number of deaths resulting from them in 1886:—Phthysis, 1375 deaths; diarrhœa, 906; pneumonia, 903; bronchitis, 688; typhoid, 522; cancer, 496; and apoplexy, 367. In 1876 an epidemic of scarlet fever caused the death of 2240 persons, or about one-sixth of the total mortality of the year. Estimated population, December 31, 1887—1,035,948.

Concerning the thrift of the people, Government savings banks returns for 1886 show the following figures:—Number of depositors, 194,631; amount of deposits, £3,431,014; amount per depositor, £17 12s. 7d.; amount per head of population, £3 9s. 6d.

GOVERNMENTAL, PARLIAMENTARY, AND MUNICIPAL.

The Constitution of Victoria, passed by the Legislative Council in March, 1854, ratified by an Act of the Imperial Parliament in the following year, proclaimed November 23, 1855, and subsequently amended, contains the following provisions: The Governor is appointed by the Crown, with power to represent the Sovereign, except in matters involving Imperial interest. The Executive Council consists of the Governor and the responsible Ministers for the time being. Powers of legislation are vested in two Elective Chambers. The Legislative Council consists of 42 members, elected by ballot for six years, by 14 provincial districts, one-third of the number retiring biennially, so that each district elects a representative every two years. The franchise requires a freehold rated at £10, or leasehold at £25; and the number of voters is 121,376. Candidates must possess freehold of the annual value of £100, or capital value of £1000. The Legislative Assembly consists of 86 members, chosen by ballot triennially, by 55 electoral districts (including by latest returns 224,378 voters). The franchise is virtually manhood suffrage, but candidates for election must be two years resident in the colony. Since 1870, members have voted themselves £300 per annum for "reimbursing their expenses."

The present Parliament is the thirteenth since the institution of responsible government, and was opened March 16, 1886, the average duration of the previous 12 having been two years and three months. The last Parliamentary session, which commenced June 7, 1887, was the thirty-seventh, previous sessions having lasted on an average 6½ months. The present Government is the 23rd, previous Administrations having had an average tenure of office of 502 days. Following is the present distribution of portfolios:—

Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of Railways and Mines—Hon. D. Gillies
Chief Secretary and Commissioner of Water Supply—Hon. A. Deakin
Commissioner of Trade and Customs—Hon. W. F. Walker
Attorney-General—Hon. H J. Wrixon
Minister of Justice—Hon. H. Cuthbert
Commissioner of Crown Lands and Minister of Agriculture—Hon. J. C. Dow
Commissioner of Public Works—Hon. J. Nimmo
Minister of Defence—Hon. J. Lorimer, M.L.C.
Postmaster-General—Hon. F. T. Derham
Minister of Public Instruction—Hon. C. H. Pearson
Portfolio without office—Hon. D. M. Davies
Portfolio without office—Hon. J. Bell, M.L.C.

The public revenue for the year ending June 30, 1886, was £6,481,021, or £6 11s. 3d. per head of population; expenditure (exclusive of loans), £6,513,540, or £6 12s. per head; public debt, £30,114,203. The revenue for 1887 was £7,054,434, an increase of £393,868 on the returns for 1886. The approximate value of imports for 1887 (including gold and specie, £683,898) was £18,996,965; and exports (including gold and specie, £1,256,091), £11,373,663.

For purposes of self-government, the colony is divided into 59 cities, towns, and boroughs, and 125 shires. Under the Local Government Act of 1874, any district containing rateable property to the value of £10,000 is constituted a shire, an aggregation of 300 houses is constituted a borough, and a borough on attaining to a revenue of over £10,000 becomes a town. The constitution and powers of the local councils are nearly identical, and the rating limits are fixed at a minimum of 6d. and maximum of 2s. 6d. in the pound. For the year 1886 the capital value of rateable property in the cities, towns, and boroughs was estimated at £53,905,592, the annual value at £4,824,911; the revenue was £615,612, and the expenditure £665,842. The area was 220,876 acres, the population 517,102, dwellings 113,014, and the ratepayers 128,741. Corresponding figures for the shires were:—Capital value, £71,973,156; annual value, £4,796,224; revenue, £615,125; expenditure, £603,112; population, 471,530; dwellings, 101,730; ratepayers, 122,316. Melbourne was incorporated in 1842, with an area of 5020 acres. Population within municipal limits, 72,786; streets, 100 miles; tenements, 14,831; ratepayers, 14,564; assessed annual value, £1,331,560; revenue year ending August, 1887, £178,406.

Water-conservation has received special attention in Victoria. The Yan Yean scheme of water supply for Melbourne was carried out more than a third of a century ago, at a cost of nearly two millions. The principal reservoir is about 22 miles from the city, and about 595ft. above its level. It covers an area of 1360 acres, or 12 acres more ground than the reservoir at Prospect, and has a capacity of 6400 million gallons, or 700 million gallons less than Prospect. The cost of management and maintenance to the end of 1885 was £290,568, making a total cost of £2,224,287. The gross revenue since the opening of the works in 1854 has been £2,096,290. Subsidiary reservoirs have since been constructed at Jack's Creek, Morang, Preston, Essendon, and Caulfield, whilst 90 other schemes of water-supply for provincial towns or districts have been constructed, wholly or in part, bringing up the total storage to 13,400 million gallons, and the aggregate cost to over four millions sterling.

LAND: PASTORAL, AGRICULTURAL, MINERAL.

Victorian lands previous to 1884 were administered under an Act which came into force February 1, 1870, and was amended nine years later, and under the Mallee Pastoral Leases Act of 1873, which still remains in force. The Land Act of 1884 divides the unalienated lands of the colony (except the Mallee country) into the following six classes:—(1) Pastoral lands, which may be leased in areas of 5000 to 40,000 acres, for any term not extending beyond 1898, at an annual rental based on grazing capacity, at rate of 1s. for each sheep and 5s. for each head of cattle; lessee to clear off all vermin within three years, and to be compensated by next tenant for substantial improvements up to 2s. 6d. per acre. (2) Agricultural lands, which may be taken up for similar periods in areas not exceeding 1000 acres, at a rental of from 2d. to 4d. per acre, with stringent conditions for extermination of vermin, and with a maximum claim for improvements from next tenant of 10s. per acre. (3) Auriferous lands, which are subjected to liberal conditions for the encouragement of all legitimate mining interests; whilst large votes have been made for years past to stimulate prospecting. (4) Lands open to auction sale, of which only 100,000 acres may be disposed of in any one year, and the proceeds must be paid into the Railway Construction Account. (5) Swamp lands, which are first drained and then leased by auction for 21 years, in areas not exceeding 160 acres. (6) Reserves for water supply or State forests. The land alienated during the last

fourteen years has realised slightly under £1 5s. per acre; the total proceeds of land sales to December 31, 1884, were £21,930,461, or £1 11s. 4d. per acre; and the total area alienated to end of 1886 has been 22,489,383 acres.

The following are the principal agricultural figures for the year ending March, 1887 :—Wheat, 1,052,665 acres, yielding 12,100,036 bushels; maize, 4901 acres, 231,447 bushels; oats, 185,765 acres, 4,256,079 bushels; barley, 37,031 acres, 827,852 bushels; hay, 445,150 acres, 483,049 tons; potatoes 49,974 acres, 170,661 tons; grape vines, 10,310 acres. Total area under crop (grass land not included), 2,141,291 acres. Agricultural implements and machinery were valued at £2.674,613; and the improvements at £16,017,098.

Pastoral returns for the previous year show:—Runs 422, embracing 8,081,648 acres; average size, 19,150 acres; yearly rental, £30,682; average rental, ·914d. per acre. Stock (year ending March 31, 1887): Sheep, 10,700,403; cattle, 1,303,265; horses, 308,553; pigs, 240,957: total, 12,553,178.

Victoria has a world-wide fame as a gold-bearing country. Other precious metals, including silver, tin, copper, iron, &c., exist, and have been more or less developed; but since nearly two-thirds of the area of the colony are believed to be auriferous, and numerous paying fields have been open ever since the first discoveries in 1851, gold has naturally absorbed nearly all the mining capital. The number of quartz reefs found to be auriferous were returned at 3799 in 1883. The total quantity of metal raised from 1851 to December, 1886, was 54,393,182oz., valued at £217,572,728. The number of miners is estimated at about 28,000.

INTERCOMMUNICATION.

All the Victorian railways belong to the State, and are classed under the Northern, North-eastern, Western, and Suburban systems. The latest official returns, December, 1886, show that at that date 1753 miles were open for traffic, and 316 miles under construction. The gauge throughout is 5ft. 3in.; and the cost for construction of lines completed to end of 1884 averaged £13,757 per mile.

The tramways of Melbourne belong to a trust, and the following figures with regard to them were officially supplied to the Select Committee on the Tramways Trust Amendment and Extension Bill, November 1887:—Lines, 10 (with various branches); mileage for cable trams, 32½, at a cost of £1,122,250; horse tramways, 15¾ miles, costing £100,000; cost of converting 8½ miles horse tramway into cable system, £276,375; total length contemplated, 57½ miles; total cost, £1,498,625. The tramways already in operation seem to give very general satisfaction.

The Postal and Telegraph systems are very complete. Following are the principal figures for 1886:—Post Offices, 1429; letters received and despatched, 32,500,000; newspapers and packets, 18,250,000; telegraph stations, 420; miles of line constructed, 4094; miles of wire in operation, 10,111; telegrams received and despatched, 1,938,049.

RELIGION, EDUCATION, JUSTICE, CHARITY.

RELIGION.—The Constitution Act provided for State-aid to religion to the extent of £50,000 per annum, to be paid *pro rata* to such of the leading denominations as might accept it; but this was abolished in 1875. At the close of 1885 there were 2150 churches and chapels, 538 school-houses, and 1330 other public or private buildings used as places of worship, making a total of 4018; the approximate number of services conducted during the year was 310,816; there was accommodation for 510,000 worshippers, and an average attendance per Sunday of 320,000. The number of clergy registered for the solemnisation of marriages was 923. Following are the figures returned by the principal denominations:—Church of England, 839 places of worship, 96,626 sittings, average attendance 58,004, clergy 193. Presbyterians: Places of worship, 872; sittings, 87,000; average attendance, 73,000; clergy, 186. Wesleyan Methodist: Places of worship, 914; sittings, 113,822; average attendance, 51,500; clergy, 141. Primitive Methodists: Places of worship, 148; sittings, 16,000; average attendance, 10,000; clergy, 34. Congregationalists: Places of worship, 76; sittings, 18,000; average attendance, 10,000; clergy, 54. Baptists: Places of worship, 116; sittings, 15,975; average attendance, 9335; clergy, 43. Roman Catholic: Places of worship, 620; sittings, 110,000; average attendance, 81,500; clergy, 121.

The Sunday schools of Victoria on January 1, 1886, numbered 2163, with 16,908 teachers, and an average attendance of 146,863 scholars. The principal figures are:—Church of England: Schools, 430; teachers, 3472; scholars, 27,838. Presbyterian: Schools, 391; teachers, 2680; scholars, 29,600. Wesleyan: Schools, 545; teachers, 5219; scholars, 30,264. Independents: Schools, 82; teachers, 770; scholars, 7400. Baptists: Schools, 69; teachers, 663; scholars, 4981.

EDUCATION.—The Victorian system of primary education is undenominational, compulsory, and free, and is administered—under a comprehensive Act, which came into force January 1, 1873—by a responsible Minister and efficient staff of inspectors, and local boards of advice. Following are the official figures for 1886:—Number of State schools, 1870; teachers, male 1712, female 2466, total 4178 (including 1076 pupil teachers and 321 work mistresses); gross enrolment of scholars, males 119,133, females 111,443, total 230,576; net enrolment, 190,223; average attendance, 123,550. The cost to the State, exclusive of expenditure on buildings, &c., was £538,035, or £4 7s. 8d. for each child in averrage attendance.

Melbourne University was incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1853, the buildings were commenced July 3, 1854, and opened October 3, 1855. The Senate, consisting of all persons who have been admitted to a degree of M.A. or Doctor, elects one of its own members annually as Warden, and 20 of its members, of whom not more than three may be members of the teaching staff, to form the University Council. The Councillors hold office for five years, and elect out of their own number a Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor.

The private schools of the colony in 1885 numbered 655, with 1634 teachers and 35,115 scholars. These figures include six Denominational Grammar Schools, with 53 masters and over 900 students.

Justice is admistered in Victoria by a Supreme Court, presided over by a Chief Justice and four Puisne Judges, with jurisdiction in divorce, matrimonial, and ecclesiastical cases; Courts of General and Petty Sessions; County Courts; Courts of Insolvency and

Mines; and Licensing Courts. In several of the Courts business has been remarkably light for years past.

Charitable institutions are numerous and varied, including upwards of 73 institutions of all kinds, with 1383 wards, providing 9007 beds.

COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES.

Victoria adopted a protectionist policy a quarter of a century ago, after a prolonged contest between the two Chambers of Legislature. Duties ranging from 7½ to 25 per cent. ad valorem, and from moderate taxes up to almost prohibitive charges on specific articles, are now imposed on everything that can be locally produced; and as the colony's resources are most varied, it follows that the free list is exceedingly limited. The imports for 1886 were valued at £18,530,575, or £18 15s. 5d. per head of the population; exports, £11,795,321, or £11 19s. per head; and the revenue from Customs at £2,004,460. The shipping returns for the same year were:—Vessels inward, 2307, with tonnage 1,848,058; vessels outward, 2324, with tonnage 1,881,329; total, 4631 vessels of 3,735,387 tonnage. The manufactories and works of Victoria, 1886-7, numbered 2770, and the hands employed 45,773. Value of machinery used, £4,786,857, and value of land and buildings, £6,541,301.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

South Australia, as originally constituted in 1834, comprised about 300,000 square miles. A "no man's land" of 80,000 square miles, lying between it and Western Australia, was next added; and in July, 1863, a slice off New South Wales, in area about 335,116,800 acres, known as the Northern Territory, was also thrown in, making a total area of 903,690 square miles, or 15 times the area of England and Wales. Its territories extend through the middle of the continent, from ocean to ocean, a length of 1850 miles, the greatest breadth being 650 miles. It was first colonised by emigrants from Great Britain, under the auspices of the South Australian Colonisation Association, which had obtained a grant of land from the Imperial Government with the following conditions:—The land to be sold at the rate of 12s. per acre (afterwards raised to 20s.), and the proceeds devoted to bringing out poor emigrants; the affairs of the company to be controlled by commissioners appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Governor to be nominated by the Crown. Port Adelaide was selected, and named after the Queen of William IV., and the site of the future city was chosen on rising land seven miles off, on the Torrens River. Captain Hindmarsh, the first Governor, took possession, and issued his proclamation under a gum-tree at Glenelg, on December 28, 1836, and in March of the following year the first sale of Adelaide lots realised five and six guineas each. The first newspaper, the *South Australian Register*, was commenced on June 3, 1837; and the South Australian bank transacted business in a tent till buildings were erected, March, 1837. During the first three years of the colony's history 250,320 acres of land were sold, realising £229,736, and corresponding progress followed in nearly all the factors of settlement; but the gold fever spreading from Victoria in 1851 carried over some 15,000 men, and seriously paralysed for a time all the industries of South Australia. Responsible government was secured in October, 1856, since which time the colony has made steady progress. The climate has been compared to that of Sicily and Naples; the mean winter temperature is 51°; and the yearly rainfall averages 21·091 inches.

THE LAND: AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, MINERAL.

The Crown land laws of South Australia, numbering no fewer than 84, were consolidated in one Act near the end of 1886. Under this, and two short amending Acts, assented to December 9, 1887, the land may be dealt with—(1) By sale under selectors' agreements; (2) by private contract, or auction, for cash; (3) by leases, with right of purchase, of scrub lands; (4) by leases of grazing and cultivation lands. Under the first category agricultural lands may be secured at £1 per acre, by deferred payments, with stringent conditions as to residence and improvements pending completion of purchase money. Under the second country land that has been passed at deferred payment auction, and town and suburban lands, may be sold for cash at an upset price, to be fixed by the Comissioner for Lands. The third category covers the scrub lands of the colony, which may be obtained on lease for 21 years, in areas not exceeding 3200 acres. All money paid as rent is credited towards purchase, and on £1 per acre being completed, the fee simple is granted. The fourth category includes grazing and cultivation leases of blocks ordinarily limited to 20,000 acres each, for periods not exceeding 21 years. The minimum rental is a halfpenny per acre, in addition to 5 per cent. on the value of all improvements on the land at the date of lease. Amongst the special provisions of the Act, one of the most important is a clause reserving to the Crown all gold in lands hereafter to be alienated, and making it lawful for the Commissioner and all persons authorised by him to enter on any such lands and search and mine for gold, the owner being entitled only to compensation for any damage done to the land. A board of five members assists the Commissioner in administration.

The land administration in the Northern Territory still remains under the provisions of the Act of 1882, which are fairly liberal, admitting of blocks not exceeding 1280 acres being selected at 12s. 6d. per acre, on deferred payments.

The total area alienated, or in process of alienation, at the end of 1886 was 11,278,944 acres, comprising 7,297,638 acres alienated in fee simple; 370,000 acres granted without purchase, and 3,611,306 acres in process of alienation, under deferred payments. The average price obtained for town lands has been £16 6s. per acre, and for suburban, £2 3s.

AGRICULTURE.—The varieties of soil and climate in South Australia afford suitable places for the most diverse products, but hitherto wheat-growing has predominated over all other farming industries. Following are the agricultural returns for the year ending March 31, 1885 (the latest available):—Wheat, 1,942,453 acres, yielding 14,621,755 bushels; oats, 7,264 acres, 88,639 bushels; barley, 15,697 acres, 211,207 bushels; hay, 308,429 acres, 285,839 tons; potatoes, 5665 acres, 23,192 tons; grape vines, 4590 acres, 473,535 gallons wine. Total area under crop (grass lands not included), 2,762,273 acres.

PASTORAL.—The stock returns for March 31, 1885, give the following figures:—Sheep, 6,096,406; cattle, 389,726; pigs, 163,807; total, 7,418,359.

MINERAL.—As compared with Victoria, South Australia must be considered poor in metals, at least as far as its resources have yet been explored. It possesses, however, abundance of copper and iron, and some silver and lead mines, which are not to be despised. The principal copper mines are the Kapunda, 50 miles from Adelaide, discovered as early as 1842; the Montacute mine, discovered a year later, in the Mount Lofty Ranges, only 12 miles from Adelaide; and richest of all, the Burra mine, 100 miles to the north of Adelaide, discovered in 1845. During 1860-2 the Wallaroo and Moonta mines were discovered and opened, and though they have been worked a quarter of a century neither shows signs of exhaustion. The gold raised in the colony to end of 1886 amounted to 199,276oz., valued at £786,949.

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

The population, which had grown to 63,900 in 1850, received a serious check from the migration to the Victorian goldfields in the following year, from which it did not very speedily recover. The census of 1871 included 95,408 males, and 90,218 females—total, 185,626. In 1881 the numbers were,—Males, 149,530; females, 130,335; total, 279,865. The estimated population at the close of 1886 was 312,758—males, 162,980; females, 149,778. The births during 1886 numbered 11,177, or 35·67 per 1000 of population; marriages, 1976, or 6·31 per 1000; deaths, 4284, or 13·52 per 1000. The mean death-rate for the 11 years, 1876 to 1886, was 14·60 per 1000 of population. The latest figures for the Northern Territory gave a population of 603 Europeans, and nearly 4000 Chinese and Malays. Estimated population, December 31, 1887—315,000.

The thrift of the population, as indicated by the Government Savings Bank returns, shows the following figures for 1886:—Depositors, 56,685; amount of deposits, £1,581,100; amount per depositor, £27 17s. 10d.: amount per head of population, £5 0s. 11d. The last item is considerably above the corresponding figures for any of the other colonies.

GOVERNMENT: PARLIAMENTARY, MUNICIPAL.

Constitutional government in South Australia dates from October 24, 1856. The Governor, appointed by the Crown, the responsible Ministers for the time being, and certain other specially-appointed members constitute the Executive Council; and the legislative powers are vested in two elective Chambers. The Legislative Council consists of 24 members—six for each of four districts—elected by the province as a whole. Candidates must be British subjects, 30 years of age, and three years resident; voters must be 21 years of age, six months on the roll, and must possess a freehold of £50 value, or a leasehold or household of the annual value of £25. One-third of the members retire every three years. The roll for 1885 included 80,622 voters. The Legislative Assembly consists of 52 members, elected by ballot for three years, by 26 electoral districts. The franchise is virtually manhood suffrage; and the voters on the roll for 1885 numbered 58,561.

Following is the list of Governors, with their terms of office:—Captain Hindmarsh, December, 1836, to the middle of 1838; Captain Gawler, 1838 to the end of 1840; Captain (afterwards Sir George) Grey, 1840 to 1845; Colonel Robe, 1845 to 1848; Sir Henry Young, 1848 to 1854; Sir Richard Macdonell, 1855 to 1862; Sir Dominic Daly, 1862 till his death at Government House in February, 1868; Sir James Fergusson, 1868 to 1873; Sir Anthony Musgrave, 1873 to 1877; Sir William Jervois, 1877 to 1883; and Sir William Cleaver Robinson, the present Governor.

The 12th Parliament was opened June 2, 1887, and the present Ministry came into power a week later. Following is the distribution of portfolios:—

Premier and Treasurer, Hon. T. Playford.
Chief Secretary, Hon. J. L. Ramsay.
Attorney-General, Hon. C. J. Kingston.
Commissioner for Lands and Immigration, Hon. J. Coles.
Commissioner for Public Works, Hon. A. Catt.
Minister of Education, Hon. J. C. F. Johnson.

The Agent-General in London is Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G.; Hon. Sir Henry Ayers, K.C.M.G., is President of the Legislative Council. The office of Speaker of the Legislative Assembly has recently become vacant by the decease of the Hon. Sir R. D. Ross.

The public revenue for 1886 was £1,975,269, or £6 6s. per head of population; expenditure (exclusive of loan fund), £2,234,395, or £7 2s. 9d. per head. The public debt at the end of the year amounted to £18,340,200, or £58 12s. 10d. per head of population, and equal to 9·28 times the revenue. The revenue for 1887 was £2,013,777.

MUNICIPAL.—Local self-government is carried out under 30 municipalities and 121 district councils, with power to levy rates, grant licenses, and apply the proceeds, with Government subsidy thereon, to local improvements. The rateable value of property in the municipalities in 1885 was £1,016,700, and the assessment £62,090; in the districts the rateable value was £1,080,817, and the assessment £46,172. The prevailing rate is 1s. in the pound. Adelaide was incorporated in 1849, with an area of 3362 acres, including 1751 acres of park lands and 52 acres of other reserves. The population at the end of 1886 was estimated at 45,000; length of streets, 86 miles; rated tenements, 8849; ratepayers on the roll, 10,625; assessed annual value of city property, £351,507; capital value, £12,000,000. The revenue for 1886, including city and sewerage funds, amounted to £74,526. The water supply is from the River Torrens; length of mains, 500 miles; storing reservoirs, Hope Valley (807,000,000 gallons) and Thornden Park (138,000 gallons); total cost, £890,881; revenue, 1886, £60,145. Water conservation throughout the country districts has also received considerable attention. The expenditure for this purpose in 1885 amounted to £67,916; and boring operations in the Northern Territory have been attended by marked success, abundant supplies of water having been found at several places at depths ranging from 339 to 1350 feet.

INTERCOMMUNICATION.

RAILWAYS.—Private railways have been in use between Adelaide and Glenelg, and Adelaide and Holdfast Bay since May, 24, 1840. All the other railways are in the hands of the Government, The first length, of about seven miles—Adelaide to the Port—was opened April 21, 1856; and, since then, there has been a steady development of railway enterprise. The gauges used are 5ft. 3in. and 3ft. 6in., and the average cost of construction per mile for all lines completed to the end of 1886 was £6042; total, £8,348,800. At the date

mentioned there were 1382 miles of line open for traffic, and 417 under construction. The receipts for the year were £555,589; working expenses, £359,840; net receipts, £195,749, or 2·50 per cent. on the capital expended.

The Tramway Company's report for half-year ending June 30, 1885, gave the following figures:—Five lines with a length of 35 miles; stabling for 428 horses; 91 tramcars; passengers carried, 2,458,688; receipts, £27,853; expenses, £19,387.

Roads.—The Central and other Road Boards have over 4000 miles of roads under their care, of which about half are formed and metalled. The total expenditure on these roads since 1852 amounts to nearly 2½ millions. Coaches connect with the principal terminal stations of the railways throughout the country, whilst omnibuses and cabs in abundance complete the vehicle traffic of the city.

Postal and Telegraphic.—Postal rates differ from those of New South Wales only in that newspapers are charged ½d. within the colony. Following are the principal figures for 1886: Number of post-offices, 568; letters received and despatched, 13,129,921; newspapers and packets, 6,672,013. In telegraphic enterprise South Australia has had the honour of carrying out at immense cost a trans-continental line from Adelaide to Port Darwin in the extreme north, a length of 1973 miles, thus connecting the colonies with the telegraphic system of the world. This great work was commenced in August, 1870, with an estimate of £120,000 for expenditure, and completed in the face of the most baffling difficulties just two years later at an actual cost of £370,000. The first message from London delivered by this wire reached Adelaide June 20, 1872, and the usual time of transit is about six hours. At the end of 1886 South Australia had 200 telegraphic stations, 5459 miles of lines, with 10,310 miles of wire. No return of the messages received and despatched is available for 1886, but the figures for 1884 were 731,128. A telephone exchange has also been established in Adelaide. with 1539 miles of wire.

RELIGION, EDUCATION, JUSTICE, CHARITY.

Religion.—The pioneers of colonisation in South Australia set their faces from the first against all ideas of a State Church; and, despite a determined attempt of Colonel Robe, the fourth Governor, to reproduce the Imperial system, the religious bodies have always enjoyed perfect equality. Following are the latest available figures as to their progress. From the census of 1881 and the Denominational returns at the end of 1883:—Church of England, 75,812 adherents, and church accommodation for 35,200; Roman Catholics, 42,628, with 22,000 church sittings; Presbyterians, 17,017, with 7186 sittings; Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, 52,788, with 61,435 sittings; Independents, 7908, with 10,341 sittings; Baptists, 13,979, with 13,012 sittings; other Protestants, 45,222.

Primary education is undenominational, compulsory up to a minimum standard, and free to all children whose parents are unable to pay. The usual fees range from 4d. to 6d. per week for each scholar; and the teachers' incomes are subsidised by the State, partly in the way of fixed salaries and partly in the form of payment by results. The Educational Department is administered, under direction of a responsible Minister, by an Inspector-General, a Superintendent, and five inspectors. Following are the principal figures for 1886:—Schools, 504; teachers—male 415, female 666, total 1081; gross enrolment of scholars, 49,922; net enrolment, 44,405; average attendance, 28.000, or per-centage of 63·05; expenditure, exclusive of new buildings, by the State, £90,768, by fees £23,736, total £114,504; cost for each child in average attendance, £4 1s. 9d. Total Government expenditure for the year, £116,764,

Adelaide University was founded in 1875, chiefly through the munificence of two of the leading colonists, Sir W. W. Hughes and Sir Thomas Elder, each of whom gave £20,000 to the foundation fund. It includes chairs for classics, English (with mental and moral philosophy), mathematics, natural science, and lectureships in law, music, and other subjects; and its degrees rank with those of British universities. Amongst the High schools of the colony, St. Peter's College (Church of England) and Prince Alfred College (Wesleyan) take first rank. The other Protestant denominations have combined to support a Union College.

The judicial system includes a Supreme Court, presided over by Chief Justice S. J. Way and two Puisne Judges—his Honor J. P. Boucaut and his Honor W. H. Bundey; a Vice-Admiralty Court, a Court of Insolvency, and 68 local Courts of civil jurisdiction, of which two are in the Northern Territory. The police force was organised in 1839, and is now controlled under a Consolidating Act passed in 1870. The mounted forces number about 225, and the foot police about 250.

The charitable institutions include eight general hospitals, two casualty hospitals, two lunatic asylums, institutions for the destitute, orphanages, and reformatories. The annual amount expended on the State-aided charities is about £85,000.

COMMERCE AND MANUFACTORIES.

The fiscal policy of the present Government is strongly protectionist. Ad valorem duties are charged on many articles, including drapery, furniture, vehicles, drugs, earthenware, jewellery, leather, and stationery; whilst specific duties are levied on a somewhat extended list of imports. The revenue from Customs in 1886 was £436,114 (or 22·08 per cent. of the total revenue), as against only £149.009 from all other taxes.

The imports for 1886 were valued at £4,852,750, or £15 10s. per head of the population; exports, £4,489,008, or £14 6s. 9d. per head: total trade, £9,341,758, or £29 16s. 9d. per head. The shipping comprised 859 vessels with 770,922 tonnage inwards, and 878 vessels with 787,554 tonnage outwards: total, 1737 vessels, with 1,558,476 tonnage.

The manufactories of South Australia for the year 1886-7 included 731 works, employing 9946 hands.

QUEENSLAND.

Queensland's first name of Moreton Bay District, given in honour of Earl Moreton, is the principal connecting link between it and Captain Cook, the first Englishman who sighted its coast. Nor did Lieutenant Flinders, who was sent by Governor Phillip to search for an inlet from Moreton Bay to the interior, in 1789, leave any permanent trace of his visit. To Lieutenant

Oxley, Surveyor-General of New South Wales, belongs the honour of discovering Brisbane River, in 1823, and making known the promising nature of the country through which it flowed. Then followed the branch penal settlement from New South Wales in 1824, and the dark chapter of tyranny towards the convicts and inhumanity towards the aborigines. But Allen Cunningham's explorations and the gradual opening up of pastoral settlement on the Darling Downs having prepared the way for better things, the new territory was thrown open to colonisation in May, 1842. Land sales on easy terms attracted large numbers of free immigrants, and in 1859 Moreton Bay district became the promising colony of Queensland, with Mr. (now Sir) Robert G. W. Herbert, one of the permanent under-secretaries of the Colonial Office, as its first Colonial Secretary. The succession of Commandants,—Captains Miller, Bishop, Logan, Clurrie, Evans, Major Colton, Lieutenant Gravatt, Lieutenant Gorman—had given place in 1842 to a Police Magistracy. The administration of Captain J. C. Wickham, R.N., first as Magistrate, November 14, 1842, to 1853, and afterwards as Government Resident, did much towards preparing the way for the more perfect form of government. But to Dr. Lang was chiefly due the success of the separation movement, and he afterwards received well-merited thanks from the Parliament he had done so much to call into existence. The proclamation of the colony arrived on June 3, 1859, and Sir George Bowen, the first Governor, entered upon his office on the 10th of December following. The first Parliament assembled on May 27, 1860, in the old Convict Barracks in Queen-street. Mr. Elliott was chosen Speaker, the late Mr. A. Macalister, C.M.G., Chairman of Committees, and the late Mr. Justice Pring was the first Attorney-General. No fewer than 17 Acts relating to the land and agriculture were passed by the first Parliament. But it was not long till a very serious difficulty had to be grappled with, in the matter of coolie labour. The cotton and sugar planters came very early to the conclusion that the nature of the climate and of their pursuits demanded labour that would be cheaper and more inured to excessive heat than any obtainable in the European market; hence there sprang up a large traffic in the importation of Indian coolies, Chinese, and South Sea Islanders. Parliament at first imposed stringent regulations, but these failing to prevent abuses, entire prohibition was at length enacted. After Sir George Bowen's removal to New Zealand in 1868, Colonel Blackall filled the vice-regal office till his death in 1871. The colony made steady progress during the administration of the next three Governors—Marquis of Normanby (1871 to 1874), Sir William Cairns (1874 to 1877), and Sir Arthur Kennedy (1877 to 1883); and the spirit of enterprise has been still more marked since the advent of the present Governor, Sir Anthony Musgrave.

Queensland has an area of 670,000 square miles, and a coastline of 2500 miles, made picturesque by numerous islands and reefs, and distinguished by the Great Barrier Reef, which stretches a great part of the total length, at a distance of 10 to 100 miles. Its mountain system includes three principal ranges and a number of detached hills. The Coast Range extends along the eastern seaboard at a distance of about 50 miles, and culminates in Mount Dalrymple, at a height of 4250ft., and Bellenden Kerr Hills, 5000ft. The Main Range runs inland of the coast range, and is known under various names. The Dividing Range forms part of the boundary between the colony and New South Wales. The surface of the colony comprises three divisions:—1. The coast district, formed by the narrow strip between the coast range and the sea. 2. The highland district, extending from York Peninsula to near Brisbane. 3. The comparatively level plains between the mountain regions and the western boundary of the colony. The river system has three distinct slopes—(1) a northward slope, including the Mitchel, Staaten, Gilbert, Norman, Flinders, Leichhardt, Albert, Gregory, and Nicholson rivers, which flow into the Gulf of Carpentaria; (2) a south-westerly slope, including the Herbert, Diamantina, Barcoo, Condamine, Paroo, Warrego, and numerous small streams flowing toward the basin of Lake Eyre, on the Murray; and (3) a coast region, including the Brisbane, and other rivers flowing to the Pacific. The coast is strongly marked by capes, headlands, and bays; and excellent harbours exist at Moreton Bay, Hervey Bay, Keppel Bay, Port Curtis, Port Bowen, Rockingham Bay, and Investigator Roads in the Gulf of Carpentaria. The climate has been compared to that of Madeira; the mean shade temperature is 69·9.

LAND: AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, MINERAL.

Previous to 1885 the land laws of Queensland gave to pastoral tenants large areas at nominal rents, whilst selectors could take up maximum areas of 5000 acres, and obtain a freehold after three years' fulfilment of certain conditions. The Land Act of 1884, which came into force March 1, 1885, with amending Acts subsequently passed, provides for six different classes of land tenure:—1. The previously existing pastoral lessee has been secured a new lease of not less than half his run for 10 or 15 years, with compensation in case of earlier resumption. 2. Occupation licensees, with annual licenses renewable till the land is required for settlement. 3. Grazing selectors, who may lease up to 20,000 acres at a minimum rental of ¾d. per acre per annum for 30 years. 4. Agricultural selectors, with a maximum of 1280 acres for 50 years, at a minimum annual rental of 3d. per acre, and option of purchase at the end of the term at 20s. per acre. 5. Homestead selectors, who may acquire the fee simple of 160 acres for the sum of 2s. 6d. per acre, in addition to 10s. worth of improvements. (6.) Purchasers of town lands, at a minimum of £8 per acre, or of suburban lands at £2 per acre. The Act is administered by a Board consisting of two members, who are paid £1000 a-year each, and are debarred from sitting in Parliament, acquiring any interest in a holding under the Act, or engaging in any business but that pertaining to their office. An appeal lies to the Supreme Court against their decisions; and in each land district there is a land agent and a land commissioner.

The total area alienated or in process of alienation at the end of 1886 was 10,995,374 acres; and 316,000,000 acres were under pastoral leases.

Agricultural returns for the year ending March 31, 1887, show the following figures:—Wheat, 6787 acres, yielding 21,221 bushels; maize, 75,566 acres, 1,709,673 bushels; barley, 768 acres, 18,483 bushels; hay, 39,280 acres, 75,371 tons; potatoes, 7202 acres, 26,967 tons; grape vines, 1517 acres, 147,410 gallons wine,

653 tons of grapes; sugar cane, 54,010 acres, 58,545 tons of manufactured sugar. Total area under crop (grass land not included), 221,843 acres.

Pastoral returns for year ending March 31, 1887, give the following figures:—Sheep, 9,690,445; cattle, 4,071,533; horses, 278,694; pigs, 61,861; total, 14,102,563. The average rental for the runs in unsettled districts is about a farthing per acre, and in the settled districts about £2 per square mile.

MINERALS.—Queensland is justly famed for its mineral wealth. Gold has been discovered in nearly every part of the colony, from Warwick in the south to the Palmer in the north, Gympie, with its auriferous area of 90 square miles, and population of 10,000, taking first place amongst the older fields, whilst the newer discoveries at Mount Morgan have attracted the notice of speculators and investors in all parts of the world. Until recently outside capital had done little for Queensland mining; but now the tide has turned with such force as to suggest the risk of reckless speculation with its inevitable reaction, to the colony's injury. The total quantity of gold raised, to the end of 1886, was 5,226,645oz., valued at £18,293,257. But these figures do not include the large quantities carried out of the colony by the Chinese. The northern portions of the colony abound in copper ores, and the Peak Downs Mine alone sent down £1,000,000 worth, and paid £215,000 in dividends in the space of five years. Stream tin has been found in great quantities in the granite country round Stanthorpe on the southern border, and at Herberton and the North Palmer. Coal, silver, cobalt, bismuth, zinc, antimony, manganese, precious stones, and excellent building stone have also been found, and only await labour and capital for their development.

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

The population of Queensland has grown very rapidly during the last 16 years, and especially during the last six years. The census of 1871 included 120,104 persons; by 1881 the number had increased to 213,525, and at 31st December, 1887, it was estimated at 359,059. The births during 1886 numbered 12,582, or 37·58 per 1000 of mean population; marriages, 2785, or 8·32 per 1000; deaths, 5575, or 16·65 per 1000. The mean death rate for the 11 years, 1876 to 1886, was 17·83 per 1000. The aborigines of Queensland are variously estimated at from 25,000 to as many as 70,000; but the lower estimate is probably nearer the mark. The history of their contact with civilisation reflects little credit on the superior race. The Chinese element in the population has occasioned much perplexity. Stringent regulations have been in force for years past to limit the influx, but the tendency now is towards the nearest possible approach to prohibition. On the other hand, the colonists have liberally encouraged European immigrants to come and share in the development of the country's resources, over £3,000,000 of public money having been devoted to that purpose. As an item in the thrift of the people, the Government savings banks returns for 1886 show:—Depositors, 37,599; amount of deposits, £1,337,965; amount for each depositor, £35 12s. 5d.; amount per head of population, £3 19s. 11d.

GOVERNMENT: PARLIAMENTARY, MUNICIPAL.

The Constitution granted in 1859, and slightly amended 10 years later, provides for a Governor appointed by the Crown, an Executive Council consisting of the Governor and responsible Ministers, and two Houses of Legislature. The Legislative Council consists of 36 members appointed for life by the Crown. The Legislative Assembly is composed of 58 members, elected for five years by 44 electorates. The franchise requires a freehold worth £100, a Crown rental of £100, or a household rental or lodging of not less than £10 per annum. Each member draws two guineas per day whilst the Assembly is in session for expenses (but the total sum must not exceed £200). The President of the Legislative Council is the Hon. Sir Arthur Hunter Palmer, K.C.M.G., and the Hon. D. F. Roberts is Chairman of Committees. The present Parliament is the ninth since the commencement of responsible government. It was opened November 8, 1883, and its fifth and last session closed on December 10, 1887. Following is the distribution of portfolios in the present Administration:—Premier, Vice-President of Executive Council, Chief Secretary, and Colonial Treasurer, Hon. Sir S. W. Griffith, Q.C.; Attorney-General, Hon. A. Rutledge; Colonial Secretary and Secretary for Public Instruction, Hon. B. B. Moreton; Postmaster-General, Hon. W. H. Wilson; Secretary for Public Works and Mines, Hon. W. O. Hodgkinson; Secretary for Public Lands, Hon. Henry Jordan; Secretary for Railways, Hon. C. B. Dutton; Agent-General and member of the Cabinet, Hon. J. F. Garrick, C.M.G. The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly is Hon. W. H. Groom; and Mr. Simon Fraser is Chairman of Committees.

The public revenue for 1886 was £2,810,147, or £8 7s. 10d. per head of the population; expenditure (exclusive of loans), £3,202,030, or £9 11s. 3d. per head. The public debt at December 31, 1886, was £20,820,850, or £60 15s. 8d. per head of population, and equal to 7·41 times the revenue. The revenue for 1887 was £3,082,462.

MUNICIPAL.—Brisbane was incorporated September 7, 1859, with an area of 2183 acres; length of streets, 65 miles; rated tenements, 6500; ratepayers, 6194; assessed annual value of city property, £571,031; capital value, £7,558,278; value of real estate of corporation, £229,345. The city is divided into six wards with two aldermen to each, elected for two years, one retiring annually. Revenue for 1887: Rates, £57,000; all other sources, £70,000: total, £127,000. Expenditure, £300,000. In response to a petition from the ratepayers, South Brisbane has recently been gazetted a separate municipality. Under the Divisional Boards Act there are 93 boards, controlling an aggregate area of 667,872½ square miles; number of dwellings, 39,282; ratepayers, 54,234; assessed capital value of rateable property, £33,219,552; revenue, 1886, £252,335.

INTERCOMMUNICATION.

RAILWAYS.—The Queensland railway system includes a Southern line, from Brisbane to Wallangarra, and connecting with the Northern line of N. S. W. at Tenterfield; a Western line, from Brisbane to Charleville; a Central line, from Rockhampton to Barcaldine Downs; a Northern line, from Townsville westward through Charters Towers and Hughenden; and several short lines, from Maryborough to Gympie, Bundaberg to Mount Perry, &c. All the lines belong to the State, and the gauge throughout is 3ft. 6in. At the close of 1886 there were 1555 miles of lines open to traffic, and 687 miles in course of construction or authorised. The

capital cost was £10,716,852, or an average of £6892 per mile; receipts for the year, £640,845; working expenses, £476,966; net receipts, £163,879; percentage on total cost, including the unproductive expenditure on lines not opened, 1·62.

The postal returns for 1886 were: Number of post offices, 662; letters and post cards received and despatched, 10,503,345, or 31·59 per head of population; newspapers, 9,391,614, or 28·24 per head; revenue, £102,273; expenditure, £208,410.

Telegraph stations numbered 282; miles of line in operation, 8225, and in course of construction, 779, making a total of 9004; miles of wire, 14,443; telegrams received and despatched (of which 249,072 were official and free), 1,450,567; amount received, £82,958.

Horse tramways, with some 64 miles of lines, are in operation in Brisbane, Rockhampton, and Townsville.

RELIGION, EDUCATION, JUSTICE, CHARITY.

All denominations have been dependent on the voluntary support of their own adherents from the commencement of the colony. Following are the principal returns for 1886:—Church of England, 112,972; Roman Catholic, 77,077; Presbyterian, 35,669; Methodist, 24,613; Independent, 7052; Baptist, 8537.

EDUCATION.—The Queensland Education Act of 1876 established a very effective system of primary instruction, under direct control of a responsible Minister. The State schools are wholly supported at the public expense, but a small number of provisional schools, which are intended to prepare the way for State schools, are supported jointly by private contributions and Government aid. Religious instruction finds no place in the programme of lessons, but under certain conditions it may be given out of school hours. For the encouragement of higher education the State offers £2000 for the erection of grammar schools, and £500 a year towards masters' salaries, on condition that not less than half those amounts are raised locally; on those conditions prosperous grammar schools are now in operation at Brisbane, Ipswich, Toowoomba, Maryborough, and Rockhampton, and many of their pupils have given a good account of themselves at the Sydney University public examinations. Scholarships covering three years' grammar school instruction are open to pupils under 14 in the primary schools; and exhibitions of the annual value of £100, and tenable for three years, are open to grammar school students under 19 years of age, to cover a University course.

Justice is administered by means of a Supreme Court, presided over by Chief Justice Sir Charles Lilley and three Puisne Judges; Circuit Courts, presided over by a Supreme Court Judge; District Courts, under three District Court Judges; Magistrates' Courts, adjudicated in by Police Magistrates, assisted by Justices of the Peace. The police force, under Commissioner Seymour, includes over 600 men, exclusive of a special contingent of native troopers and trackers.

The Charitable Institutions, administered under an Act passed in 1885 include 37 public hospitals, a hospital for sick children, two benevolent asylums, and six orphan asylums, with an aggregate of 205 wards, 1338 beds, and nearly 10,000 patients under treatment during the year. There are also a lying-in hospital at Brisbane and a similar institution at Maryborough; three Lock hospitals, four lunatic reception houses, with nine wards and 52 beds; and two lunatic asylums, with about 700 patients, maintained for the whole or part of the year, at a cost of about £21,000. The proportion of the insane to the total population is about 1 in 372, or 2.68 per 1000.

COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES.

Under the fiscal policy of Queensland customs duties are levied for revenue purposes. The specific duty list is not large, but a 5 per cent. ad valorem duty is imposed on all the articles not included in a somewhat limited free list. The revenue raised through the Customs in 1886 was £965,754, or 34·37 per cent of total revenue. The export trade of Queensland consists largely of raw products, the principal being wool, cattle, gold, copper, hides, tallow and timber, whilst sugar is the only manufactured article of any consequence. The returns for 1886 show—Imports, £6,103,227, or £18 4s. 7d. per head of population; exports, £4,933,970, or £14 14s. 9d. per head; total trade, £11,037,197, or £32 19s. 4d. per head. Shipping—Inwards, 918 vessels, with 557,026 tonnage; outwards, 977 vessels, with 563,544 tonnage; total, 1895 vessels, with 1,120,479 tonnage. The manufactories of Queensland included 1125 different works in 1886, but the number of hands employed has not been returned.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Western Australia is territorially the largest of the Australian colonies. It takes in the whole of the continent westward of 129° east long., and extends from 13·30 to 35·8 south lat.—a breadth of 850 miles by a length of 1490, comprising, with its adjacent islands, an area of 1,057,250 square miles, or eight times that of the United Kingdom. Early in 1829 Captain Fremantle, arriving in H.M.S. Challenger, hoisted the British flag at the place which has since borne his name; and on June 1st of the same year Captain (afterwards Sir) James Stirling arrived as the first Governor of the new colony. His party consisted of a staff of eight persons, 10 artisans and mechanics, with their wives, families, and servants; and the stock brought out at the same time comprised 51 head of cattle, 200 sheep, 33 horses, besides pigs and poultry. Between this time and the close of 1830 no fewer than 39 immigrant ships arrived, bringing 1125 passengers, and cargo to the value of £144,277. The first assignment of Perth lots took place on September 27, 1829; and the first printing press was landed December, 1832, but it was not till 1840 that the *Perth Inquirer*, the first newspaper, was published. Captain Stirling was succeeded by Mr. John Hutt in 1839, and he by Colonel Clark in 1846. Lieutenant-Colonel Irvin followed (February, 1847, to July, 1848), and at the close of his tenure of office a census was taken with the following results:—Population, 4622; land under cultivation, 7047 acres; cattle, 10,919; sheep, 141,128; horses, 2095; and pigs, 2287; the imports were estimated at £45,411, and exports at £29,508. Shortly afterwards the colonists, as a desperate remedy for their painfully slow growth, asked the Imperial Government to use the place as a convict depot; and, during the nine years, 1850 to 1859, under the administration of Captain Fitzgerald and the late Sir Arthur Kennedy, 5169 convicts and 6364 other persons, most of whom belonged to the prisoners' families, arrived in the colony. But the

other colonies taking alarm made a joint protest; and in 1868, after some 10,000 exiles had been absorbed by the West Australian population, transportation ceased. The next two Governors were Mr. J. S. Hampton (February, 1862, to November, 1868) and Mr. (now Sir) F. A. Weld (September, 1869, to December, 1874). During Mr. Weld's administration the colony made good progress. Telegraphic communication was established between the principal towns, and afterwards extended to South Australia; and, in 1870, the colony was divided into electoral districts, and the first election of members to the Legislative Council was held. Sir W. C. F. Robinson succeeded Mr. Weld (November, 1874, to September, 1877), and was followed by Sir Harry St. George Ord (1877-1880), in whose time the Northern Railway from Geraldtown to Northampton was opened. Sir W. C. F. Robinson returned for a second term of office in April, 1880; and on his transfer to South Australia in 1882 Mr. F. Napier Broome was sworn in as Governor (June 5, 1883), and received the honour of knighthood a year later. His tenure of office has been disturbed by several conflicts with the Crown law officers, but it has been marked by fair progress throughout the colony, and especially by a strong agitation for responsible government. The climate of Perth, with a mean temperature of 64°, is exceedingly salubrious. The temperature of the southern parts of the colony is little higher than that of England, whilst in the northern districts the climate is almost too hot for European labour.

THE LAND: AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, MINERAL.

The land laws of Western Australia are fairly liberal, and the real property system of title having been introduced before much land had been alienated, land transactions are simple and comparatively inexpensive. Town and suburban lots are sold by auction at moderate upset prices. Crown lands in rural districts may be bought in blocks of not less than 10 acres at 10s. per acre, or may be obtained under occupation licenses in areas of not less than 100 acres by payment of 1s. per annum for 10 years. Pastoral lands in the central district can be leased for 14 years at £1 for every 1000 acres; in the Kimberley district the minimum price is 10s. per 1000 acres, and in all other districts 5s. per 1000 for the first seven years and 10s. for the remainder of the term. Further improvements in the land regulations have recently been agreed to in the Legislative Council with a view to encouraging settlement.

AGRICULTURAL.—The principal products are wheat, barley, hay, potatoes, and vines; but the country affords such varieties of soils and of temperature that the products of all parts of the world might be successfully cultivated. Following are the returns for the year ending March, 1887:—Wheat, 288,516 bushels; oats, 28,512 bushels; barley, 82,816 bushels; maize, 3933 bushels; other cereals, about 8792 bushels; potatoes, 1071 tons; hay, 25,718 tons; wine, 98,350 gallons. Total area under crops, 84,403.

Pastoral returns for the same year comprise 1,809,071 sheep; 88,254 cattle; 25,655 horses: and 24,655 pigs.

MINERAL.—The Government Geologist has reported favourably on the auriferous nature of the country traversed by the Margaret, Mary, Elvira, Panton, and Ord rivers; and in 1886 a rush of diggers from the neighbouring colonies took place to the region of Mount Barret, but with disappointing results. Copper and lead mines have already been fairly developed; and iron and tin ores are known to exist in abundance.

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

The population has slowly grown from 4622 in 1848 to 25,353 in 1871, to 29,708 in 1881, and 39,584 (males 23,044, females 16,540) at the end of 1886. The births during 1886 numbered 1466, or 39·31 per 1000 of population; the marriages 297, or 7.94 per 1000; and the deaths 806, or 21·56 per 1000. The mean death rate for the 11 years 1876 to 1886 was 16·23 per 1000. Estimated population, December 31, 1887—44,532.

The depositors in Government savings banks, 1886, numbered 2176; amount of deposits, £29,124, or £13 7s. 8d. per depositor, and 15s. 7d. per head of population.

GOVERNMENT: PARLIAMENTARY, MUNICIPAL.

Western Australia is still a Crown colony, and the Administration is vested in a Governor, appointed by the Crown; an Executive Council (consisting of the Governor, Colonial Secretary, Surveyor-General, Attorney-General, Colonial Treasurer, and Director of Public Works); and a Legislative Council. Eight members of the Legislative Council, including the officers above mentioned (except the Director of Public Works), are appointed by the Crown, and 16 others are chosen by eight electoral districts. The qualification for an elector is a householding of £10 in annual value, and for a member, landed property to the value of £1000, or an income of £250 a year. The principal officers of the Administration are:—

Governor, Sir Frederick Napier Broome, K.C.M.G.
Colonial Secretary, Hon. Malcolm Fraser, K.C.M.G.
Attorney-General, Hon. C. N. Warton, M.L.C.
Surveyor-General and Commissioner of Crown Lands, Hon. John Forrest, C.M.G.
Treasurer and Collector of Revenue, Hon. A. O'G. Lefroy, C.M.G.
Director of Works and Commissioner of Railways, Hon. J. A. Wright, M.L.C.
Commissioner of Lands Titles, Hon. J. C. H. James, B.A.
Postmaster-General, Mr. A. Helmich.
Auditor-General, Mr. E. L. Courthope.
Collector of Customs, Mr. L. W. Clifton.
Chief Justice, Hon. Alexander Campbell Onslow.
Puisne Judge, Hon. E. A. Stone.
Speaker, Hon. J. G. Lee Steere.

The public revenue for 1886 amounted to £388,564, or £10 7s. 11d. per head of population. The expenditure, exclusive of loan funds, amounted to £394,675, or £10 11s. per head. The public debt on December 31 1886, was £1,286,000.

MUNICIPAL.—Perth and Fremantle have each a Mayor and corporation, and there are 10 other municipal councils, with power to levy rates up to 7½ per cent. on the annual value of all properties within their boundaries, for local improvements, and to control licenses, markets, and other affairs falling under local government. The main roads of the colony (in length about 1400 miles) are maintained by 36 district boards at an annual cost of about £17,000. Perth was incorporated in 1871, and has now 1100 tenements, 1200 ratepayers, and an assessed annual value of £670,000.

INTERCOMMUNICATION.

RAILWAYS.—The first railway in Western Australia was opened in 1878 with a length of 34¼ miles, connecting Northampton and Geraldtown. The gauge on

all lines is 3ft. 6in. The total length of Government lines opened at the end of 1886 was 154 miles, and the length under construction (exclusive of land grant contracts—Beverley to Albany and Geraldtown to Guildford) 46 miles; cost per mile, £4569; receipts for 1886, £35,896; working expenses, £41,388. About 100 miles of tramways have been constructed by timber companies.

The postal returns for 1886 include 80 offices; 1,847,694 letters and post cards, or 49·69 per head of population; 1,153,892 newspapers, or 31·03 per head; revenue, £13,305; expenditure, on Postal and Telegraphic Departments combined, £31,112.

Telegraphic returns show 2385 miles of line in operation, and 500 miles under construction; 165,613 messages received and dispatched (of which 48,745 were official and free); revenue, £7,428.

RELIGION, EDUCATION, JUSTICE, CHARITY.

RELIGION.—Rev. J. B. Willenoom arrived in the colony on July 18, 1829, as the first chaplain representing the Church of England, and in 1856 Dr. M. B. Hale (late Bishop of Brisbane) was appointed the first Bishop. Representatives of other denominations followed in due course, and the following figures from the census of 1881 show the general progress made to that date:—Church of England, 62 places of worship, 20 Sunday school buildings, and 12,263 adherents, or 54·74 per cent. of the population; Roman Catholics, a cathedral in Perth and 17 other chapels, with 8413 adherents, or 28.32 per cent. of the population; Wesleyans, 11 places of worship and 2084 adherents; Presbyterian, two places of worship (a large church has since been opened in Perth) and 1004 adherents; Independents, three places of worship and 1262 adherents; other bodies, 329; and unspecified, 209. The four denominations first mentioned receive a moderate amount of State aid in the form of concurrent endowment.

EDUCATION.—The Education Act now in force was passed a year after the educational reform of 1870 in England, and as nearly as possible on the same lines. Schools are divided into elementary (corresponding to the Public schools of the other colonies) and private, or denominational. The elementary schools are liberally subsidised by the State, and controlled by a central board of five laymen, belonging to as many different denominations, and by local boards, chosen triennially by the electoral voters of each district. Four hours a day are devoted to secular instruction, and half-an-hour (guarded by a conscience clause) to reading the Bible (without note or comment) or other religious book approved by the board. Private schools may secure a capitation grant by submitting to a conscience clause, and to government inspection for secular results. School fees range from 2d. to 1s. per week. Returns for 1886 included 89 elementary schools, with 49 male and 101 female teachers; an enrolment of 4508 pupils—2295 males and 2213 females: and 16 private schools with an enrolment of 1221 pupils. The average attendance of pupils at the State schools was 3344, or 74·17 per cent. of the enrolment. The cost for instruction included £8920 from the State, and £1424 in fees from parents, or £3 1s. for each pupil in average attendance. The subsidy to the private or denominational schools amounted to £1 8s. 8¾d. for each pupil.

Higher education is provided for by several private schools, and the Government Grammar School at Fremantle and High School at Perth, with two scholarships of £50 each, and an exhibition of £100 a year, tenable three years at a colonial university.

Justice is administered by a Supreme Court, presided over by a Chief Justice and a Puisne Judge; Quarter Sessions; Petty Sessions, with 12 police magistrates; and a Court of Appeal.

The Charitable Institutions include 10 general hospitals, a Protestant and a Roman Catholic Orphanage, two poorhouses, a native institution, and a Lunatic Asylum. The average number of paupers is about 300.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES.

Customs duties were only levied for revenue purposes until January 4, 1887, when a protectionist tariff bill was passed. The Customs receipts for 1886 were £164,048, or 42·22 per cent. of the year's income. The imports for the year were valued at £758,613, or £20 5s. 7d. per head of the population; exports £630,393, or £16 17s. 2d. per head. The year's shipments comprised 287 vessels inwards, with 260,286 tonnage; and 255 vessels outwards, with 260,286 tonnage. The manufactories and mills of the colony number 169, flour mills and sawmills being the most important. An industry differentiating this colony from the rest of the group is the pearlshell fishery, which now engages from 30 to 40 vessels, and a great number of aboriginal divers, the yearly export ranging in value from £25,000 to £96,000.

TASMANIA.

When Abel Jans Tasman, in his search after the "Great South Land," came upon Tasmania, November 24, 1642, he loyally named it Van Diemen's Land, after his superior officer, the Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies. But his own name was preferred by the colonisers of the territory, and formally substituted, in response to an address from the Legislative Council, January 1, 1856. Captain Cook landed at Adventure Bay on January 26, 1777, on his third voyage, and held friendly intercourse with the natives. In 1798 Dr. Bass, surgeon of the Reliance, made fuller exploration of the western coast, and established the fact of its insularity; and the straits separating it from Australia were named after him by Governor Hunter. Tasmania was formally taken possession of by a small company from Sydney, under Lieutenant John Bowen, as Commandant and Superintendent, in August 1803, and Risden on the Derwent (named after the Derwent in Cumberland) was chosen as the site for a branch penal settlement. Colonel David Collins, who succeeded Lieutenant Bowen in 1804, took over with him the company of convicts originally intended for Port Phillip, and removed the settlement to the present site of Hobart, and called the place Hobart Town, in honour of Lord Hobart, who was Secretary of State for the Colonies at the time. (On January 1, 1881, "Town" was dropped, and the name of the Tasmanian capital became Hobart.) Port Dalrymple was settled from Sydney by a company in charge of Colonel Paterson, in October, 1804, the site at first chosen being named York Town. Two years later a more suitable site was found and named Launceston.

as a mark of respect to Governor King, whose birthplace was Launceston in Cornwall. Under Colonel Davey's administration (1813 to 1817) the colony made substantial progress. Colonel William Sorrell's term of office (1817 to 1824) was marked by some notable events. In the very first year an outbreak of bushranging had to be dealt with, and this piece of business Colonel Sorrell accomplished with a firm hand. During his second year a census was taken, and the population shown to number 3240; and in the year following the first criminal sittings were held, Judge Wylde, from Sydney, presiding. Merino lambs from Mr. Macarthur's Camden flocks were introduced in 1820, and a census taken in 1821 gave the following figures:—Population, 7400; sheep, 182,468; cattle, 34,790; horses, 550; land under cultivation, 14,940 acres. Commerce followed industrial progress, and during the census year 26 vessels arrived and sailed, one of them carrying to England the first direct shipment of wool, including 12 bales! Colonel George Arthur succeeded to the administration May 14, 1824, and on the 24th of the same month a Supreme Court for the territory was opened, with Mr. John Lewes Pedder as Chief Justice and Mr. J. T. Gellibrand as Attorney-General. From this time the public affairs were administered with strict system, and the records reliably kept. In response to a petition for separation from New South Wales Van Diemen's Land was made an independent colony in 1825. Two years later the Van Diemen's Land Company commenced operations, having received a grant of 350,000 acres. The colony made rapid progress under the administration of Sir John Franklin (1837 to 1843); but Sir Eardley Wilmot's three years (August, 1843, to October, 1846) proved unsatisfactory to all concerned. During the government of Sir William Denison (1847 to 1854) the gold discoveries in Victoria led to a great exodus from Tasmania; and two years later, owing to persistent and earnest protestations from the colonists, transportation ceased. Under Sir Henry Young, the first Governor-in-Chief (1855 to 1861) the colony made several important advances, including the introduction of telegraphs and the laying of a cable connecting the colony with Victoria, the division of the colony into municipalities, the lighting of Hobart with gas, and the commencement of railway construction. The succeeding administrators were Colonel Gore Brown (1862 to 1868); Mr. (now Sir) Charles Du Cane (1869 to 1874); Mr. (now Sir) F. A. Weld (1875 to 1880); Sir J. H. Lefroy (1880-1); and Sir George C. Strahan (1882 to 1886). The present Governor (Sir Robert C. Hamilton) received his appointment December, 1886.

Tasmania lies south of the Australian mainland, from which it is separated by Bass Straits, 150 miles in width. It is 210 miles in extreme length, from Cape Green to South Cape, and 200 miles at its greatest breadth. Its area is about 24,330 square miles (15,571,500 acres), or about one-sixth less than Ireland. Including lakes and islands the area is 16,788,000 acres. Its climate is mild and salubrious; the mean temperature at Hobart is 54·5.

THE LAND: AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, MINERAL.

The Crown lands of Tasmania are administered under the Waste Lands Act of 1870, and several short amending Acts subsequently passed. They are classed under the following divisions:—(1) Town lands, comprising the suburban areas of Hobart and Launceston, and all towns and villages; (2) Agricultural lands, comprising all lands deemed suitable for agricultural purposes, and proclaimed as such; (3) Pastoral lands, including all areas not comprised in class 1 or 2. Any person not under 18 years of age may secure up to 320 acres of agricultural land by paying the cost of survey and £1 6s. 8d. per acre in principal and interest, extending over 14 years, with option of earlier completion; but either he or a tenant or servant must reside on the land till the full amount is paid. The Minister for Lands may sell by auction agricultural lands at an upset price of £1 per acre, and pastoral lands at 5s. per acre, either for cash or deposit, and 13 annual payments, with one-third added to the price to cover interest. Pastoral licenses for areas of a maximum carrying power for 4000 sheep or 1000 head of cattle may be obtained at auction for 14 years, new areas being obtainable by private contract at the Minister's discretion. But pastoral lessees must not cultivate the land for sale or barter. The adjacent islands may be leased for terms not exceeding 14 years by tender or at auction. All lands alienated are open to resumption by the Government for mining purposes at any time within five years, compensation being made for all improvements; and all pastoral licenses are terminable on six months' notice that they are required for sale or public purposes, with compensation for permanent improvements. By the Immigration Act of 1867, immigrants paying their own way to the colony are entitled to land orders to the value of £18 for each person over 15 years of age, and half that amount for each person under 15; but grants are only issued after five years' residence. The total area of land alienated, or in process of alienation at the end of 1886, was 4,513,454 acres.

Agricultural returns for the year ending March, 1887, afford the following figures:—Wheat, 35,322 acres, yielding 632,573 bushels; oats, 21,607 acres, 560,622 bushels; other cereals, 9385 acres; potatoes, 16,084 acres, 75,773 tons; hay, 47,269 acres, 50,158 tons; green fodder, 5351 acres; other tillage, 115,040 acres; total area under crops (exclusive of grass land), 250,058 acres.

Pastoral returns for the same year, covering licenses with an aggregate area of about two millions of acres, furnish the following figures:—Sheep, 1,608,946; cattle, 148,665; horses, 29,684; pigs, 73,118; total, 1,860,413.

MINERALS.—For convenience of administration in the Department of Mines, the colony is divided into six mining districts; and the regulations which have been framed for encouraging the discovery and development of the great mineral resources which undoubtedly exist are exceedingly liberal. The total produce of gold to end of 1886 was 450,670oz., valued at £1,926,179.

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

The following figures show the stages of growth in population: 1500 in 1811; 7400 in 1821; 101,785 in 1871; 115,705 in 1881; 137,211 (males 73,323, females 63,888) in 1886, and 140,711 at end of 1887; and 140,711 at end of 1887. The births in 1886 numbered 4627, or 34·14 per 1000 of the mean population; the deaths 1976, or 14·58 per 1000; marriages 985, or 7·27 per 1000. The mean death rate for the last 11 years was 15·98 per 1000.

GOVERNMENT: PARLIAMENTARY, MUNICIPAL.

The Tasmanian Administration rests with a Governor appointed by the Crown; an Executive Council, consisting of the Governor and Cabinet Ministers; a Legislative Council of 18 members, elected for a term of six years by 15 electorates; a House of Assembly of 36 members, chosen for a term of five years by 36 electorates. Members of the Council must be British subjects, of not less than 30 years of age; and voters must be 21 years of age, and possess freehold of the annual value of £20, leasehold of the annual value of £80, or belong to a professional class. Members of the House of Assembly are chosen on a franchise which is virtually manhood suffrage. The present Parliament is the ninth, and was opened August 24, 1886.

The present Ministry came into office March 29, 1887, and following is the distribution of portfolios:—

Premier, Chief Secretary, and Registrar of Records, Hon. P. O. Fish.
Minister for Lands and Works, Hon. E. N. C. Braddon.
Attorney-General, Hon. A. J. Clark.
Colonial Treasurer, Hon. B. S. Bird.

Hon. W. A. B. Gellibrand is President of Legislative Council and the Hon. W. Doddery is Chairman of Committees. The Speaker of the House of Assembly is Hon. T. Reiby, and the Chairman of Committees, Mr. H. E. Lette.

The public revenue of the colony for 1886 was £568,924, or £4 4s. per head of the population; expenditure, £584,756, or £4 6s. 4d. per head. The public debt at the end of the year stood at £4,026,720—equal to £29 6s. 11d. per head of the population, and 7·08 times the revenue.

MUNICIPAL.—Hobart municipality has an area of 1270 acres; population (January 1, 1887), 25,043; number of houses rated, 5157; ratepayers, 5157; assessed value of property, 1887, £162,859; extent of roads and streets, 37 miles; total revenue, £63,592. The water supply is drawn from Mount Wellington; length of mains, 13 miles 20 chains; storage, 40,000,000 gallons; cost, £90,000. Launceston.—Area, 3340 acres; population, 15,000; buildings rated, 3453; annual value of property, £111,747; total revenue, £50,084. Its water supply is drawn from St. Patrick's River and Distillery Creek; length of mains, 49½ miles; storage capacity, 1,050,000 gallons; cost, £65,000.

For purposes of local self-government the colony is divided into 19 rural municipalities (exclusive of Hobart and Launceston), each with its warden and police. The area of the 21 municipalities is 6,102,455 acres. The rates (exclusive of water rates) range from 7d. to 1s. in the £ in the country, to 2s. in Hobart and 2s. 2d. in Launceston.

INTERCOMMUNICATION.

The railway system of Tasmania includes the main line from Hobart to Launceston (133 miles), and its branches; the Launceston and Western Railway from Launceston to Formby, on the Mersey River, a distance of 82½ miles, and a number of short lines. The total length of lines open for traffic at the end of 1886 was 303 miles, and under construction 138 miles. The gauge is 3ft. 6in., and the average cost per mile for construction £8081.

The postal and telegraphic arrangements include 251 post-offices and 144 telegraph stations; and during 1886 the number of letters received and despatched was 4,109,230; newspapers and packets, 3,806,738; telegrams, 214,738. The rates are the same as in most of the other colonies.

The roads give a mileage of 4576, of which 4167 miles are controlled by 86 road trusts, at an annual cost of about £31,000. The main rords (about 400 miles) cost about £18,000. Several lines of stage coaches connect Hobart with important country townships, and omnibuses and cabs complete the provisions for traffic.

RELIGION, EDUCATION, JUSTICE, CHARITY.

RELIGIOUS.—Rev. R. Knopwood arrived in Tasmania as chaplain, with Colonel Collins, in 1804, and on August 27, 1842, Dr. R. F. Nixon was appointed first bishop. Rev. B. Carvosso conducted the first Methodist services in the colony when passing as a visitor in 1819, and regular services followed in 1820. Presbyterian services were commenced by Rev. A. M'Arthur in 1823, and Congregational services were established at Hobart by Rev. F. Miller in 1830, and by Rev. C. Price at Launceston, 1832. No account of the religious denominations was taken in the last census; but the approximate figures for 1886 are:—Church of England, 72,284; Roman Catholic, 30,516; Presbyterians, 12,513; Methodists, 9920; Congregationalists, 4998; Baptists, 1290; all persuasions, 126,220.

EDUCATIONAL.—Up to the end of 1884 primary education was under the management of a special council. But from that date it has been directly under the control of the Government in the Chief Secretary's Department; and a local board of nine persons is elected yearly to exercise supervision in each district. The returns for 1886 give the following figures:—Schools, 209; teachers, 157 male, 233 female—total, 390: gross enrolment, 8742 males, 7272 females—total, 16,014; average attendance, 7866, or 49·12 per cent. of enrolment; average number of pupils per school, 51; cost to the State, £27,306; children's fees, £8458; cost (for instruction only) per head of average attendance, £4 10s, 11d. From these schools there are 12 exhibitions, tenable for four years, and ranging upwards from £16 13s. 4d. per year, to carry pupils to one of the four High schools. The High schools are still under a council, which has power to conduct local examinations similar to the Oxford and Cambridge annual examinations, to confer the degree of Associate of Arts, and to award two scholarships of £200 per annum each, tenable four years, at a British university, and two minor scholarships of £40 per annum, tenable two years, within the colony. In 1882 a bill was introduced to the Legislature for the establishment of a university, but it was rejected by a large majority. Local examinations are, however, held for matriculation at the Universities of Sydney and Melbourne, and for matriculation and degrees at London University.

Charitable institutions are still on a small scale, though fairly adequate to the healthful condition of the people. Five general hospitals treat annually about 5000 patients, of whom about one-tenth are in-patients. There are also two pauper institutions, and a home for the friendless; and two hospitals for the insane provide 142 wards, with 400 beds, or slightly more than the colony's present requirements.

COMMERCE AND MANUFACTORIES.

Customs duties are imposed solely for revenue purposes. Ad valorem charges were abolished in 1883

and the specific list was slightly reduced at the same time, though it is still somewhat extensive. The revenue from this source in 1886 amounted to £276,265, or 48·56 per cent. of total revenue for the year.

The imports were valued at £1,756,567, or £12 19s. 3d. per head of population; exports, £1,331,540, or £9 16s. 6d. per head. Total trade, £3,088,107. The year's shipping included 690 vessels inwards, with 343,656 tonnage; and 715 vessels outwards, with 348,773 tonnage. Total shipping, 1405 vessels, of 692,429 tonnage.

The manufactories of the colony number about 3500—jam factories, breweries, and tanneries being the principal. Tasmania grows splendid hops, and, in addition to beer for home consumption, makes a fair export from its breweries to Sydney and Melbourne. The annual export of jam had risen to more than 4,000,000lb. in 1883.

NEW ZEALAND.

New Zealand, comprising North, South, and Stewart's islands, with the numerous islets adjacent, was discovered and occupied by the Maoris, an intelligent race supposed to be of Malay origin, at an unknown date. Tasman, the Dutch navigator, discovered the territory in 1642, and named it after one of the divisions of his native land. In 1767 Captain Cook landed on the east coast of the North Island, and named the place Poverty Bay. Later on he landed at various places and took possession of the territory for King George II. As early as 1809 the Church Society established its agents amongst the Maoris; representatives of the Wesleyan Missionary Society followed in 1822, and Roman Catholic missionaries in 1838. To the New Zealand Land Company, formed in 1837, with Lord Durham as president, belongs a large share of the honour of practically opening up the country to successful colonisation. The first fleet of five vessels arrived at Port Nicholson with immigrants from the mother country on January 22, 1840; and thus was founded Wellington, the present seat of government. About the same time Captain Hobson arrived at Auckland, as Lieutenant-Governor, and proclaimed the British sovereignty, there on January 29; and on the 6th of the following month the treaty of Waitangi, ceding the sovereignty was formally ratified by the native representatives. Auckland continued to be the capital till, by Act of the Legislature in 1865, it was decided to remove the machinery of government to Wellington, the more central city. It is estimated that of the surface soil of the colony twelve million acres are suited to agriculture, and fifty million acres to pastoral purposes. The climate is admitted to be equal to the most healthful in the world. The death-rate is considerably below that of any of the neighbouring colonies.

THE LAND: AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, MINERAL.

During the time of Provincial Government, each province had its own land regulations, and these have been continued, with only slight modifications, by the Land Act of 1877, and subsequent amending Acts, and consolidated by the Act of 1885. All Crown lands are divided into three classes:—1. Town and village lands, which are obtainable at auction (usually in quarter-acre blocks) at an upset price of £7 10s. 2. Suburban lands, which are also obtainable at auction, in sections of from two to 20 acres, at an upset price of £3 per acre; the terms in both cases being 25 per cent. cash, and the balance within a month. Village selections, under an acre, at a minimum price of £5, or small farm allotments up to 50 acres, at a minimum price of £1 per acre, may also be obtained; but each villager can only hold one "selection" or allotment. 3. Rural lands, whether agricultural or forest, which vary in price in different provinces, from the mere cost of survey up to £2 per acre.

Pastoral runs with a maximum carrying capacity for 20,000 sheep or 5000 cattle are leased by auction, the lease being terminable at any time, without compensation, by 12 months' notice from the Crown that the land is required for public purposes. One of the most important features of the Act of 1885 is a perpetual lease system for pastoral areas up to 5000 acres and agricultural areas up to 640 acres, at rentals of 2½ and 5 per cent. on the values, to be assessed every 21 years, with provision for compensation from incoming to outgoing tenants for substantial improvements.

The total land and territorial receipts for the year ending March 31, 1885, amounted to £324,022. The total area alienated to the same date was 18,264,285 acres, for which the money realised was £12,718,169. The area alienated or in process of alienation at the close of 1886 is returned at 19,130,885 acres.

AGRICULTURAL.—The variety of soils and climate and the infrequency of drought enable the New Zealand agriculturists to produce nearly all kinds of cereals to the greatest perfection. Following are the returns for the year ending March 31, 1887:—Agricultural holdings, 31,763; area under wheat, 253,025 acres, yielding 6,297,638 bushels; maize, 4720 acres; oats, 387,228 acres, 11,973,295 bushels; barley, 21,535 acres, 558,606 bushels; hay, 57,938 acres, 79,013 tons; potatoes, 27,683 acres, 134,965 tons; total area under crop (land under grass not included), 1,372,219 acres.

Pastoral holdings in 1885 numbered 1246, comprising an area of 11,092,714, at an aggregate rental of £166,218. The stock returns for the year ending March, 1886 were:—Sheep, 16,677,445; cattle, 895,461; horses, 187,382; pigs, 369,992. Total, 18,130,280. These figures include 112,850 sheep, 42,103 head of cattle, and 92,091 pigs belonging to the Maoris. The pastoral and agricultural societies number 31.

MINERAL.—New Zealand is remarkably rich in minerals. Gold was first discovered by Mr. Gabriel Reid in 1861, at Tuapeka, in the province of Otago; and in 1865 rich deposits were found at Hokitika. Since then rich fields have been opened up in many other places throughout five of the provincial districts. Copper, silver, coal, petroleum, and some of the finest kinds of building stone have been proved to exist in great quantities. The gold yield for 1885 amounted to nearly a million sterling; the number of miners was 12,034, including 8591 Europeans and 3443 Chinese; and the value of plant, water-races, &c., was estimated at £767,148. The total exports of gold from New Zealand to December 31, 1885, amounted to 10,552,277oz., valued at £41,379,292.

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

The census of 1871 showed that the population had grown rapidly during the first 30 years of colonisation.

The figures were—males, 150,356; females, 106,037; total, 256,393. By 1881 the numbers had increased to 489,933—males, 269,605; females, 220,328. The estimated population on December 31, 1886, was 589,386—males, 317,646; females, 271,740. (The Maoris are not included in any of the above figures. At the latest date their numbers were estimated 22,868 males, and 18,960 females; total, 41,828.) The various nationalities were thus represented in the census returns for 1881;—New Zealand, 223,404; other Australian colonies, 17,277; England, 119,224; Wales, 1963; Scotland, 52,753; Ireland, 49,363; other British possessions, 4014; Chinese, 5033; other countries, 16,902. Estimated population December 31, 1887—603,787.

The vital statistics of New Zealand are strikingly favourable. The births in 1886 numbered 19,299, or 33·14 per 1000 of the population; marriages, 3508, or 6·02 per 1000; and the deaths 6153, or only 10·53 per 1000. The mean death rate for the last 11 years was only 11·33 per 1000 of population, as against 15·98 in Tasmania, and 17·83 in Queensland.

The thrift of the people, as indicated by Government Savings Bank returns, gives the following items for 1886:—Depositors, 74,871; amount of deposits, £1,615,979; amount per depositor, £21 11s. 8d.; amount per head of mean population, £2 15s. 6d.

GOVERNMENT: PARLIAMENTARY AND MUNICIPAL.

The Constitution, granted May, 1856, provides for a Governor, appointed by the Crown; an Executive Council, consisting of the Governor and the responsible Ministers for the time being; and two Legislative Chambers. The members of the Legislative Council (of whom two are Maoris) are appointed for life by the Crown. The number is not fixed, but it is usually between 40 and 50. The House of Representatives consists of 95 members, elected for three years on a franchise which is virtually manhood suffrage.

Following are the names and terms of office of the Governors since the institution of responsible government:—Colonel Gore Brown, September 6, 1855, to October 2, 1861 (a period marked by a fresh outbreak of the Maori war, which seriously checked the progress of the Northern Island); Sir George Grey, as Administrator, October 3 to December 4, 1861, and as Governor from the later date to February 5, 1868 (a desultory war continuing through the first four years); Sir George Bowen, February 5, 1868, to March 19, 1873; Sir James Fergusson, June 14, 1873, to December 8, 1874; Marquis of Normanby, December 8, 1874, to February, 1879; Sir Hercules Robinson, March 27, 1879, to September 8, 1880; Sir Arthur Gordon, November 29, 1880, to June 24, 1882; Sir W. D. Jervois, G.C.M.G., January 20, 1883, to the present time.

The first Parliament was opened May 27th, 1854; the present and tenth Parliament was opened on October 6th, 1887, when Sir M. O'Rorke was chosen Speaker for the fifth time. The present Administration is the twenty-third, and the following is the distribution of portfolios:—

Premier, Treasurer, and Commissioner of Post and Customs—Major Atkinson
Minister for Works and for Native Affairs—Mr. Mitchelson
Colonial Secretary—Mr. Hislop
Minister for Justice and Defence—Mr. Fergus
Minister for Education—Mr. Fisher
Minister for Lands, Immigration, and Mines—Mr. Richardson
Attorney-General—Sir F. Whittaker
Without portfolio—Mr. Stevens.

The present Speaker of the Legislative Council is Sir W. Fitzherbert, K.C.M.G.; Hon. W. D. H. Baillie is Chairman of Committees; and Sir Francis Dillon Bell is Agent-General in London.

The public revenue for 1886 amounted to £3,688,016, or £6 6s. 6d. per head of population; expenditure (exclusive of loan funds), £4,310,875, or £7 8s. per head. The public debt (including deficits of Provincial Governments) stands at £87,587,776. An accrued sinking fund, amounting to £3,469,264 at the close of 1886, reduces the debt to £84,118,512. But this amount means £57 17s. 9d. per head of population, or more than nine times the total revenue. The number of persons who paid income tax for the year 1884-5 was 25,460; and the amount actually realised (including certain arrears) was £269,000. The value of real property was returned at £101,000,000; and of personal property at £64,000,000. The taxpayers were thus classed—2045 persons paid on sums under £100, 2674 on sums of £100 and under £200; 2189 on £200 and under £300; 112 on £50,000 and under £100,000; 44 on £100,000 and under £200,000; and 33 on sums over £200,000. The dwellings in 1881 numbered 92,833 in occupation, 6737 unoccupied, and 848 in course of erection.

Municipal.—Since 1875 the powers of local government formerly exercised by Provincial Councils have been vested in County Councils, who, amongst other duties, keep up the main roads of the colony; whilst provision is made by means of 70 municipal boroughs and 318 road districts, with local boards, for the maintenance of byroads and other local works. Following were the property assessments in 1882:—Boroughs, capital value £27,016,503, annual value £1,970,147; road districts, capital value £75,166,079, annual value £3,523,955. Total assessments: Capital value, £102,182,572; annual value, £5,494,102.

New Zealand has also two important institutions, covering works that have as yet been scarcely touched in New South Wales—River protective boards, of which there are 20; and harbour boards, to the number of 19. The excellent work done by the harbour boards is amply witnessed by the fact that most of it pays handsome returns. The Auckland board has an income of £35,000, whilst the Otago and Wellington boards realise £42,000 each per year.

INTERCOMMUNICATION.

Railways.—New Zealand holds a good place amongst the colonies in the important matter of railway enterprise, as the following returns, for 1886, will show:—Government lines open, 1729 miles; private, 88 miles: total, 1809 miles. Lines in course of construction, 171 miles. Capital cost, £13,017,567, or an average of £7564 per mile: gross receipts, £998,768; working expenses, £699,072; net receipts, £299,696; percentage of net receipts to capital cost, 2·36. The gauge throughout is 3ft. 6in.

The postal arrangements are very similar to those of New South Wales, except that a half-penny tax is imposed on newspapers carried within the colony,

and a penny for intercolonial delivery. Following are the returns for 1886:—Number of post-offices, 1089; letters and post-cards received and despatched, 39,518,479, or 67·89 per head of the population; newspapers, 14,324,047, or 24·61 per head; revenue, £206,029; expenditure, £168,069. The figures for the Electric Telegraph department for the same year were as follows:—Stations, 330; lines in operation (including 359 miles of cable), 4546 miles; lines in course of construction, 79 miles; length of wires, 11,178 miles; telegrams received and despatched, 1,886,266 (of which 252,549 were official and free); amount of receipts, £106,638. These two departments were united on January 1st, 1881.

RELIGION, EDUCATION, JUSTICE, CHARITY.

The only official connection between Church and State in New Zealand is under the marriage law, which requires each minister who desires to celebrate marriages to be registered by the Government. The returns furnished by the ministers of the various religious bodies for the year 1884 include the following figures:—Church of England, 235 ministers and 200,816 adherents; Roman Catholic Church, 86 ministers and 68,349 adherents; Presbyterians, 138 ministers and 113,088 adherents; Wesleyan Methodists, 95 ministers and 39,544 adherents; other Methodists, 28 ministers and 6652 adherents; Independents, 19 ministers and 6699 adherents; Baptists, 16 ministers and 11,476 adherents; Sunday-school children of all denominations, 78,891.

EDUCATION.—Primary education is now conducted by a Government Department, under the Education Act of 1877, which came into force on January 1st, 1878; and the Native Schools, Industrial and Reformatory Schools, and the Institution at Sumner for the Deaf and Dumb have been brought under the same control. The colony is divided into 12 districts, which are further subdivided into small school districts, each under a local education board. The regular instruction is secular, compulsory, and free; but religious instruction may be given after school hours, under certain conditions. The system is maintained by a State vote of £3 15s. per annum for each child in average attendance, a supplementary sum of 5s. per child for certain purposes, and a further sum of 1s. 6d. per child for scholarships. Following are the returns for 1886:—State schools, 1054; teachers, 1206 males and 1515 females: total, 2721. Gross enrolment of scholars: Males, 75,825; females, 68,730: total, 144,555. Average attendance, 80,737, or 55·85 per cent. of the enrolment; estimated number of district children on the rolls, 105,300; cost of instruction—State, £346,408 (including £29,605 from educational reserves); fees for extra subjects, £333: total, £346,741; or £4 5s. 11d. for each child in average attendance. Expenditure on buildings, &c., brings up the total cost to the State for the year to £419,641, or £5 2s. 4¼d. for each child in average attendance. Higher education is also liberally provided for by some 24 High schools and by a University with four affiliated colleges. The University is only an examining body, so that terms are usually kept by the students at one or other of the colleges, which maintain lectureships and professorships for the purpose. The Senate is composed of 24 members, and the present chancellor is James Hector, M.D., F.R.S., C.M.G.

The administration of justice is provided for in the Supreme Court, presided over by Chief Justice J. Prendergast, and four Puisne Judges; District Court, with four Judges; and Magisterial Court, adjudicated in by a large staff of stipendiary magistrates. An Appeal Court, at which all the Supreme Court Judges sit, is held annually at Wellington. The police force included, in 1885, a field force of 387 armed constables, 474 policemen of various grades, 10 district constables, and 24 native constables.

The charitable institutions are now administered under the Hospital and Charitable Institutions Act of 1885-6. Following are the latest available returns: Public hospitals, 37, with 180 wards, and 1237 beds,—patients admitted during the year, 5625; benevolent asylums, 7, with 142 wards and 337 beds; orphan asylums, 7, with 27 wards, 311 beds, and 234 inmates; lunatic asylums, 8, with 407 wards, 1515 beds, and 1215 patients; industrial schools, 7, with 675 resident children; institute for the deaf and dumb, with 32 inmates; and a large number of societies of a benevolent character.

COMMERCE AND MANUFACTORIES.

New Zealand collected 36.68 per cent. of its revenue for 1886 through the Customs. Ad valorem duties of 15 and 25 per cent. are charged on a large number of articles, and there is also an extended list of specific duties. The total imports for 1886 were valued at £6,769,013, or £11 12s. 8d. per head of mean population; exports, £6.672,791, or £11 9s. 3d. per head; total trade, £13,481,804, or £23 1s. 6d. per head. The shipping comprised 725 vessels inward, with 502,572 tonnage; and 707 vessels outward, with 488,331 tonnage; total, 1432 vessels, with 990,903 tonnage. The colony's manufactories of various kinds number 2268, and give employment to 25,665 hands.

THE LATEST OFFICIAL AUSTRALASIAN STATISTICS.

Colony.	Area Square Miles.	Estimated Population December 31, '86.	Pastoral and Agricultural.				
			Sheep.	Cattle.	Horses.	Pigs.	Acres under Crop (grass excluded).
New South Wales ...	310,700	1,001,966	39,169,304	1,367,844	361,663	209,576	977,664
Victoria	87,884	1,008,043	10,700,463	1,368,265	308,553	240,957	2,141,291
Queensland	668,224	342,614	9,690,445	4,071,563	278,694	61,861	221,843
South Australia ...	903,425	312,758	6,696,406	389,726	168,420	163,807	2,762,373
Western Australia ...	975,920	39,584	1,809,071	88,254	38,360	24,655	84,403
Tasmania	26,375	137,211	1,606,946	148,665	29,684	73,118	152,388
New Zealand ...	104,235	589,386*	16,677,445	895,461	187,382	369,992	1,373,219
Totals	3,076,763	3,426,562	86,352,020	8,264,778	1,372,756	1,143,966	7,712,081

Colony.	Trade and Commerce.				Financial.			Deposits in Government Savings Banks.
	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade per head of Popul'tn.	Shipping.	Revenue.	Expenditure (exclusive of loans).	Public Debt.	
	£	£	£ s. d.	Tons.	£	£	£	£
New South Wales ..	20,973,548	15,556,213	37 5 7	4,258,604	7,594,301	9,078,869	41,034,349	3,504,804
Victoria	18,530,575	11,795,321	30 14 5	3,735,387	6,481,021	6,513,540†	30,114,203	3,431,014
Queensland	6,103,227	4,933,970	32 19 4	1,120,479	2,810,147	2,202,030	20,820,850	1,337,965
South Australia ..	4,852,750	4,489,606	29 16 9	1,558,476	1,975,269	2,383,290	18,340,200	1,581,100
Western Australia ..	758,013	630,393	37 2 9	497,508	388,564	394,67o	1,286,000	29,124
Tasmania	1,756,567	1,331,540	22 16 9	692,429	568,924	584,756	4,026,730	40.019
New Zealand ..	6,759,013	6,672,791	23 1 4	990,903	3,688,016	4,310,875	37,567,776	1,615,979
Totals	59,733,693	45.409,236	31 3 11	12,853,786	23,506,242	26,468,035	153.309,998	11,540,005

Colony.	Postal and Telegraphic.			Railways.		Manufactories.		Area of Land Alienated, Dec. 31, '86.	Estimated Population Dec. 31, '87.
	Letters received and despatch'd.	Newspapers and packets received and despatch'd.	Telegrams received and despatch'd.	Opened.	Under Constructn.	Works.	Hands employed.		
				Miles.	Miles.			Acres.	
New South Wales ..	42,849,900	34,381,200	2,661,126	1,935	267	3,694	45,783	41,285,464	1,044,000
Victoria	32,500,000	18,250,000	1,938,049	1,753	316	2,770	45,773	22,489,383	1,035,943
Queensland	10,503,345	9,391,614	1,201,495	1,555	637	1,125	...	8,455,033	359,059
South Australia ..	13,129,921	6,672,013	713,379‡	1,382	417	731	9,946	9,527,761	315,000
Western Australia ..	1,847,694	1,300,706	315,197	154	46	169	...	1,851,742	44,532
Tasmania	4,109,230	3,806,738	214,738	303	138	...	...	4,513,454	140,711
New Zealand ..	39,518,479	17,791,706	1,836,266	1,809	171	2,268	25,655	19,130,885	603,787*
Totals ..	144,458,569	91,593,979	8,880,250	8,891	1,992	...	...	107,253,722	3,543,032

THE

AUSTRALIAN CENTENNIAL CELEBRATIONS.

Reports from *The Sydney Morning Herald*

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25.

UNVEILING OF THE QUEEN'S STATUE.

Chancery-square, as the open space at the top of King-street has now been denominated, yesterday presented a scene the like of which has been rarely witnessed in the Australian colonies. It was there that the first of the ceremonies in connection with the celebration of the Centenary of Australia took place, and the demonstration which was witnessed by fully 50,000 persons, was in every way worthy of the occasion. There was nothing about it suggestive of the lingering remnants of old world pageants, but it illustrated the fact that at the close of the first hundred years of Australian settlement there can be produced a spectacle as striking to the eye and suggestive to the mind, as any of the old time "shows" which are clothed with the dignity of ancient custom and the traditions of centuries. It was fitting that Australians should at such a period of their history begin their rejoicings with the unveiling of the statue of the Queen, upon the pedestal which has waited for it something like seven years.

The city itself was dressed in festive attire. It was not a general holiday, it is true, but that gave effectiveness to the pageant rather than militated against its success. Closed shops and deserted thoroughfares have a dismal and depressing influence, but open doors and well-stocked windows look cheerful, and inviting. Flags of almost every pattern, and ensigns of every hue, decorated the principal streets. The city, in fact, was gay with colour. The parks and pleasure grounds were in their glory, and their wealth of fresh foliage and flowers was a lovely sight. The streets from an early hour in the morning were crowded. Visitors from the country came, throng upon throng, in trim holiday garb—the healthiest, happiest, heartiest looking folk that the eye could wish to rest upon. Hundreds had arrived by the early trains, and hundreds had been in the city for days, as the crowded hotels and cafés can testify. The cheap excursion trains provided by the Railway Department have been well patronised, and the carrying capacity of the intercolonial steamers has been strained to its utmost limits. The representative men of the sister colonies had not all arrived in time to take part in the ceremonies of the day, but sufficient were here to do honour to the occasion—glad to assist in forging another link in the chain which binds together England and Australia.

A mandate had been issued prohibiting all vehicular traffic in the streets adjacent to the statue from an early hour in the morning, and the people could therefore assemble without danger to life or limb. By 10 o'clock two full hours before the ceremony commenced, the people began to congregate at various parts of the square. Barriers were erected to prevent their encroachment upon forbidden ground, and the police adopted effectual measures to guard against trespassers. The windows of the buildings in the vicinity of the square and, in some instances, the very housetops were crowded with spectators thus early in the day, who amused themselves watching the arrival of the school children and the military. The children, tastefully attired, flowed in a steady stream for more than an hour towards the stand reserved for their accommodation. A thousand of their number had been selected for the pleasing duty of singing the National Anthem, a popular part of the programme. These were allotted a special place in front, carefully reserved, near the base of the statue. About 11 o'clock the Permanent Artillery, the men of the First and Second Regiments, the Sydney Scottish Rifles and Engineers took up their place in rank in front of the statue—the red uniforms on the one side and the dark on the other. The crowd had now swelled to many thousands, and in serried masses the people thronged each thoroughfare converging on the square. The grand stand was filling up rapidly, ladies and gentlemen filing into their places with uninterupted regularity. The police had up to this point succeeded in preserving a large clear space in front of the dais, while all around was a surging mass. Suddenly the line in front broke by the force of pressure from the rear, and with a rush the crowd closed in. The police endeavoured to stem the approaching tide of human forms, but their efforts were unavailing. There was no confusion. A line was formed immediately in front of the dais, and harmony was restored. The multitude was still augmenting and waiting with the utmost patience and good humour the arrival of the vice-regal party. A somewhat ludicrous incident about this time served to divert the attention of the spectators. Near the Mint there stands a tree whose massive trunk and spreading branches were a desirable coign of vantage from whence to witness the cremony, so apparently thought a venturesome Hibernian, who straightway secured a position upon one of its limbs. He was quickly espied by a constable, but he was impervious alike to threats and entreaty. The policeman's reasoning might be sound, but it evoked no response from the nimble-footed one high in air. The emissary of the law was reinforced by three of his brethren, and amid jeers and hooting each began to ascend the tree. At length the Irishman was dislodged, and after an unsuccessful attempt to escape was secured, and probably marched off to durance vile. Another of the crowd endeavoured to secure a place upon the tree, and he too was taken in charge by the police.

A few minutes before 12 o'clock Lady Carrington arrived to perform the ceremony of unveiling. The party from Government House, who were loudly cheered as they took their seats on the dais, included his Excellency the Governor, the Earl and Countess of Carnarvon, the Duke of Manchester, Sir Henry Loch, Governor of Victoria; Sir William Robinson, Governor of South Australia; Sir Anthony Musgrave, Governor of Queensland; Sir Frederick Broome, Governor of Western Australia; Sir R. G. Hamilton, Governor of Tasmania; and Sir Charles Mitchell, late Governor of Fiji. It was expected that Sir William Jervois, Governor of New Zealand, would have been here in time to witness the ceremony, but H.M.S. Nelson had not reached Port Jackson, and thus neither he nor Admiral Fairfax was present. The fact was much to be regretted for another reason. Had the officers and men of the squadron been here they would doubtless have taken part in the demonstration. The Premier and members of the Ministry, the members of the Centennial Celebration Commission, his Honor the Chief Justice, Sir John Robertson, Sir Patrick Jennings, and many distinguished colonists and visitors from Victoria, South Australia, and Queensland were on the dais.

The scene was now striking and picturesque to a degree. The sky was overcast and threatening, but all around was brilliant and animated. The spongy clouds, however, were no unpleasant exchange for the sunny cataracts which would have dazzled the eye, had the weather been of the type to which we are accustomed in January. On the grand stand everything was bright and beautiful. One arm of the structure ran parallel with the eastern end of St. James's Church, and the other with the northern boundary of Hyde Park, leaving space for another stand being built for the accommodation of the school children who sang the National Anthem. Tier upon tier rose the seats to a height of something like five and twenty feet; its arms extending to a width of 50ft., and its length being about 300ft. With a semi-circular curve the structure encompassed the dais. It was filled, but not to overcrowding. The light colours and soft textures of its fair occupants contrasted agreeably with the dark lines of the surging mass who crowded and surrounded the square. From its uprights at the rear floated the flags of every nationality and dependency under the British Empire—conspicuous amongst them being the flag of Australia. A vast wreath of evergreens surmounted the stand, and the motto in large blue characters "God Save the Queen." On every hand bunting and evergreens were in profusion. The dais, which measured about 40ft. by 20ft., was richly draped and carpeted. The flights of steps were covered with cabinet cloth. The platform was overlaid with Brussels carpet. The approach to the dais was through an archway and covered passage, magnificently adorned with flags and banners. On the front of the dais was an emblem of historic interest—a beautiful carving in wood of the badge of the colony. It had first been used on the occasion of the unveiling of the statue of Captain Cook in Hyde Park. The central portion was a silver shield on which there was the St. George's cross in red, bearing a lion passant and four eight-pointed stars in gold. The shield and its heraldic ornaments were encircled by a wreath of waratah foliage and flowers, tied with a light blue ribbon. The ceremony of unveiling was performed on an elevated dais, from which rose the bronze figure of her Majesty, a fine work of art, representing the Queen as she has appeared in later years. The crowd, numbering, as already stated, upwards of 50,000 persons—a vast sea of faces—filling the squares, covering housetops, extending to Hyde Park on one side, and far down Macquarie and King streets on the other, was as orderly and well-behaved as ever assembled to take part in any demonstration. Its constituent elements it would be a hopeless task to attempt to define. It represented every section, every class in the community, and reflected credit upon all.

The appearance of the vice-regal party on the dais was the signal for prolonged and hearty cheers. Lady Carrington ascended the elevated dais on the arm of the Hon. John Lackey, chairman of the Centennial Celebration Commission, and the Countess of Carnarvon, who accompanied her, was escorted by Sir John Hay. There a pleasing little ceremony took place—a happy prelude to the great event of the day—in which the principal actors were four little ladies—Miss Cecilia and Miss Eleanor, daughters of Mr. Cecil B. Stephen, and Miss Ruby and Miss Gwladys Griffiths, who presented Lady Carrington and Lady Carnarvon with charming floral bouquets. Then came the speeches of his Excellency the Governor and Sir Henry Parkes, the formal unveiling, the firing of a salute of 21 guns, the singing of the National Anthem, and then enthusiastic cheering for the Queen, the Governor, Lady Carrington, and "Our Guests." Just as the ceremony closed a few drops of rain fell, but the weather was delightfully cool, and nothing occurred to disturb the harmony of the proceedings which, under the direction of Mr. R. Burdett Smith, M.L.A., Mr. J. H. Want, M.L.A., and Mr. Slattery, M.L.A., passed off most successfully.

THE STATUE AND PEDESTAL.

The statue, unveiled by Lady Carrington yesterday, is a splendid specimen of the sculptor's art, and fittingly replaces the one which was destroyed by the disastrous Garden Palace fire on the 22nd September, 1882. All those whose residence in the colony extends back to the time when the Garden Palace was in existence, will recollect that one of the most prominent decorations of that magnificent structure was Mr. Marshall Wood's imposing bronze statue of her Majesty, which stood directly under the dome of the building. The statue was justly regarded at the time as one of the best specimens of artistic work which had then reached the colony; but its position in the Garden Palace, owing to the bad light, and for other reasons, was not looked upon as satisfactory. It was therefore decided to remove the statue to a more appropriate site, and the space between St. James' Church and the Hyde Park Barracks, the scene of yesterday's ceremony, was naturally selected as being most suitable, more especially as the statue of the late Prince Consort occupied a position closely adjoining. Advantage was taken of the presence in the colony of their Royal Highnesses Princes Edward and George of Wales to lay the foundation-stone of the pedestal, the ceremony taking place on the 2nd August, 1881. Judging from accounts published at the time, the event was then regarded as a most important one, and the ceremony was of the most imposing character. The organisation of all the arrangements was entrusted to Messrs. R. Burdett Smith, M.L.A., and John Davies, C.M.G., M.L.A., and these gentlemen seem to have carried out their most onerous task with great success. Sir John Robertson, who was then Minister for Education, granted a holiday to all the Public school children within 20 miles of Sydney, and the result was one of the most remarkable demonstrations ever witnessed in New South Wales. The whole city put on a holiday appearance, flags and bunting being profusely shown, and at 1 p.m., the time when the ceremony took place, it was estimated that fully 80,000 persons were congregated about St. James' Church and Hyde Park. A dais was erected in the enclosure surrounding the pedestal, for the accommodation of the Governor's party, which was occupied by Prince Edward and Prince George of Wales, his Excellency Lord Augustus Loftus and Lady Loftus, the members of the Ministry, and a number of members of Parliament and other prominent individuals. Round the enclosure the Naval Brigade men, and sailors and marines from the squadron then in port, formed a hollow square, which kept back the immense crowd of sightseers. The proceedings commenced with a grand procession, which included a number of sailors and marines, fire brigades, and temperance and friendly societies. Some 15,000 or 20,000 children were present, who were entertained afterwards with cakes, oranges, &c. The ceremony of laying the stone was performed in the usual manner by Prince Edward of Wales, copies of the local papers and other articles being placed under it.

The uncertainty of human affairs was, however, never more clearly demonstrated than on this occasion, for the pedestal, the foundation-stone of which was laid with so much *éclat* on that memorable day, was never destined to receive the statue for which it was prepared, and it remained standing unoccupied until quite recently, when the present statue was placed *in situ*. All the arrangements for the removal of the statue from the Garden Palace to the pedestal were upset by the great fire, which, destroying the Garden Palace, destroyed also the statue of her Majesty, and left the pedestal to stand for years without its destined occupant. When the excitement caused by the fire had subsided, the Government of the day began to consider the propriety of replacing the lost statue, with the result that a vote of £3000 was placed on the Estimates for 1883 for this purpose. After the vote had been passed, the Government made an attempt to obtain designs for the new statue from colonial artists, but the result being by no means satisfactory, recourse was had to London. Sir Saul Samuel, the Agent-General, was instructed to arrange for the production of the statue, and a committee was appointed to select a sculptor. It consisted of the following gentlemen:—Lord Rosebery, Lord Sherbrooke, Sir Frederick Leighton, Sir Saul Samuel, and Sir Chas. Nicholson. The choice of the committee fell on the well-known sculptor, Mr. Joseph Edgar Boehm, who was forthwith commissioned to execute the statue, an agreement being entered into with him on the 22nd October, 1885, by which it was arranged that he was to complete the statue, and deliver it on board ship, for the sum of £3000. It will thus be seen that between the signing of the agreement and the completion of the statue a period of about two years elapsed, which seems unaccountably long, even for the construction of an elaborate work of art of this kind. Whilst the negotiations for the production of the statue were going on, her Majesty was graciously pleased to signify to Mr. Boehm her willingness to give him every assistance which could aid him in producing a good likeness of herself. A clause in the agreement provided that the designs for the statue were to be considered the property of the Agent-General for the New South Wales Government, and that Mr. Boehm was not to be at liberty to make copies or replicas of the said statue. This is somewhat curious reading in the light of a cablegram received in Sydney a short time ago, which announced that on October 8, 1887, a replica of this statue of the Queen had been unveiled by the Prince of Wales at Balmoral.

The pedestal on which the statue stands has so long been familiar to the public gaze, and has formed the centre of so many public gatherings, that it is hardly necessary to enter into any detailed description of it here. It consists of a block of polished Moruya granite, 12ft. high, and circular in shape. The only inscription on it is the word "Victoria" cut into the granite on the front of the pedestal, and the monogram "V. I. R." at the rear, the letters being gilded. Around the base of the statue a neat enclosure is formed by ornamental iron pillars and chains, and the spot is well lit with several powerful lamps.

The statue is placed on the pedestal so as to face due east, thus looking towards the old immigration barracks, and having the statue of the Prince Consort on the right side. It is constructed entirely of bronze, which is cast hollow, and in order to give the figure the necessary weight and stability the interior is filled with concrete. The statue is firmly fixed to the pedestal by means of granite plinths passing from the pedestal to the interior of the statue. Regarded as a work of art, the statue is looked upon as a great improvement upon that which was destroyed in the Garden Palace. In that work the Queen was represented as she appeared at the commencement of her reign, whereas the present figure is a most accurate and life-like presentment of her appearance in later years. The total height of the figure from the plinth to the crown is 11ft. 4in., and the height from the ground to the crown about 23ft. Its weight exceeds two tons. The likeness of the Queen is considered by competent judges to be a most faithful one, and when the statue was exhibited in London before shipment to a number of distinguished colonists the greatest satisfaction was expressed with Mr. Boehm's work. The Queen is represented as wearing the Royal robes, which are gracefully draped around her figure, the long train of the dress being embroidered with the rose, shamrock, and thistle, emblems of the three portions of the United Kingdom. On her breast are placed the ribbon and star of the Garter, and in the right hand she holds the monarch's sceptre, which is pointing downwards. The left hand is occupied with an orb, and an Imperial crown is placed on the head. The general appearance of the statue, notwithstanding its great size, is very natural, the attitude in which the Queen is represented being a graceful and easy one. In the expression of the face Mr. Boehm has been particularly happy, having succeeded, with the inspiration of a true artist, in stamping upon her Majesty's countenance a benign and pleasing look, combining at once the dignity of a great monarch and the kindliness of a good woman.

THE MILITARY FORCES.

The arrangements of the military department included the provision of a guard of honour, a saluting battery of field artillery, a cavalry escort for the Governor and Commander-in-chief, and a ceremonial parade of all arms, in which every section of the force was represented. It was expected that the naval forces of England would be represented by companies from the men-of-war belonging to the station, but as the ships had not returned from their cruise, the scene at the statue lacked the interesting feature which would have been created by the welcome appearance of the blue-jackets. The guard of honour was furnished by the Permanent Artillery, and consisted of 100 rank and file and 5 sergeants, under Captain Baynes, with Lieutenant Bridges and Lieutenant Kyngdon; Captain Savage, the adjutant, being also present. The band was also in attendance, and played the guard to the ground during the march from the Barracks. The Permanent Artillery had already provided two guards of 50 men each under Major Airey and Captain Baynes respectively to receive the Governor of Tasmania and the Governor of South Australia on their arrival early in the morning. These guards were accompanied by the Hobart Garrison Band and the South Australian Militia Band. A saluting battery, and four field guns horsed, were detailed for duty under Colonel Spalding, C.M.G., with Lieutenant-Colonel Airey, Major Airey, and Lieutenant Le Mesurier. These guns were stationed in the Outer Domain, while the guard of honour took up its position on the north of the ground in front of the statue. The Sydney Lancers furnished the Governor's escort, and paraded 30 men under the command of Major Macdonald, with Captain Dodds, Captain Knox, Lieutenant Vernon, and Captain Milward, R.A., who is acting as adjutant to the cavalry. The troops forming what may be termed the representative branch of the parade were assembled in the Outer Domain, and formed up in column, facing south, at the southern end. These troops were so selected that branches of the force were represented at the unveiling of the statue; and to maintain the representative character of the parade, and at the same time avoid interference with the public view, the detachments were ordered to parade in small details of a definite proportion to the enrolled strength of their regiments. Thus the parade was limited to 300 rank and file, with the usual proportion of officers, exclusive of the guard of honour and saluting battery. The detachments formed up in the Domain in the order of the following list, which gives their proportionate strength of rank and file:—Volunteer Artillery (partially paid), 48; Volunteer Artillery (reserves), 22; Torpedo Corps, 30; Infantry (reserves of suburban districts), 50; Infantry (Sydney Scottish Rifles), 20; Engineer Corps, 20; 2nd Regiment Infantry (partially paid), 55; 1st Regiment Infantry (partially paid), 55. The bands of the 1st and 2nd Regiments were also present. The actual strength on parade was somewhat short of the figure put in orders, as some of the detachments did not bring out the specified numbers. The officers on this parade were the

following:—Volunteer Artillery, Captain Chapman (in command), Lieutenant Lester, Lieutenant Orr; Reserve Volunteer Artillery, Captain Phillips (in command), Lieutenant Dunne; Torpedo Corps, Major Walker (in command), Captain Wilson, Lieutenant Broughton, Lieutenant Logan; Reserve Infantry (suburban), Captain Mullarky (in command), and Lieutenant Butler (Ashfield), and Lieutenant Wiseman (Marrickville), Lieutenant Watson (Hunter's Hill); Scottish Rifles, Captain Campbell (in command), Lieutenant Pearce; adjutants of reserves, Captain Bouverie and Captain Bayly; Engineer Corps, Lieutenant Cansdell; 2nd Regiment Infantry, Major Norris, adjutant (in command), Lieutenant Stack, Lieutenant Gilchrist, Lieutenant Mason, Lieutenant Shipway; 1st Regiment Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Farrell (in command), Captain Morris, Lieutenant Anderson, Lieutenant Burton. The whole parade was under the command of the commandant, Major-General Richardson, C.B. The general was accompanied by Colonel Roberts, C.M.G., commander of the Artillery Forces, who, by the way, commanded the troops at the unveiling of the statue of Prince Albert, and by Major Mackenzie, the assistant adjutant-general. The other head quarters' staff officers present were Lieutenant-Colonel Baynes, chief paymaster, and Sergeant-Major Williams, principal medical officer. The formation of the column was timed for 11 o'clock, and when ready the troops marched out of the Domain by the southern gate, headed by the bands, and proceeded to the enclosure, where they were formed up on the north and south sides of the space in front of the platform. The Volunteer Artillery, Torpedo Corps, and Suburban Infantry Reserves were placed with the Permanent Artillery guard of honour on the north, across Macquarie-street, thus completing the group of dark uniforms, and in front of the guard of honour General Richardson, Colonel Roberts, Major Mackenzie, and Captain Jomerie took up their positions. The bands were drawn up on the right front of the guard of honour, close to the platform. The Infantry and Engineers were formed up on the south near the Hyde Park entrance, and included all the red cloth of the parade. All branches turned out in capital style, with clothing, arms, and accoutrements, in good order; and the details of the parade, though small in their extent, were carried out with rapidity and precision. The troops were in their places by the appointed time of half-past 11, and stood at ease until called upon to perform their part of the ceremony.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

It was anticipated that a number of Friendly Societies would have taken part in the demonstration, but to the surprise of many only one, the Protestant Alliance, made its appearance on the ground. There are between 7000 and 8000 members in this society, but of these not more than 300 met at the Protestant Hall yesterday morning. It was explained that if the day had been proclaimed a public holiday, there would have been a much larger attendance; but a number of the members who perhaps could not afford to lose two days' pay, preferred being present at the trade societies' demonstration on Thursday, rather than at yesterday's celebration The gathering, headed by the Young Workmen's fife and drum band playing lively airs, and the banner of the society, marched down Castlereagh-street into Park-street, and then into the southern half of Hyde Park, where they remained in waiting for nearly half an hour, and as none of the other societies had arrived at the end of that time, they proceeded through the main avenue to the statue, where they took position on the left of the dais. The banner-bearers held aloft the old banner of the society, which has a ground of blue and a border of yellow silk. On one side is a representation of the Queen pointing with her left hand to an open Bible showing the words "Righteousness exalteth a nation," with Windsor Castle as a background to the picture, while on the top are the words, "Long Live Our Noble Queen," and at the bottom, "Long May She Reign." On the other are portraits of the founders of the society, with its title, "Protestant Alliance Friendly Society of Australia," overhead, a crown in the centre, and the date of its establishment underneath. The society has just had a magnificent new banner manufactured at a cost of £100, which it was intended to display yesterday, but owing to the route fixed on by the centennial committee, viz., through the park, it was deemed unsafe to risk its being injured by the trees or ropes. The officers of the society present were:—John Wheeler, D.G.M.; George T. Smith, D.G.M.; G. D. Iredale, G.S.; J. G. Morris, G.T.; J. H. Read, D.D.M.; G H. Johnston, P.M.; and Samuel Giles, W.M., marshal.

THE SCHOOL CHILDREN.

By no means the least pleasing and effective portion of the ceremony was the vast assemblage of school children, whom the efforts of the committee had brought together to witness an event which, with its impressive surroundings, will leave an indelible impression on their youthful minds, to be strengthened as they reach a maturer age into a feeling of loyalty and devotion to that august Sovereign whose long reign has done so much for the peace and prosperity of the British Empire. The original arrangement was that the children should assemble in Hyde Park North, but this rendezvous was subsequently altered, a change which at first was productive of considerable confusion. At 10 o'clock Hyde Park presented a most animated spectacle, detached groups of joyous children, all clad in their best attire, occupying the greater portion of the sward at the northern end of the park. Gradually and by slow degrees these independent segregations of children were gathered together and classified into schools by their respective teachers, who for a little while had quite a busy time of it, and were marched off to the Public school in Castlereagh-street. Here the schools were properly separated and formed into marching order, all of which was not accomplished without the expenditure of some little time and patience on the part of the teachers, but at last confusion and chaos were turned into order and discipline, and everything was ready for a start. In the meantime the children belonging to the Catholic denominational schools had formed up at St. Mary's, and both detachments of children marched through the park to the stand provided for their use, close to the statue. It was a happy idea of the organisers of this great ceremony to include the children in it, for nothing could have been more beautiful than the appearance which the happy children presented as they marched through the park on their way to take part in the great ceremony. No greater evidence of the general prosperity of all classes in Australia could be produced than the universally well-to-do aspect of the children, for all were dressed with extreme care, and some with a refinement of taste which denoted the careful attention of loving hands at home. The girls—of all ages, from the three-year-old tot to the full-grown miss—naturally carried off the palm in this respect, and with but few exceptions they were all attired in white frocks and blue sashes, a costume appropriate to innocence and youth. There was no attempt made at any uniform attire in the dresses of the boys, whose rougher nature and greater exuberance of animal spirits do not lend themselves so readily to any artistic treatment of this kind. It is difficult for those of mature years to readily enter into the feelings of children on such an occasion as this, but their keen enjoyment of the whole affair, as depicted on their happy and smiling faces, was sufficiently manifest, even to the most casual observer. There were probably at least 1200 children present, the Public schools sending some 900 children, and the Denominational schools about 300. The following schools were represented, each one sending from 50 to 60 scholars:—Public schools: Camperdown, Pyrmont, Paddington, Glebe, Castlereagh-street, Waverley, George-street, Redfern, Fort-street, Balmain, Leichhardt, Cleveland-street, William-street, and Bourke-street. Catholic Denominational schools: St. James's, St. Mary's, St. Patrick's, Christ Church, St. Francis', and the Sisters of the Good Samaritan. The stand provided for the children occupied an excellent position, just to the right of the statue, and was raised some

3ft. or 4ft. off the ground, so that all the youngsters were enabled to obtain an excellent view. A small number of them were seated on forms, but the great majority had to stand, and, indeed, the number was so great that it would have been impossible to place the children within the allotted space in any other way. Each school was in charge of its respective head and junior teachers, and the arrangement of the children on the stand was controlled by Herr Hugo Alpen, who acted as leader in the musical portion of the programme. At the close of the proceedings the children were afforded an excellent opportunity of seeing the newly unveiled figure from a nearer point of view, as they were admitted to walk round the dais immediately at the base of the statue. The new shillings, which are to be given to each scholar as a memento of the occasion, were not distributed yesterday, in order to avoid confusion, but they will be sent to each of the schools, and all the children who were present will receive one. A bronze Centennial medal is also to be presented to 50 of the best scholars.

THE VICE-REGAL PROCESSION.

Not the least interesting feature of the proceedings was the procession from Government House to the statue. The route chosen for the vice-regal carriages was via Macquarie, Hunter, and Phillip streets, and thence by way of King-street to that portion of the roadway situate between the principal stand and the eastern portion of St. James' Church. A procession which should include the Governors of all the colonies, as well as some other persons of distinction, was naturally looked forward to with a considerable amount of interest. People who were fortunate enough to own houses having balconies on the line of route, as well as their friends, took up positions at various heights to watch the carriages drive by. Other people, whose houses are not furnished with balconies, were to be seen with their friends in full force at the numerous windows. The pavements were occupied by some thousands of citizens, all eager to catch a glimpse of the pageant that was anticipated. The vice-regal procession was composed of three carriages, the escorts to which were a body of the Sydney Lancers and a troop of the mounted police force. The staffs of the various Governors did not take part in the procession, but went in advance of it in carriages to the statue. Amongst the gentlemen who proceeded in that way to the statue were Lord Bertie, Captain Keith Falconer, Captain Pritchard, Captain Mecham, Mr. Robinson, and Major Phillimore. The carriages of his Excellency Lord Carrington and guests, with the escorts, passed out of the Government House gateway at a quarter to 12 o'clock. The place of honour as an escort was occupied by the Sydney Lancers, of whom there were about 30, under the command of Captain Dodds, with whom was Lieutenant Vernon. The troop was formed up in half-sections, with lances at the trail. First came the two leaders, then the connecting file, then the firs, division of 10 or 12 men, who immediately preceded the carriage (a barouche) of his Excellency Lord Carrington, P.C., G.C.M.G. In it were seated the Governor (who wore a rosette of pale blue, the Centennial colour), Lady Carrington, Sir Henry Loch, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., Governor of Victoria, and Sir Anthony Musgrave, G.C.M.G., Governor of Queensland. Major M'Donald (the officer commanding the cavalry, and major of the Lancers) rode on one side of Lord Carrington's carriage, and Captain Knox on the other. Following the first carriage came the second division of the Lancers escort, then the connecting file, and then the rear half-section, followed by two orderlies from Government House. The escort of police troopers numbered 24, and was under the command of Sub-inspector Thompson. This guard was formed up in half-sections, as was the case in regard to the Lancers. Half the troopers composed the rear-guard to the second carriage, while the remainder occupied a similar position in respect to the third carriage. In the second carriage (a sociable) were the Countess of Carnarvon, Sir William Robinson, G.C.M.G. (Governor of South Australia), Sir Robert Hamilton, K.C.B. (Governor of Tasmania), and Sir Frederick N. Broome, K.C.M.G. (Governor of Western Australia); and in the third carriage (a landau) were Sir Charles Mitchell, K.C.M.G. (ex-Governor of Fiji), the Duke of Manchester, K.G., the Earl of Carnarvon, and Major Gascoigne. The procession proceeded at the trot, and the occupants of the carriages were cheered as they passed through the streets. On arrival opposite the statue Lord and Lady Carrington were received with much enthusiasm. The party were welcomed by the Premier (Sir Henry Parkes, G.C.M.G), and the members of the Centennial Celebration Commission. Lady Carrington was escorted to the vice-regal dais by the president of the commission (the Hon. John Lackey, M.L.C.) and Lady Carnarvon by the President of the Legislative Council (Sir John Hay, K.C.M.G.). The members of the commission who, in addition to Mr. Lackey and Sir John Hay, were present were—the Hon. J. F. Burns (Colonial Treasurer), the Hon. C. J. Roberts, C.M.G. (Postmaster-General), the Hon. J. H. Young (Speaker of the Legislative Assembly), Messrs. R. Burdett Smith, T. M. Slattery, D. O'Connor, S. Burdekin, A. J. Riley, J. H. Want, M.L.A., James R. Fairfax, E. Fosbery (Inspector-General of Police), and James Barnet (Colonial Architect). Amongst other gentlemen who were present were the Attorney-General (Hon. B. R. Wise), and Minister for Works (Hon. John Sutherland), the Minister for Mines (Hon. F. Abigail), the Minister for Justice (Hon. William Clarke), the Minister for Public Instruction (Hon. James Inglis), the Most Rev. the Primate (Dr. Barry), the Right Rev. Dr. Murray (Bishop of Maitland), the Right Rev. Dr. Doyle (Bishop of Grafton), and the Right Rev. Dr. Corbett (Bishop of Sale), all three of whom attended as a deputation to represent the Roman Catholic Church; the Chief Justice (Sir Frederick Darley), Hon. S. A. Joseph, Hon. P. G. King, Hon. W. J. Trickett, Hon. G. Thornton, Sir John Robertson, Sir Patrick Jennings, Mr. Justice Faucett, Captain Hixson, Dr. Marano (Consul for Italy), Dr. Milford, Mr. C. B. Stephen, Mr. Spencer, Mr. J. C. Neild, M.L.A., Mr. C. R. Burnside (secretary to the Centennial Celebrabration Commission), Mr. H. Hudson, and Mr. Spencer. The following visitors also occupied seats on the Governors' dais:—From Victoria: Sir James MacBain (President of the Legislative Council), Hon. M. H. Davies (Speaker of the Legislative Assembly), Dr. Brownless (Chancellor of the Melbourne University), Mr. F. T. Derham (Postmaster-General), Alderman B. Benjamin (Mayor of Melbourne), Alderman the Hon. C. J. Ham, M.L.C., Councillors G. Godfrey, Terry, Bowen, Anderson, Buxton, Peirce, M.L.A., and Geddes, E. G. Fitzgibbons (town clerk). From Queensland: Hon. W. Forrest, M.L.C., Hon. W. H. Wilson, M.L.C. (Postmaster-General). From South Australia: Hon. J. C. F. Johnson (Minister of Education), Hon. R. A. Tarlton, M.L.C. From Tasmania: Hon. B. Stafford Bird (Colonial Treasurer), Mr. A. Crisp (Mayor of Hobart), Hon. W. Moore, M.L.C., Messrs. E. H. Sutton, M.H.A., H. Conway, M.H.A., A. C. Douglas (Secretary Post Office), F. J. Pritchard, Major-General Sussex C. Milford, Le Chevalier V. Marano, M.D. (Italian Consul).

THE CEREMONY.

The ceremony of unveiling was but momentary, though full of meaning and interest. It was performed with electric quickness in the presence of thousands, through whose minds must have passed with equal rapidity the thought that they were not only honouring the Queen whom that statue represents when they cheered so joyously, but the constitutional system of government which they enjoy under her reign. The first intimation that the patient spectators received that the ceremony was at hand was the appearance of four pretty little girls on the dais. They were all dressed in white, with sashes of pale blue. Two of them, Cecilia and Eleanor, were the daughters of Mr. Cecil Stephen, and the others were Ruby and Gwladys Griffiths. They bore huge bouquets of beautiful flowers. Whilst admiring these little ones the crowd suddenly became apprised of the

presence of Lord and Lady Carrington, and started cheering. Lady Carrington, leaning on the arm of the Hon. John Lackey, the Countess of Carnarvon conducted by Sir John Hay, and Lord Carrington appeared in front of the dais. There was renewed cheering, and the bands played the National Anthem. The Vice-regal party then ascended the dais, and one of the little girls stepping forward handed the most beautiful bouquet to Lady Carrington. It was composed of tuberoses, souvenir rosea, white bouvardia, white floxes, large adianthum, maidenhair ferns, and caladium leaves. On the surface the crown and the letters "V.R.I." were worked in red ardisia berries. Another beautiful bouquet was handed to the Countess of Carnarvon. It was made of similar flowers, but contained the Australian coat-of-arms, worked in yellow berries. Their ladyships were somewhat surprised at receiving such handsome bouquets. Speeches were then delivered by his Excellency Lord Carrington and Sir Henry Parkes.

Lord CARRINGTON said: Your Excellencies, My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,—In assisting at this ceremony of unveiling the Queen's statue, we are not only paying our tribute of personal respect to the Sovereign of the greatest confederation which the world has ever seen, but as loyal citizens and as honest men we are asserting a great principle. (Cheers.) We are showing our veneration for order, and we recognise that under a constitutional sovereignty we have been able to obtain the greatest amount of freedom which a country has ever enjoyed, with the certainty that the weakest of us will be protected, and that justice will be meted out to all alike, and that the laws made by the people themselves will be administered without fear, partiality, favour, or affection. (Cheers.) Under the Queen's rule every person in New South Wales knows that the powers of the Executive are held in trust for the people, and that Ministers are ultimately responsible to the people themselves for the exercise of those powers. (Cheers.) Freedom such as under other circumstances would be a danger to the State we enjoy under our well-balanced constitution. May we ever cherish it, and be worthy of it. In the hour of trial and of danger may we never falter, but preserve our independence and our civil and religious liberty all over the world, rallying round our old flag, and trusting in our old watchword of "God save the Queen." (Loud cheers.)

Sir HENRY PARKES, whose appearance was greeted with much cheering, said: Your Excellency, my lords, ladies, and gentlemen, it is desired that I should say a few words on this memorable occasion. We are about to unveil the statue of our Queen, that Queen who has reigned over the best part of our existence; the 50 years which have marked her reign are the 50 years of which we are most proud. (Hear, hear.) During that half century we have done all the work of building up a great free nation, where all the men are equal in the southern hemisphere. (Cheers.) Will you allow me to refer to an incident in my own life in the words I have to say to you? Fifty years ago I, then a friendless lad, wrote a few words on the Queen's accession to the throne, and, if you will permit me, I will read those words now rather than make a speech. (Cheers.) Remember, it was 50 years ago, and, probably, there are very few men living who gave expression to their opinion upon this glorious reign so long back as that. Well, my words are these:—

> High-destined daughter of our country, thou
> Who sitt'st on England's throne in beauty's morning!
> God pour His richest blessings round thee now;
> And may the eyes that watch thy glory's dawning,
> With hearts right glad and loyal, proudly scorning
> All that dare hostile to Victoria be,
> Daily behold new light thy name adorning;
> So may'st thou trust thy people's love for thee,
> Queen of this mighty land—Protectress of the Free!

(Cheers.)

I venture to think that these words, written when I was a boy, a friendless lad, have been fulfilled by her great reign as if they had been a prophecy. (Hear, hear.) The Queen of this great empire, by her graciousness as a Sovereign, by her brilliant qualities as a woman in all the relations of life, by her high sense of constitutional duty, has performed the kingly office with a higher degree of success than any living Sovereign; and if we look back on the history of our country we see no name, not excepting the great Elizabeth herself, which is more entitled to reverence and to the deep love of her subjects as a constitutional Sovereign than Queen Victoria. (Cheers.) The statue we unveil is a fit emblem of this auspicious time. She has presided over the destinies of our Empire throughout our creation as a nation, she gave us our great free institutions, and she has infused into the progress of the world a spirit of liberality and high thought which no Sovereign has ever intused before. I shall say no more, but I join with every loyal man here in the prayer that God may bless the Queen of the British Empire. (Great cheering.)

Then without further delay Lady Carrington performed the auspicious ceremony, and the Royal Standard, in which the statue was draped, dropped off, ran up a line, and waved in the breeze. The statue was unveiled, and the ceremony was over. As soon as the multitude beheld her Majesty's form loyal cheers resounded in the place, and there was great enthusiasm. A salute of 21 guns was fired by the Permanent Artillery from the Domain. A thousand or more school children sang "God save the Queen" under the baton of Herr Hugo Alpen, and Lord Carrington called for twice three cheers for her Majesty, and met with a hearty response. Mr. Lackey called for three cheers for Lord Carrington and one for Lady Carrington, and it is almost needless to say that these were most cordially given. The Governor and his party then moved off slowly, while the bands played the National Anthem.

DISPERSION OF THE CROWD.

Scarcely had the ceremony been completed and the last notes of the National Anthem died way when a slight shower of rain began to fall, as if to add an unrehearsed effect to the programme by christening her Majesty's statue. A few umbrellas were put up; but, otherwise, the vast crowd scarcely seemed to notice the shower, and it was only by slow and imperceptible degrees that they melted away in the most orderly manner into the surrounding thoroughfares of College-street, King-street, Macquarie-street, and Hyde Park.

THE POLICE AND THE TRAFFIC.

In anticipation of the great crush, the heads of the Police Department took time by the forelock, and perfected their arrangements admirably. During the past few days members of the detective forces of the sister colonies had arrived in the metropolis, with a view to watching a number of criminals from their particular districts who are known to have temporarily taken up quarters in Sydney, and these officers, with the local staff of plain-clothes men, kept a keen lookout for offenders. Inspector-General Fosbery, with the majority of his principal officers and very large relays of constables, was upon the ground, and orders had been so arranged, and the men were so placed, that the utmost order prevailed.

RAILWAY AND TRAM ARRANGEMENTS.

The number of persons who availed themselves of the tram service as a means of transit yesterday was very large, although not the largest that has been registered. In the forenoon the traffic inwards to the city was very great, necessitating the employment of several additional trams, which were run on the principal lines to meet the requirements of the public. During the afternoon the strain wore off somewhat, but towards evening it again revived, although not to the same extent as during the morning. The number of passengers who arrived by train at Redfern Station was unusually large. All the various suburban trains conveyed large crowds of people from the different stations along the lines, and the trains from the country were packed with visitors to participate in or witness the Centennial celebrations and festivities.

THE STREETS.

Visitors to Sydney—and, judging from appearances, there are an extraordinarily large number—must have been considerably surprised at the manner in which the character of the principal streets was altered in a few hours yesterday. Early in the morning preparations on an extensive scale were commenced in George-street, and the result was that in a short time it presented quite a gala appearance. Bunting was flying in all directions from verandahs to many feet above the loftiest buildings. The most attractive feature in the transformation was the lines of gay banners and bannerets. These were extended on bright-coloured poles at a uniform height along the verandahs, and extended on both sides of the street from Park-street almost to the foot of the northern end of the street. Each pole is surmounted by a banneret, and below that there is a shield bearing a coat of arms either colonial or Imperial, from which extend three flags representing either the colonies, Britain, France, Germany, or other Powers with which Australia has been brought into commercial relations. The private display of flags from the principal buildings from the Haymarket round to Miller's Point presented a bright and attractive appearance. The most effective display of bunting was to be seen on landing at Circular Quay. The various shipping offices, consular offices, Exchange, Government buildings, and warehouses along Pitt-street, &c., had their distinctive bunting, which all became merged as if the display was an individual one. The pedestrian and vehicular traffic was very heavy during the earlier part of the day, and in some parts of George and Pitt streets the foot passengers, omnibuses, and cabs all appeared to be so mixed up that the wonder was that there were not many accidents to record. With the exception of the vehicles which had fixed routes, the traffic all seemed bound for one point—the Queen's statue. There was no abatement in the crush between King and Hunter streets till near noon, when there was a slight lull. After the ceremony of unveiling the statue, although there was a great crush into the heart of the city by way of King and Hunter streets, it did not last long, as the majority of the spectators completed the day's outing by visits to the Gardens and parks, and by harbour excursions. Matters in the principal thoroughfares were fairly quiet till towards evening, and then a steady stream poured into George and Pitt streets from all directions. Residents of Paddington and the more eastern suburbs had an extra attraction on their way to the city in the elaborate preparations which are being made in Oxford-street. The frameworks of three arches have been completed, and two of these are almost complete as far as covering with greenery and affixing mottoes suitable to the occasion. As all the shops were open, and the wares set off to the best advantage with the aid of gas jets, the street presented a more than usually lively appearance. The footways, and also the road in some places, were crowded with pedestrians up to a late hour. Going through Hyde Park, the extensive preparations which were being made for a brilliant display to-night were subject of comment and pleasant anticipation. George-street, however, was the great centre of attraction, and to that important thoroughfare the people flocked in thousands. The street was brilliantly lighted by a combination of street lamps, illuminations, and the gas jets used to set off the wares in the various shops. Starting from Devonshire-street and working northward, the street on both sides and on the roadway was fully occupied by a crowd which was of the most orderly character. This street seemed to be the principal resort of the visitors, and seldom has such a series of attractions been presented to the stranger. The illuminations were few, but the display in the shop windows proved sufficient to take a rapid survey of on one night.

THE HARBOUR.

In all matters affecting the city of Sydney, whether of business or pleasure, the harbour plays are an important part; and it was only to be expected that on the opening of the Centennial celebrations yesterday Port Jackson would assume that attractive appearance for which it is noted. The vessels in port displayed the usual bunting, composed of ensigns and house flags, and from the different points and prominent houses along the shores of the harbour the colonial ensign and national flags of Old England were flying. From an early hour in the morning it was apparent that events of more than usual importance were to take place ashore, judging from the number of passengers conveyed to Sydney by the ferry steamers and the various harbour steamers. The stream of passengers kept up till about 11 o'clock, and then there was a lull till after the luncheon hour, when the favourite seaside resorts were patronised. The North Shore, Neutral Bay, Balmain, and other ferry steamers were busily occupied during the evening and night in conveying excursionists homewards and taking intending sightseers to the city. Although there was a very large traffic there was no accident of any kind.

LADY CARRINGTON'S RECEPTION.

Lady Carrington held a reception at Government-house yesterday afternoon. The weather was cool and pleasant, and though it was one of those grey days which we have not infrequently in Sydney, the Gardens looked bright and beautiful, apparently suffering little, through the sun's rays being modified and softened, so as not to be felt. At 4 o'clock carriages and cabs in long and continuous lines could be seen coming from all directions, and passing along Macquarie-street to the Domain. At the gates of Government-house there was already at this hour a crowd of spectators. Inside, the vehicles were so numerous that their occupants alighted from them long before they reached Government-house, and made their way thither on foot. The arrangements made for the vehicular traffic were good. The road next to Macquarie-street was set apart for carriages entering, and the road on the other, or Farm Cove side, was for those going outwards. The traffic was so great, however, and came with such a rush, that there was a standstill for a long time. Hence, though it was not altogether necessary to alight from their carriages before reaching Government-house, many did so, simply to avoid having to wait. The hall at Government-house was densely crowded by ladies and gentlemen, who made but slow progress—perhaps one step forward every minute. Always advancing a little, they passed on to the narrow passage leading to the drawing-room, got through in closely-packed lines of five or six deep, and finally succeeded in arriving at the door leading on to the colonnade, where they were announced by the private secretary (Captain Wallington), and courteously received by Lady Carrington and Lord Carrington. This stream of visitors continued for 1 hour and 20 minutes incessantly, during which time, of course, Lady Carrington remained on her feet without any rest whatever. It may easily be understood that we are not exaggerating when we say there must have been nearly 3000 ladies and gentlemen present. What a formidable task to shake hands with each and every one of these! Before reaching the colonnade strains of music were heard, and all seemed merry. This was trying to the patience of the ladies, who were compelled to move slowly on through the hall. Most of them passed the time away chatting about the unveiling of the statue and admiring the pictures in the hall—notably, one of Lady Carrington. The scene from the verandah was very fine. A sparkling fountain first caught the eye, and away out through the vista of the foliage was Bradley's Head boldly projecting itself, and intermediate the waters of the harbour, with a bright sheen on their surface, buoying up the French warship Duchaffant and many smaller craft. This was a view that made many of the intercolonial visitors strike a posture of admiration, and they got nearer and nearer to the environs of the Gardens, until they beheld the steamer Lucinda, other boats, and much of the harbour not before visible. The Gardens, which are nicely laid out and descend

in a series of terraces, looked well indeed. The lawns were green, the shrubs were green, and the flowers blooming and healthy. Chairs were placed in convenient spots in and around the fountain, and in fact on all the lawns in the vicinity. On the lowermost lawn a marquee was erected for the service of light refreshment. The band of the South Australian Militia and the band of the local permanent forces played popular selections of music throughout the afternoon, and made the promenade still more enjoyable. The atmosphere of the place was full of merry sounds that were only rivalled by the merry faces. The ladies, who were in the majority, showed no extravagance in their dress. Plain white costumes were rather numerous, and though there were also many shades of the Centennial blue, there was such a diversity of colour generally that it would be difficult to name the predominating one. The study of the vast assemblage was quite interesting. Never before was there such a gathering at Government-house. It represented various ranks of society, almost all nations, and all creeds. Both princes of the Church and of the State were present—the Primate of Australia and some of the Anglican Bishops, the Cardinal and many of his bishops, the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia and suite, and the Earl of Carnarvon, and most of the intercolonial Governors were there amongst other distinguished persons. The reception assumed the character of a garden party, and great sociality prevailed. All seemed to have enjoyed themselves well, and the greater part remained till nearly 6 o'clock. Many of the ladies expressed sympathy with Lady Carrington, whom they said must have been quite exhausted had the weather been hot. As in a great many instances no cards were presented, we are unable to give more than a small proportion of the names of those present, and these only the more prominent visitors. There were present: The Earl and Countess of Carnarvon; Sir H. B. Loch, Governor of Victoria; Sir Wm. Fitzherbert, representative of New Zealand; Sir A. Musgrove, Governor of Queensland; Sir W. Robinson, Governor of South Australia; Sir R. Hamilton, Governor of Tasmania; Sir Frederick N. Broome, Governor of Western Australia; Sir Charles Mitchell, ex-Governor of Fiji; the Duke of Manchester; the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia and suite; the captain of the Russian ship Rynda; Sir Henry Parkes; Sir John Robertson; the Hons. James Inglis, Minister of Education; W. Clarke, Minister of Justice; B. R. Wise, Attorney-General; J. F. Burns, Colonial Treasurer, New South Wales; Sir Samuel Griffith, Premier of Queensland; the Hons. T. Playford, Premier; J. G. Ramsay, Chief Secretary; C. C. Kingston, Attorney-General; J. C. F. Johnson, Minister of Education, South Australia; Sir James Macbain, President of the Legislative Council; the Hons. M. H. Davies, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly; Colonel F. T. Sargood, M.L.C.; James Balfour, M.L.C.; F. T. Derham, Postmaster-General, Victoria; Dr. Brownless, Chancellor Melbourne University; the Chief Justices of New South Wales and South Australia; the Mayors of Melbourne, Adelaide, and Hobart; the Primate and the Bishop of Riverina; the Cardinal, the Archbishop of Melbourne, and the Bishops of Adelaide, Sale, and Brisbane; the Moderator of the Presbyterian Assembly, Victoria; Colonel C. F. Roberts, Captain Bouverie, Colonel Wells, Major Haiming Lee, Colonel French, of Queensland, and other military officers; Mons. E. M. Paul, Consul for Russia; Captain A. Gray, acting Consul-General for the Netherlands; Mr. W. H. Eldred, Consul-General of Chile; Major-General Sussex C. Milford, and Le Chevalier V. Marano, Italian Consul. In most cases the gentlemen named were accompanied by their ladies.

PUBLIC MEETING AT ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL.

A meeting of the Roman Catholics of the arch-diocese of Sydney was held in St. Mary's Cathedral yesterday evening, in connection with the Centennial celebrations, for the purpose of inaugurating a movement for the completion of this sacred edifice. The vast building was filled in every part with a large and fashionable audience, and the sanctuary, which was temporarily used as a platform, was occupied by a number of the leading Catholic clergy, several distinguished visitors to the colony, and many leading citizens. Amongst those on the platform were—His Excellency Lord Carrington, Sir Henry Loch, Governor of Victoria; Sir W. C. Robinson, Governor of South Australia; Sir Anthony Musgrave, Governor of Queensland; Sir F. N. Broome, Governor of Western Australia; Sir Charles Mitchell, ex-Governor of Fiji; Sir Robert Hamilton, Governor of Tasmania; Monsigneur Rigny, Arch-priest Sheehy; Dr. Carroll, Vicar-general; Archbishop Reynolds, Archbishop Dunne, Bishop Murray, Bishop Byrne, Bishop Lanigan, Bishop Teoreggiani, Bishop Doyle, and Bishop Corbett; Dr. O'Haran; the Hon. M. H. Davies, Speaker of the Victorian Assembly; Hon. J. G. Duffy, M.L.C., Victoria; Mr. Highett, M.L.A., Victoria; Sir Ed. Strickland, K.C.B., Right Hon. W. B. Dalley, P.C., Sir Patrick Jennings, Hon. N. Fitzgerald, M.L.C. Vict., his Honor Mr. Justice Faucett, Judge Casey, Victoria, Messrs. Slattery, M.L.A., Dalton, M.L.A., O'Connor, M.L.A., O'Mara, M.L.A., and Critchett Walker, Alderman Crisp, M.L.A., Mayor and Alderman Dillon, of Hobart. His Excellency the Governor presided, and Cardinal Moran occupied the seat on his right hand, the Governors of the various colonies being placed on either side. Their Excellencies, on arrival at the Cathedral, were received with immense applause, the organ playing a grand march as they walked up the aisle. Their Excellencies were accompanied by the following staff:—Lord Bertie, Major Gascoigne, Major Phillimore, Captain Pritchard, and Captain Keith-Falconer.

Cardinal MORAN, in opening the proceedings, said that before their regular meeting commenced this evening he would ask a few moments to thank his Excellency the Governor and the Governors of the other colonies for the great honour they had conferred on the whole Catholic body by their presence amongst them on that most auspicious occasion. (Applause.) The special purpose for which they had met was to start an organisation for the completion of some portion at least of that stately cathedral. (Applause.) The whole Catholic body took the deepest interest in everything connected with St. Mary's, and the reason was that St. Mary's was the mother church, not of Sydney, not of New South Wales alone, but of all the Australias. (Applause.) Its beginnings were made in sad and dismal times. In those days it seemed to this fair colony of Australia that it was spellbound in a dreary winter of bondage and of bigotry, and the foundations of the rising structure were watered with the tears of the sorrowing exiles of those times; and even when the structure began to arise in stately proportions, even then it had its difficulties to contend against. (Applause.) The foundation-stone was laid by one of his Excellency's predecessors, as Governor of this colony, at the close of October in the year 1821. Some 20 years later a visitor to the church, in recording his impressions of the building, said that the pillars which supported the roof were giant cedars hewn in the forests of Illawarra; that they stood there in all their solidity of construction, but at the same time in all their crudeness and roughness. But perhaps the solidity of these cedars was a fitting symbol that the Catholic Church in those days was solid in its strength, though still in its outward aspect so rude and so uncomely. A few years later, the structure, when almost completed, was in a few hours nearly reduced to ashes by the devouring element of fire, and some years afterwards the same fate befel the second structure. It seemed indeed then as if all hopes were blighted; but the contrary resulted. One of the most noteworthy results of that sad catastrophe was the sympathy, the wonderful sympathy which that disaster evoked from every class and from every denomination in the community. (Cheers.) Perhaps there had been no single event from the foundation of the colony to that day which so united and blended together every class, and every condition, and every denomination of people throughout these colonies—(Applause)—as did that sad catastrophe which befel St.

Mary's. (Hear, hear.) The result of that sympathy was that the new foundations were laid more solidly and the building rose in larger and more stately proportions on the site of the former edifice—(applause)—and now they had assembled to complete some portion at the least of this stately cathedral as a fitting memorial of these Centennial celebrations. His Eminence then called upon the Hon. W. B. Dalley to welcome the Governors of the different colonies. (Applause.)

Mr. DALLEY, who was received with applause, then delivered an address of welcome to their Excellencies. He said Your Excellencies, my Lord Cardinal, ladies, and gentlemen,—I have been requested by his Eminence the Cardinal-Archbishop to say a few words of grateful welcome to Lord Carrington for his attendance at this meeting, and for the thoughtful courtesy which suggested his bringing here the distinguished company by which he is surrounded. (Applause.) Nothing could have manifested a deeper and truer sympathy with the great Catholic body of colonists, not only here but throughout the whole of the Australian colonies, than this compliment to them, and this homage to liberality of opinion which he has paid by this action. (Applause.) For this is no ordinary occasion, and this is no ordinary place. Here, on this spot, was laid the foundation-stone of the first ecclesiastical structure for the public worship of the Catholic Church in this country. It is a place consecrated by memories and sufferings, and is in the eyes and hearts of all Catholics a holy and historical site. The builder of the edifice which was then commenced reared upon that foundation an imposing and beautiful building, which remained up to a comparatively recent time a striking example of his devoted services to his flock, and of the generosity and liberality of the Australian people. On the performance of that function nearly 70 years ago, one who then occupied the high and responsible office which your Excellency now fills and adorns laid himself with his own hands the foundation-stone of that building, declaring that he felt himself very much honoured in having been selected as the representative of his King in laying the first stone of the first Roman Catholic Church attempted to be erected in Australia. (Applause.) He followed up this gracious act by addressing, on the eve of his departure from the cabin of the very ship which was carrying him back to England, a letter to the then spiritual representative of the Catholic Church in this country, promising that he would not fail, on his arrival in England, to move the Imperial Secretary of State to extend assistance towards the completion of the sacred building. Nor was he forgetful of his promise. A letter addressed by the Colonial Secretary, early after the assumption of the Government by his successor, intimates to the Catholics that the Government is prepared to contribute to the building of the edifice a sum equal to the sum total of all additional donations which might be bestowed by private liberality. (Applause.) Under existing circumstances your Excellency cannot bestow upon us such splendid and substantial assistance. But you bestow upon us the great and prized gift of your sympathy and liberality. (Applause.) At a later period another predecessor of your Excellency assisted at the laying of the foundation-stone of the Catholic affiliated college of the University of Sydney; and still more recently, when the building which formerly occupied this site was, to the inexpressible grief of the Catholic body, swept away by fire, another of your predecessors—one of the ablest, gentlest, and best loved of them—publicly associated himself with our expressions of grief, and eloquently stimulated the generosity of the public in the erection of this noble edifice. (Applause.) We have thus, at the hands of the representative of our Sovereign, an inheritance of liberality and sympathy which, while it has more immediately blessed us, cannot have been without the most beneficial influence upon the community. In the spirit in which these services were rendered by the great and good men who once bore the weight of responsibility which you sustain to-day, you visit us to-night, with the distinguished company which you have brought with you, to render to us a great service, but a still greater one to the community, which will see in your action a high example of love of justice, sympathy, and religious freedom. Permit me to offer to you the expression of the welcome and thankfulness of the Catholics of Australia. (Long and continued applause.)

Mr. Justice FAUCETT, in proposing the first resolution, said that at this particular period, when we were celebrating the centenary of the colony, our attention had been called necessarily and unavoidably to the history of the colony, which, notwithstanding the fact that it had at different times had large portions divided off from it was still able to hold itself forth as the leading and most powerful colony in Australasia. (Applause.) This was, however, an occasion on which they were called upon to express more particularly their feelings for the sympathy which they had received from those who ruled this colony at different times. Most of them would remember with feelings of gratitude the sympathy with which one great Governor assisted them in laying the foundation stone of that great educational esablishment, the College of St. John's, within the University of Sydney. They remembered again the large sympathy extended to them when that terrible calamity occurred in the time of Sir John Young, and how readily that Governor came forward and took a leading part in expressing the sympathy of those who differed in faith from them. They remembered all these things, and he felt bound to confess, that now he was called upon to propose this resolution, he felt almost ashamed to do so, because he felt that one portion of it was really attempting to anticipate a thing which already existed, and to call upon them for the assistance and sympathy which he knew they would give. (Applause.) He considered that it was a good idea for his Eminence to have called this meeting together at this particular time. The building was still incomplete, and many who would otherwise consider it to be their duty to come here were thus prevented from enjoying the benefits they would receive if the building were what it might be. (Applause.) The present was the time to enlarge the building and to carry it out to its fair proportions, by means of which they might be enabled by-and-bye, to some extent, at all events, to see the grandeur and magnificent proportions of this extensive building. (Applause.) He had much pleasure in moving the following resolution,—"That the Catholic body, in public meeting assembled, pledge themselves to carry on to completion the present portion of the cathedral as a memorial of the centenary of the colony, and that in order to raise the necessary funds, they appeal to their fellow colonists of all denominations throughout Australia for practical sympathy and support, and that a subscription list be now opened."

The Hon. N. FITZGERALD, M.L.A., of Victoria, said he had very much pleasure in seconding the resolution, which had been so ably proposed by his friend, Mr. Justice Faucett. He felt also that a very high honour had been conferred on him by his having been invited to take part in those interesting proceedings. He was not vain enough to think that he owed that distinction to any merit that he could lay claim to. He believed that the honour had been conferred on him as a compliment to the colony in which he resided—(applause)—and perhaps as an acknowledgment of the generous manner in which an appeal of the same nature as that initiated that night had been responded to there. He was delighted, as every visitor to this great city was delighted, to take part in the memorable, in the historical festivities which were now in progress, but he would say, as fitting the occasion which had called them together, that not the least striking illustration of the progress of this colony was the presence of Cardinal Moran there that night. (Applause.) The Catholic religion was the same now as it ever had been—knew no distinction of race, knew no geographical boundaries—(cheers)—and the Supreme Pontiff truly appreciated the future of these colonies, recognised their progress, when he conferred that high distinction upon his Eminence—an honour to him, an honour to his diocese, and an honour to all Australia. (Applause.) And honoured as they were that night by the presence of many dis-

tinguished men, representatives of her Majesty in these colonies—(applause)—their gratitude for which was so eloquently expressed by his right honourable friend, Mr. Dalley, that their presence there that night was an acknowledgment of their respect to the episcopal character of the Cardinal, and to his exalted station—he would fain believe that it was an indication by their Excellencies now that they regard the Catholic religion here, as it is regarded everywhere throughout the world, as the greatest upholder of, and as exercising the most powerful beneficent influence of the social order. (Applause.) But while they celebrated the completion of the first century of Australia's existence, while they dilated upon the progress of these colonies, he spoke as a Catholic when he said that their retrospect afforded them no cause for being ashamed. (Applause.) They had not lived in the vanity of past ages. If they had pointed to the memorials of former times, if they had pointed to the evidence of greater things done by better Christians than themselves, it was only for the purpose, not to boast, but of stimulating their people to further efforts in the cause of religion, of charity, and of humanity. (Applause.) The Catholic Church was known through all ages, not alone for the deeds that it had done, but for the men that it had sent forth to preach the gospel of peace, the gospel of faith. (Applause.) They, Catholics of New South Wales, had been singularly favoured in the men who had been sent to them. Mr. Fitzgerald made a brief but stirring reference to the labours of the former servants of the church in this colony, and during the remainder of a most eloquent speech urged the claims of the completion of the Cathedral upon the Catholics of the colony and of Australia.

Dr. CARR, Archbishop of Melbourne, also addressed the meeting. He said that in Melbourne they had engaged in a similar great work to the one which they were at present called on to further, and he derived a kind of encouragement from that fact, because what had already taken place in another colony might also occur here. The people of Melbourne had already expended £150,000 on their Cathedral, which was not one penny in debt. (Applause.) Again, he felt a kind of encouragement and sympathy in addressing those who were his own countrymen, either by birth or by descent, for he need not remind them that the Irish people had always been great builders. The permanence of the Irish structures had been accounted for by the assertion that the Irish used a peculiar cement, and no doubt they had done so, but to his mind the cement thus used was not a material one, but a moral and religious cement, which gave the binding force to the completed work. He also referred to what had been done at New York, where the great cathedral was once in a similar state to St. Mary's, and where the £20,000 required to roof it had been subscribed at one meeting by a hundred gentlemen of the diocese. What had occurred at New York might occur here; and, although he did not say that a hundred gentlemen would subscribe £20,000, still a sufficient number of persons would subscribe large sums, so as to enable his Eminence to complete the good work within a reasonably short time. (Applause.)

Archbishop REYNOLDS, of Adelaide, then addressed a few words of encouragement and sympathy to the meeting, expressing the opinion that, after all that had been said, the best thing which the Cardinal could do would be to call on the collectors. (Laughter and applause.)

Lord CARRINGTON, amidst great applause, then put the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

A collection was then taken up, and subsequently the Hallelujah Chorus was sung by the united choirs of the city and suburban churches.

Sir PATRICK JENNINGS proposed a vote of thanks to his Excellency the Governor in highly eulogistic terms, and the resolution was put and carried unanimously, and with long-continued applause.

Lord CARRINGTON, on rising to respond, was received with enthusiasm, the cheering lasting some time. He said: My first duty is to announce the sum of money which has been collected in the Cathedral this evening. The total amount collected amounts to £2231 2s. (Applause.) Now, my Lord Cardinal, before I say one single word of gratitude or of thanks for the great compliment that has been paid me this evening as the representative of her Majesty the Queen, I beg leave to express the great and sincere pleasure that I feel on welcoming once more amongst us my right honourable friend, Mr. Dalley. (Loud applause.) I congratulate you, my Lord Cardinal, I congratulate myself, I congratulate the great Catholic community, and I congratulate the colony itself, that God Almighty has been pleased to make an amelioration in his condition, and I hope that before long we may see him entirely restored to his original health. Now your Excellency, my Lord Cardinal, ladies and gentlemen,—I beg leave to return with great respect, and with all kindness, my sincere and grateful thanks for the real compliment that you have been pleased to pay me this evening. Some 70 years ago, as you have been told to-night, one of the last acts of Governor Macquarie was to lay the foundation-stone of this Cathedral. On that occasion the Venerable Father Therry made use of the following words:—"The Governor has laid the firm foundation of a moral edifice of unanimity, mutual confidence, and fraternal love, and has strongly cemented the respect and affections of all persuasions and of all parties, to our Sovereign and to each other." Governor Young, on another occasion, took the chair at a meeting in aid of the cathedral, and it is in the hope that I may by my presence here assist in the good work in some manner, that I have availed myself of the courteous invitation of his Eminence and that I am here to-night. While, of course, I hold personally to the doctrine and system of that branch of the Christian Church to which I myself belong, I conceive that in these great colonies it is the duty of the Queen's representative, when acting in his public capacity, to know no distinctions of creed or religious denomination—(loud applause)—and I am very glad to be able to show my sympathy with any work which is intended to serve our common Christianity, and which commands the religious adhesion of so large a section of Her Majesty's subjects in this colony. (Loud applause.) Religious belief, in my opinion, is the foundation on which all good citizenship should rest; and, as Lord Macaulay has so well expressed it:—"The real security of our common Christianity is to be found in its benevolent morality, in its exquisite adaptation to the human heart, in the consolation which it brings to the house of mourning, and in the light with which it brightens the great mystery of the grave." (Loud cheers.)

Cheers were given for Lord Carrington, for the Governors of the other colonies, and for Lady Carrington, and the proceedings then terminated.

AUSTRALIA 100 YEARS AGO.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26.

The following leader appeared in the *Sydney Morning Herald* on January 26:—

Australia wakes up this morning to find itself one hundred years old. Strictly speaking it is only Sydney that has attained that age, for on the 26th of January, 1788, Australia—using the name not in its geographical sense, but as expressive of an area of colonisation—did not extend more than a musket-shot from the mouth of the Tank Stream. The guests at Government House, looking from the entrance gates down Bridge-street may see pretty nearly the spot where the first germ was planted that has grown to what we see to-day. The actors on that occasion were too incurious of the future, and were too little aware of what they were doing, to preserve with any reverence the spot where the first rude flagstaff was erected, but, judging from the accounts in the books, it must have been close to where Macquarie-place now stands. In later years a small obelisk was put up in the locality as a surveyor's mark, from which all roads were measured as from their starting-point. Erected for one purpose, it may well serve for another, and it might fitly bear the historic inscription "Here began Australia;" for that was the site of the Government camp on the morrow of the debarkation, and all that has since been done in the way of discovery, occupation, and improvement, has radiated from that centre.

Novelists, in satirising human nature, often make their characters who have risen to success in life exhibit great anxiety to conceal the obscurity of their origin, and make them persecute the Heralds' College to trace some imaginary descent from a noble family, and give the right to old armorial bearings. Communities, too, are not free from the same vanity, and many an ancient tradition runs history up into fable, and traces nations to heroes, and heroes to demigods. To-day we patronise no such myths, and indulge in no vain imaginations. We do not pretend to falsify history, or conceal the key of the closet that contains the skeleton. We own up to the truth that Australia began as a convenience to Great Britain, as a distant prison. It was no band of adventurous colonisers, no fugitives from tyranny, no persecuted saints, that sought to plant the flag of commerce and of liberty upon these shores. A hundred years ago, the Union Jack, when unfurled for the first time on the Australian shore waved over only an unwalled gaol. What we pride ourselves on is the fact that the settlement outgrew its origin, and completely effaced the traces of it. Thanks to the physical resources of the country itself, and the enterprise of the population that was drawn hither, a penal settlement, after a few early struggles, passed into a free and prosperous community. Just as the acorn when planted dies as such and gives birth to an oak which has gathered all its sustenance from a fertile soil and free air, so the seed that was planted by the margin of Sydney Cove has lost its form, and even its substance, and has grown by what it has fed on into a group of as orderly and prosperous communities as the sun shines upon. Indeed, the social development of Australia is quite as remarkable as its material progress. In no part of the world is money more freely voted for educational purposes. There is an ambition to establish on broad foundations all the civilising agencies of modern times, and religious agencies are liberally sustained. But for the records which remain, the character of Australia's origin would not be guessed at, for there is nothing to disclose it.

Early Australia did not last more than thirty years. There was very little indeed done during the first twenty. After that Macarthur's wool discovery began to tell, and the spread of the people and the founding of other settlements gave to the term Australia a wider meaning. It meant by 1840 the British flag in Van Diemen's Land, in Polynesia, at Swan River, in St. Vincent's Gulf, in Port Phillip, and in Brisbane. Considering the small number of persons engaged in the task, that degree of expansion, though each nucleus was a small one, was something to boast of. But when the gold discovery came, then indeed Australia was "precipitated into a nation." That was the beginning of the great future. It brought free labour in abundance, and speculative adventurers by the shipload. From that time till now—that is during half-a-century—the enormous progress has been made which to-day we survey with so much justifiable pride. All this spread of settlement, all these great cities, all these railways, all this vast pastoral and agricultural operation, has been practically the work of fifty years—for the first half-century consisted of tentative beginnings. To be strictly accurate, we call it the work of a century; but in estimating the probabilities of the future, it would be a safer datum to treat Australia as only 50 years old.

As we have said, the Australia over the extent of which we exult to-day is the composite result of two forces—the intrinsic capabilities of the country, and the energy of the men who have occupied it. Matter and men have each furnished their contribution. Nobody knew what the country was when the experiment was first made, and had it been the barren sandy waste that some of the early Dutch discoverers thought it, the soil would have yielded to the world no great nation. Government money might have been poured out like water upon the thirsty soil, but the planted germ would only have shown its tender leaves to be scorched like Jonah's gourd. Happily, the country possessed the capacity for supporting a larger number of people, and that capacity gradually disclosed itself. It is not fully known even yet; but from time to time, as larger resources were needed, they have been unfolded. There has never been a day when it could be truthfully said, "The country is overstrained, and can support no more." Nor will our children, nor our children's children, live to see that day.

And even if the country, good as it is, had fallen into unenterprising hands, it might have been a settlement, but it would not be the Australia of to-day. We have a right to be proud of the colonising capacity of our countrymen. To the achievement of what we count up to-day there has gone an immense amount of energy, endurance, and daring; and in the midst of our congratulations and enjoyments we call to mind with pleasure and with pride the gallant work done by the pioneers of our civilisation, and the moral quality, as well as the mental labour and the muscle, that have been wrought into the fibre of Australian life. Our position to-day is not an unlaboured growth, it is the product of immense toil; and we recognise, in the fullest spirit of gratitude those labours of a generation passed away which it is ours to continue and complete.

THE CENTENNIAL INTERCOLONIAL AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

THE Exhibition of the Agricultural Society of New South Wales, which was promoted as one of the most fitting and appropriate methods of commemorating the Centenary of the colony, commenced on Tuesday, the 24th of January. The Society, having been liberally subsidised by the Government, endeavoured to make the exhibition worthy of the occasion, and although in some instances the general arrangements suffered from a want of organisation, due in a great measure to the limited space of time into which an unusual amount of work had to be compressed, the society are to be congratulated upon the fact that they organised one of the most complete exhibitions of the kind that has ever been attempted here, and one which was prolific in all the material signs of progress, and bore abundant testimony to the extent of our resources. With a large special Government endowment at their disposal, the society were in a position to offer attractive inducements to exhibitors, and the result was most satisfactory, as the entries numbered upwards of 4000, and comprised almost everything connected with our pastoral and agricultural industries, manufactures, and mineral wealth. At the present time the enclosure at Moore Park is very different in appearance from what it was a few months ago, and the handsome permanent structures will long remain as a memorial of the important event which brought them into existence. In the first place the original grand stand, which has done duty for some seasons, and which is erected just where it ought not to be, has dwindled into insignificance when contrasted with the commodious structure which now occupies a portion of the northern side of the ground. Another special improvement was made in connection with the pavilion on the eastern hill, by the erection of two large annexes; and the working dairy building is a valuable and novel addition to the property of the society, as is the large structure which contains 40 loose boxes for stallions. The machinery section was very creditable, and in addition to leading Sydney firms agricultural machinery and implements were sent from Victoria, South Australia, and New Zealand. A great many novelties were shown, notably machinery for harvesting purposes. The cattle section was much larger than it has been since 1879. A noteworthy feature in this section was the steady advance, evidenced by the number of Ayrshires and Alderneys on the ground, of dairy farming stock in contradistinction to beef breeds. In horses, the thoroughbreds were not numerous compared with previous shows, but what there were may fairly be described as high class, the celebrated Monmouth and Segenhoe being most honoured. The trotters were a remarkably fine lot, and it is evident that this particular class of horse is becoming very popular in the colony. Childe Harold stock stood out in relief as prize winners. The draught stock was quite up to the average, and the pony class was also well-filled. In the horse section generally, Andrew Town is a leading prize-taker. The dogs and poultry formed two large and interesting sections. There were about 400 exhibits of dogs, and, as usual, the fox-terrier class was largely filled, and the first prize takers were exceptionally good. The Italian greyhounds formed an attractive class, and though the St. Bernards exhibited were few in number, the breeding was undeniable. Bulldogs were also satisfactorily represented, and the same remark will apply to collies and greyhounds. As to the poultry, pigeons, and canaries, the season was a bad one for such exhibits, but notwithstanding all drawbacks they formed an interesting collection. In pigs, the Berkshires and white Yorkshires took a prominent position. The Berkshires did not consist of a very large class, but there was a close competition between them, and some of the animals required careful judging. In the main pavilion and its annexes were well stocked with choice colonial products. In front of the main entrance there were some trophies of sugarcane, a remarkably beautiful collection of ferns of all kinds, fern trees, cabbage palms, &c., which were artistically arranged. The collection of flowers was also a satisfactory one. The evidence of the mineral resources of the colony displayed excited more than mere passing interest. Running almost the entire length of the pavilion were a series of glass cases containing numerous exhibits of mineral ores from the Department of Mines, and these were flanked by pyramidal trophies of block tin, and ingots of copper, and also antimony ore and star antimony. The gold ore sent in by the same department was also highly interesting, and it contained specimen quartz from the Mother Shipton mine; samples of alluvial and reef gold from all parts of the colony, and a quantity of gem stones. A block of Waratah coal was exhibited, and the Mining Department was a further exhibitor of an excellent collection of indigenous timbers and mining and geological maps. The work of arranging the exhibits was ably carried out by Mr. J. E. Carne, curator of the Mining Museum. The Technological Museum sent in a large quantity of polished colonial timbers, some of the pieces being 5ft. long by 2ft. 10in. wide. The same department, too, exhibited a large number of illustrations of New South Wales flora, and some samples of wool grown at Parramatta in 1804, together with a piece of very old hardwood—in an excellent state of preservation—which was recently taken from a well in George-street, near Bridge-street. The Wheal Victoria and Wheal Australia tin-mining companies, Inverell, displayed very neatly arranged pyramid as an indication of what the mines named can produce in the way of lode and stream tin, of which a collection weighing some four tons was exhibited. Adjacent to the main entrance there was a very valuable exhibit by the Karapoi (New Zealand) Woollen Manufacturing Company, who furnished a very strong proof of what energy and enterprise are capable of achieving without any special assistance in the way of protection. On the eastern wall, Mr. Maiden, curator of the Technological Museum, had arranged 506 different species of pressed Australian herbs and flowers, which took an immense amount of time to collect and prepare, and some of the leading photographers exhibited excellent work from their several studios. The fruit and vegetables in the annexes were remarkably good—the former especially—and the maize and sugar growing industries of the Clarence were well represented, while the dairy produce was well to the fore.

Although the Opening (Second) Day, January 25, was not proclaimed a general holiday the public attended the ground in large numbers, and during the afternoon there must have been close upon ten thousand people present. At a quarter-past 1 o'clock his Excellency the Governor, accompanied by the Governors of the other colonies, also Lord Bertie and Major Gascoigne, A.D.C., and escorted by a number of mounted police under Sub-inspector Thompson, arrived within the enclosure. His Excellency was received by Sir John Robertson (president of the society) Sir Henry Parkes, and the Hon. John Lackey, M.L.C., (vice-presidents), Mr. W. W. Richardson (chairman), and several members of committee, and conducted to that portion of the new grandstand which had been specially set apart and prepared for his use, and that of other distinguished visitors. Among these we noticed Sir Henry Loch (Governor of Victoria), Sir William Robinson (Governor of South Australia), Sir Anthony Musgrave (Governor of Queensland), Sir William Jervois (Governor of New Zealand), Sir Robert Hamilton (Governor of Tasmania), Sir Frederick Broome (Governor of Western Australia), Sir Charles Mitchell (late Governor of Fiji), the Duke of Manchester, Sir Edward Strickland, Sir William Manning,

Sir Patrick Jennings, Mr. Justice Faucett, Mr. Justice Windeyer, Mr. Justice Owen, the Hon. J. F. Burns (Treasurer), Hon. John Sutherland (Minister for Works), Hon. B. R. Wise (Attorney-General), Hon. J. Inglis (Minister of Education), Hon. W. Clarke (Minister for Justice), Hon. F. Abigail (Minister for Mines), Major-General Richardson, Colonel Roberts, Bishop Barry, the Hon. J. F. M'Bain (President of the Legislative Council of Victoria), Hon. M. H. Davies (Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Victoria), Hon. J. H. Young (Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales), Alderman Benjamin (Mayor of Melbourne), Prince Poutiatine and Count Apraxine (of the Russian corvette Rynda), and E. M. Paul (Russian Consul) were also present at the ceremony. The Grand Duke Alexander, who is a lieutenant on board the same vessel, was unable to visit the show-ground, owing to the pressure of his duties on board. As soon as Lord Carrington had reached the grand stand Mr. Richardson read the following address:—

"Agricultural Society of New South Wales, Sydney.

'To his Excellency the Governor, the Right Hon. Baron Carrington, G.C.M.G.

"May it please your Excellency,—

"For the third time your Excellency does us the honour to open an exhibition of our society, and it is with more than ordinary gratification that we receive the honour from your hands on this the occasion of the opening of the Exhibition, which will assist in emphasising the completion of the Centenary of Australasia.

"Whilst fully realising the exalted position your Excellency occupies in our midst, we record with pride your Excellency's personal efforts in association with this society to give an impetus to the industries it represents.

"The undertaking which your Excellency will presently declare an accomplished fact has been attended by more than usual anxiety—the work of months having been necessarily crowded into weeks; but the compensation is a splendid one in the 4000 entries recorded in the catalogue which is now in your Excellency's hands.

"Throughout Australasia fine seasons have lately prevailed, and brightened prospects are opening for the great producing interests. Although we cannot claim to show your Excellency evidences of the progress this country has made since the great historical event in Captain Cook's career, yet we have satisfaction in pointing to the material wealth represented in the live stock, agricultural, and industrial sections brought together in so short a time, and at a period of the year least suitable.

"Thanking your Excellency for doing us the honour to preside on this occasion, we now ask that you will be pleased to declare the Great Centennial Intercolonial Exhibition open.

"W. W. RICHARDSON,
"Chairman of Council.

"Moore Park, Sydney, January 25, 1888."

His EXCELLENCY replied: Mr. President and members of the Agricultural Society of New South Wales, Mr. Richardson, and Gentlemen,—It is with feelings of the utmost satisfaction that I receive this address at your hands on such an all-important occasion as the opening of your Exhibition in connection with the Centennial celebrations of this colony. While deeply realising the difficulties with which you have had to contend, I cannot but congratulate you upon the successful result of your labours, and I venture to hope that there may be a succession of good seasons during the second century of the colony (Applause.) I now declare the exhibition open. (Cheers.)

At the invitation of Mr. Richardson three hearty cheers were then given for the Queen, the Governor, and Lady Carrington, and this brought the formal ceremony to a close.

THE BANQUET.

Shortly after the exhibition had been declared open an adjournment was made to the spacious luncheon room under the new grand stand, where the commemorative banquet took place. Mr. W. W. Richardson occupied the chair, having on his right his Excellency Lord Carrington, and on his left his Excellency Sir Henry Loch, Governor of Victoria. The vice-regal representatives of the other colonies were also seated at the same table together with Sir Henry Parkes and other members of the Ministry. The guests numbered between 300 and 400, and in addition to the names already given in connection with the opening ceremony, the following gentlemen may be mentioned as among those present at the banquet:—Hon. Francis Ormond, M.L.C. (Victoria), Colonel Sargood (Victoria), Hon. H. W. Nein, Lieutenant-Commander F. Raymond Pelly, R.N. (H.M.S. Undine), Hon. C. J. Ham, M.L.C. (Victoria), Hon. J. C. Bray (South Australia), Herr K. Krauel (Consul-General for Germany), C. L. Hill, M.L.A. (Queensland), Rabbi Davies, Colonel Roberts, Major Mackenzie, Mr. Justice Cooper (Queensland), Hon. W. Forrest (Queensland), Hon. James Balfour (Victoria), Major Pritchard, A.D.C. (Queensland), Inspector-General Fosbery, the Hons. Andrew Garran, LL.D., J. B. Rundle, R. H. Roberts, G. H. Cox, H. Mort, E. Webb, E. Vickery, S. A. Joseph, W. Halliday, P. L. Shepherd, J. Lucas, W. H. Suttor, F. T. Humphrey, J. Davies, George Lee, G. Campbell, R. H. D. White, R. Hill, and S. Charles, Ms.L.C.; Messrs. G. R. Dibbs, W. J. Lyne, H. Copeland, A. Wilson, J. Hurley, J. M'Farlane, W. C. Wilkinson, H. Clarke, J. E. Tonkin, R. B. Wilkinson, S. Burdekin, G. Withers, W. L. Davis, H. H. Brown, J. Hayes, J. S. Hawthorne, W. J. Trickett, J. See, T. Colls, W. Stephen, D. A. Ferguson, A. Bowman, T. H. Hassall, J. Gordon, Ms.L.A.; Messrs. D. L. Dymock (president of the Kiama Agricultural Association), Walter Lamb, A. A. Dangar, T. A. Dibbs, G. N. Griffiths, P. R. Gordon, Charles B. Fairfax, Samuel Cook, and Ernest Favenc. An excellent repast, well laid and served, was provided by F. W. Forster, of Forster's Hotel, Castlereagh-street, and this having been duly attended to, several toasts were proposed and responded to.

Mr. RICHARDSON proposed "The Queen," which was received with enthusiasm.

Sir JOHN ROBERTSON proposed "His Excellency the Governor." He said he had been in the colony since responsible Government was inaugurated, and he thought they had never had a better Governor than Lord Carrington. (Applause.)

The toast was drunk with all the honours.

Lord CARRINGTON, in responding, said: Your chairman has told us that there is a rule, and I venture to think that it is a very wise and good rule, that no person should be toasted at the meetings of this society excepting the Sovereign. On this occasion, however, my health has been proposed, and I feel it all the more, as an exceptional honour, and I return my most respectful and grateful thanks for the toast and the hearty reception accorded to it. I gladly take this opportunity—this being the first time I have had the privilege of meeting the Prime Minister in public since the event—to congratulate Sir Henry Parkes on the high distinction her Majesty the Queen has conferred upon him—(Applause.)—and I go so far as to say, and I believe this gathering will go with me, that we look upon this high and well-merited distinction not only as a compliment to the great statesman, but to the colony. (Applause.) I also take the opportunity of congratulating a gentleman who bears the same patronymic as myself—Mr. Edwin Smith, Mayor of Adelaide—upon having received a high and well-merited distinction. I also congratulate him upon the triumphant success which has attended the Adelaide Exhibition. (Applause.) I hope that a similar result will attend the Melbourne Exhibition, at which we all hope to assist, and that it will experience the triumphant success which it deserves. (Applause.) On my arrival in this colony two years ago the colony was suffering from the effects of such bad seasons as might have shaken the foundation of the most solid prosperity, but, thank God, the drought has now broken up, and the courage and energy of the people of New South Wales has brought back to us all that we thought we had lost. (Applause.)

Sir HENRY PARKES (who was received with cordiality) said: It devolves upon me to submit to you a toast which I am quite sure you will all drink in

bumpers. For the first time we see assembled in this city Her Majesty the Queen's representatives from every Australian colony—(applause) and I am sure that it must be gratifying to all to find that his Excellency the Governor of New Zealand, though so far removed from us, has at great inconvenience come here to assist us in celebrating this eventful day. (Cheers.) We have also the Governor of that glorious little island Tasmania—(Hear, hear)—that little island which has gone through such eventful changes since the British flag was hoisted in this part of the world; and then we have the Governors of all the sister colonies of the continent, and I am sure that we should not feel at all content if we separated without drinking the health of these distinguished servants of the Crown. (Cheers.) Without exception, they are distinguished men, because, apart from the accidental position they occupy as servants of her Majesty, some of them have rendered brilliant services in other parts of the world before they came amongst us. It would be, of course, invidious to point to any of these distinctions; but it is a source of great satisfaction to every Australian colonist to feel that the greatest care and clearest discernment are always exercised in appointing to these high offices English gentlemen. (Applause.) We have never had a man since the advent of responsible Government who was not, above all things, a high-minded gentleman. (Hear, hear.) We have had in many cases men of marked personal distinction and of great personal abilities. The gentlemen assembled at this board now in no way impair that high encomium upon a high and important body of gentlemen, and I think that the Centennial Governors have worthily represented their august Queen, and faithfully performed their duties here within the limits and obligations of our constitution. (Applause.) Without saying more, I ask you to drink with the utmost enthusiasm the healths of their Excellencies the Governors of the Australian colonies. (Loud and continued cheering.)

Sir HENRY LOCH (who was received with enthusiasm) said that he had been suddenly called upon to discharge the very important and responsible duty of responding for seven Governors, himself included. (Cheers and laughter.) It was only when he entered this room that he was aware that this responsibility would be placed upon him. He believed that this was the first occasion, as stated by Sir Henry Parkes, upon which the Governors of all the Australasian colonies had ever met together to celebrate any public event - (applause)—and he trusted that their coming together on that occasion might be accepted as a desire on their part to do honour to the great occasion which had called them together, namely, to celebrate the centennial of Australia. (Applause.) It seemed that they had arrived at that period in the life and history of Australia when there was a general understanding that they should take stock as regarded the progress of the past, and also look forward and take a new departure for the future. (Cheers.) And looking back, he thought that amongst the industries of the country there was no industry which had shown more progressive results than that of agricultural products. (Applause.) Although there was a special impetus given to the Australian colonies by the discovery of gold, the soundest foundation upon which the prosperity and greatness of a country could be based was that derived from the products of the soil. (Hear, hear.) These products, whether in grain or the growth of cattle or sheep, were essential to the well being of the country—(hear, hear)—and they also led to the development of a healthy, vigorous population, which was the backbone of the country. (Hear. hear.) It always afforded him the greatest pleasure to visit agricultural shows. This was the first in this colony at which he had the pleasure to be present, and he looked forward with much gratification to going round the yards after the banquet, though he had heard enough to enable him honestly to say that he could well congratulate New South Wales upon the success of the exhibition. (Hear, hear.) He only wished that the great shows which were now being held in all the colonies could take some intercolonial form—(hear, hear)—as it would bring together the producers of the colonies. (Hear, hear.) He was well aware that distance and other reasons rendered such a result at present impossible; but all the colonies were being brought rapidly into communication with each other by railroad, and he trusted that this year might be made the occasion of the colonies drawing closer and closer together—(cheers)—with an earnest desire that where difficulties existed those differences should either be removed or ameliorated; and bearing in mind that the permanent prosperity of one colony must mainly depend upon the continued prosperity of all the colonies. (Loud and continued applause.) He had now the pleasure of proposing "Success to the Agricultural Society, coupled with the name of the chairman, Mr. Richardson." (Cheers.)

Mr. RICHARDSON responded as follows:—Your Excellencies, my Lords, and Gentlemen,—I can hardly express the pride and pleasure I feel in having the honour to occupy the chair on this most singular occasion, for it is the first time in the history of the colony that so many of her Majesty's representatives have sat at the same board. On behalf of the Council, and for myself, I thank you most heartily for the kind way in which you have honoured the toast. We have done our best to make the show a success, and have been ably assisted by some of the representatives of country societies and the press. In reviewing the material progress of the country during the past century in as short a manner as possible, it is recorded that in 1788 the Governor was greatly grieved at hearing that five ewes and one lamb had been killed at a farm not far from the site of the present railway station, and it is now a little more than 50 years since her Majesty first ascended the throne and although only a youngster at the time I can recollect it fairly well, as we had no bread to eat, and flour at that time was £100 a ton. Now, your Excellencies and gentlemen, we have in this colony alone upwards of 42,000,000 of sheep, with an estimated output of 223,000,000lb. of wool, and we have in all the Australasian colonies a production of over 40,000,000 bushels of wheat; and we possess over 90,000,000 sheep, 9,000,000 cattle, nearly 1,500,000 horses, over 1,000,000 pigs—to say nothing of hares and rabbits. (Cheers and laughter.) As the day is drawing on, and many of those here present may not have another opportunity of visiting the show after to-day, I will now ask you to go round the grounds, hoping that what you see may leave a pleasurable impression on your minds, not only of the show, but of the centennial time at Sydney.

On the 26th the attendance at the Exhibition was enormous, and was about three times as large as on the preceding day. The judging was further proceeded with, among the awards made being that for the *Tribune* Hunters' Plate, and those in connection with the wool classes. The Naval Artillery Band, under the direction of Mr. J. Craig, played a number of selections within the enclosure of the grand stand. At about 2.30 p.m. considerable excitement was caused at the entrance gates by some one alighting from a landau and urging the crowd to force their way into the enclosure without paying, and tendering at the same time the information that the ground was public property, and consequently open to all. As a result of this demonstration there was a general rush to the main gates, which under the great pressure put forward soon gave way, the woodwork surrounding the fastenings being broken. Immediately this happened numbers of persons passed in, and fully 1500 entered before the police could prevent any further influx in this manner, and before order could be restored.

The counter attractions of the Anniversary Regatta and the Intercolonial Cricket Match had an appreciable effect upon the attendance at the Agricultural Exhibition on the 27th, but notwithstanding this fact the society are to be congratulated upon the share of public patronage accorded to them. During the afternoon the number of visitors on the ground probably numbered about 8000, and both grandstands had a considerable number of occupants. The principal attraction was the jumping and trotting competi-

tion, and the parades of stock also appeared to be very popular. Within the area set apart for machinery, and close to the running track, Wolseley's Steam Sheep Shearer was in full operation, and the Australian Sheep Shearer, driven by compressed air, was also worked, as they were located close together the crowds who inspected them had an excellent opportunity of estimating their value.

There was a great falling off in the attendance at the Centennial Show Ground on the 28th, and the total number of persons who went out could not have exceeded 3000. This may probably be accounted for by the fact that a day's racing took place at Randwick, and attracted a very large number of people. During the forenoon some unpleasantness occurred at the main gate, owing to certain persons insisting upon the right of free entrance, and two men did actually force their way in. As, however, they subsequently assaulted two of the officials, one of whom was the Hon. G. H. Cox, M.L.C., they were promptly arrested by the police and locked up. Owing to this unpleasantness the gate was kept partially closed during the afternoon, but this precaution was unnecessary as there was no further disturbance of a serious character. As usual the jumping contests were watched during the afternoon with close interest, and the fact that the day's competition was to be the final for the Licensed Victuallers' Plate seemed to render the jumping specially attractive. The conditions of the event were as follows:—"For horses that have not been first, second, or third in a steeplechase since January 1, 1887; to carry 11 stone, and, in the opinion of the judges, to be up to that weight with hounds. Amateur riders, to be approved of by the council, and to ride in steeplechase or hunting costume. Open to horses and riders from any of the Australian colonies or New Zealand. The horses to be judged for general hunting qualifications, and to be tried twice round the jumping track on the show ground, on each of two afternoons, over such fences as the council may decide; three jumps in each round." The winner turned up in Henry Vollmer's brown mare Lady Bird, 8 years 4 months old, and bred by C. Vollmer, of Woodville. Trevarthen's Dart (Goulburn) took second honours, A. K. Lee's (West Maitland) Rocket was third, and G. L. Lee's (West Maitland) Eblis fourth. The working dairy was again freely patronised, and the operations of butter-making, cream-separating, &c., were carried on in the presence of quite a crowd of spectators.

Notwithstanding the fact that to some extent the show had lost its attractiveness to many persons owing to the departure of a number of the stock, the attendance of visitors on the 30th was satisfactory, about 5000 being present during the afternoon. As far as the general public were concerned, a considerable amount of interest was manifested in the sale of stock, but in regard to buyers it could not be said that they exhibited much desire to speculate. The purchases made were few. Great interest was taken in the final contest for the Distance Handicap Trot, and the race, although not an exciting one, was watched by a good many people. Town's Viking won rather easily from Garryowen, and the latter lost all chance by the frequency with which he broke during the race. Bromley was third, and might have carried off second honours were it not that he also broke just on the post.

Full descriptions of the sections and the awards are subjoined:—

HORSES.

Judges: Blood—Messrs. A. Loder, G. Dougharty, E. O. Smith, C. B. Lowe, T. H. Hassall, M.L.A., W. Kellett, F. A. Badgery; trotters—Messrs. Thos. Love, J. Shepherd, J. Rutherford, H. Mackenzie; heavy draught and active farm—Messrs. S. Clift, J. T. Junor, J. Evans, J. Graham, H. G. Morton, J. Readford; coaching, roadsters, miscellaneous, and teams—Messrs. G. Loder, F. W. Day, M.R.V.S., G. L. Lee, J. Shepherd, F. Badgery, Thos. Love, and Dr. Callaghan.

Taken as a whole, the exhibition of blood stock was not superior to that shown at previous exhibitions. The unbeaten Grand Flaneur was not present, and his stall was occupied by a chestnut, whose identity could not have been easily established. Chester's brother, Monmouth, having won first prizes on two previous occasions, was not eligible to compete again, but he was awarded the Centennial Prize, while the first award fell to his companion, Segenhoe. Both have grown into really grand horses, and are likely to be a deal more successful at shows and the stud than they were on the turf. Segenhoe, who is a full brother to Richmond, Bosworth, &c., won the Maribyrnong Plate in 1881, and Monmouth put a race or two to his credit; but it is their blood rather than their performances in public that entitles them to their proud positions. They are the property of Mr. Andrew Town, of Richmond, and it is worthy of remark that the squire of Hobartville carried off most of the prizes for which the stock reared by him competed. The second prize was secured by Forest King, by Maribynong from Zarifa, a neat but rather small-looking brown, the property of Sullivan Brothers, of Rock Forest, near Bathurst. Glorious (imp.) looked the picture of health and condition. He has a beautiful rich colour, which is set off by a handsome blaze, and has the appearance of being a thorough gentleman. He is the sire of such well-known performers as Boolka and Santa Claus, and it may fairly be said that Mr. Mitchell's pride of Table Top never produced a bad one. Siaonara was there, looking as gay as a two-year-old; but there is scarcely enough of the son of Maribyrnong and Sappho to enable him to compete with the most prominent stallions, though his blood is equal to anything in the world. Othello, by The Barb from Fairy Queen, was commended. He was a very fast horse in his time, and once carried something like 12st. 7lb. to the front for a welter race at Randwick. Bower, by Daldi from Poetess, was not much to look at; but Emperor had a nice looking, even if unsociable, representative in Poor Paddy. Here acquaintance was renewed with County Boy who, some seasons ago, was regarded as being one of the fastest horses in the country; and with the Hawkesbury Handicap winner, Hastings, who has filled out and furnished into a very fine animal. A prize was not given in Class 2, for stallions 3-years-old; but Mr. C. Allen's Comedia, by Dante from Guizette, by Tim Whiffler, come in for commendation. Classes 3 and 4 got mixed in the catalogue, and when the tangle up was mastered, the first prize for stallion, 2 years, went to Mr. W. Kelso's colt by Goldsbrough from Stella, while the prize for yearlings was appropriated by Mr. A. Town's chestnut, by Gloucester from Agitation, and the second by Mr. R. Waddy's Derelict, by Robinson Crusoe from Beatrice. In the class for mares 4 years and over, Mr. A. Town was again successful, as he obtained the first and second awards with Sapphire and Queensdale, two as highly-bred mares as there are in the colonies. Mr. John M'Laughlin, of Waverely, was awarded the first prize for filly 2 years old, through Rosabella, by Maribyrnong from imported Rosedale; and the first prize for yearling filly went to Mr. A. Town's Egalite filly Fergus the 1st; and the second to Mr. G. Clift's bay, by Navigator from Walruk, and one of the first of the Navigators. In addition to obtaining the first prize in her class, Sapphire came in for the Centennial prize for the best blood mare or filly, colonial bred.

The coaching horses were a very fine lot, and it is clear that this particular breed is receiving the attention from stock owners that its importance requires. Beacon, a tall grand-looking bay, by Yorkshireman from Bonny, the property of Hindmarsh Bros., of Kiama, got the first prize for the best imported coach stallion. The second went to Mr. G. S. Yeo, of Mulgrave, through Perfection, a fine strapping fellow by Coker's Perfection, from a mare by Old Phenomenon; while His Royal Highness, by Lord Clifden from May Queen, was highly commended. The colonial bred coach horses were superior to those shown at any previous exhibition. A well-conditioned and strapping stallion called Lord Ashton, by Lord John (imp.) from Darkie, by Duke of Cleveland (imp.), the property of Mr. C. Heininger, secured first prize for stallions 4 years and over; and the second went to Mr. W. Fisher's Brown Shales, by Shales. Mr. M'Mahon's candidate, Lord Beacon, by Beacon (imp.) from a Duke of Cleveland mare, was successful in the class for stallions three years and over,

wherein Young Perfection, by Perfection (imp.) from Ithica, by Clansman, the property of Mr. John Algie, was next. In Class 13, for stallions over two years and under three years, Lord Cyrus, by Lord John (imp.) from Jessy (imp.), the property of Hindmarsh Brothers, of Kiama, not only obtained the first prize, but also appropriated the Centennial prize; while the Centennial prize for the best mare three years and over went to Mr. A. Nelson's Kate, by Duke of Cleveland (imp) from Kate. An imported dark brown, by Tally-ho from Kathleen, the property of Mr. W. J. Clark, of Victoria, was judged to be the best stallion amongst the roadsters. Mr. C. Allen secured the second award with Cock Robin; while The Swell, the property of Mr. J. G. Lackey, was highly commended. The trotting stock showed to great advantage, and the exhibits were, without doubt, the best that have ever been paraded before the public of New South Wales. Amongst the youngsters Burlington and Viking showed prominently. Doncaster (imp.), a beautiful chestnut by Elmo from Lady Emily, the property of Dr. Slade, though a grand horse, got the second prize for stallions 3 years and over; but went down before Mr. G. Allen's Tommy, bred by Mr. Town, by Childe Harold from a Shakespeare mare. Childe Harold was very successful with his progeny, and when the Centennial Drive is completed trotting stock will go up in value to an extent that will be sure to make the industry a paying speculation. The Centennial Champion Prizes for the best trotting stallion (colonial bred), and for the best trotting mare or filly (colonial bred), went respectively to Mr. A. G. Faithful's Burlington and Mr. A. Town's Violetta. The heavy draught were not so numerous as on previous occasions, but the lack of number was made up in excellence, and Messrs. J. E. Onus, G. S. Yeo, A. Town, and John Trestrail secured the majority of the awards with their representatives. In the active farm division Mr. A. Graham's Pride of Picton stood out superior to his fellows, and the exhibits of Messrs. Town and Onus came in for a great share of attention. Mr. A. A. Dangar's special prize for the best cart stallion went to Mr. J. E. Onus, of Richmond, through Clan Campbell. The Centennial Champion prizes, for the best heavy draught stallion and the best heavy draught mare, were secured by Mr. A. Town, with a brown by Gallant Scotchman from Countess and Duchess, by Prince of Wales from Countess. Amongst the ponies were some of the most beautiful animals that have ever been exhibited, and those shown by Messrs. G. S. Yeo, John Bennett, John M'Laughlin, H. M'Quade, H. Clinch, J. Trestrail, W. Morgan, and A. Town were amongst the most successful. The Centennial champion prize for the best pony stallion under 13 hands went to Mr. G. S. Yeo.'s Uncle Tom, and that for the best mare to Mr. Benson's bay, bred by Mr. A. Town. In the miscellaneous division Mr. T. M. Alcock's special prize for the best buggy, horse, and turnout was awarded to Mr. C. H. Durham's Honesty, the donor having withdrawn his horse Midnight from competition. The hackneys were about up to the average, and the nominations of Messrs. E. H. Weston, G. T. Riley, and J. G. Brown received the most attention from the judges. The general arrangements were very far from being faultless, and some of the exhibits were mixed in their stall accommodation a little too freely.

Messrs. Barker and Ebsworth, of Double Bay, secured the first honours for the best pair of carriage horses in harness, with a handsome and useful pair of bays possessing plenty of quality and style; but these exhibitors were unfortunate in the class for single harness owing to their exhibit having arrived too late for competition. Only two teams competed for the prize offered for the best four-in-hand turnout, in harness, and the blue ribbon was awarded to Mr. Walter Douglas, the well-known studmaster, of Inveralochy, near Goulburn, for a well-matched bay quartette, by Lord Clifden; while Messrs. Barker and Ebsworth had to be contented with second honours for a mixed team of strong and stylish roadsters. Mr. Douglas also secured, without competition, the trophy presented by himself for best four-in-hand team bred and owned by exhibitor. For the best pair of buggy horses in harness, Dr. G. M. Slate, Macquarie-street, was successful in getting the coveted decoration for the well-performed pair, Hattie (imp.), by General Benton, and Huon (imp.), by Almont, jun.; and second honours deservedly went to Dr. R. B. Warren, who exhibited a handsome pair of bays by Yabba, bred by Mr. E. Heriot in the Albury district. Mr. H. M'Quade's bay mare Rosemary, a daughter of the defunct Vermont, jun., annexed the blue ribbon in the class for single harness horses; and Orlando, a well shaped dapple brown, the property of Dr. A. Shewen, came off victorious in the section for horses suitable to drive in a dogcart or lady's phaeton. A very stylish turnout was shown by Mr. F. Alexander, owner of cab No. 3, who was awarded the special prize, presented by Mr. W. W. Richardson for best hansom cab turnout. The horse Lecturer is a good upstanding brown, and the vehicle, which was turned out by Messrs. Vial and Son, Castlereagh-street, is a most creditable sample of the coachmakers' art. A useful lot of horses competed in the class for Cavalry chargers, in which the principal decoration was appropriated by Prince, an upstanding animal, owned by Mr. J. Hardie, Riverstone; Steelboy, the property of Mr. A. J. Dodds, securing second honours. Queen's Messenger (imp.) by Messenger, bred in Scotland, and introduced to this colony last year, had nothing to touch him in the section for cobs over 14 and under 15 hands; and the red ribbon was awarded to Mr. M'Elhone's Tinker. Out of the 14 entrances for the *Tribune* Hunters' Plate, 10 went through their first performance over fences about 4 p.m., and the exhibition attracted large numbers of spectators, who took a lively interest in the proceedings. The gelding Myall was the first to face the timber, but he discounted his chances by rapping several times, besides striking one fence pretty hard. Lone Hand, a Manning River bred horse, was more successful, and he was followed by Rocket, who slightly rapped his first and third fence, but cleared the others in good style. A Bega bred horse by Maribyrnong, touched the top rail in his round, and the big chestnut Baldwin, by Duke of Cleveland, struck his second fence with some emphasis. The best performance was by the Lithgow representative, Victor, by Trump Card, owned by Mr. W. F. Hayley. He was ably piloted by Mr. George Savage, and the style in which he cleared his fences evoked well-deserved recognition from the spectators. Giraffe, a northern district horse, baulked at his first fence; but the rider could hardly be held blameless in the matter. Eventually, however, he negotiated all his fences without a mistake. The Riverina-bred horse Gratis was inclined to be fractious at the commencement, but he shaped well over the timber, and Walleroo did likewise. Waverley, a powerful brown horse, also showed a decided liking for his work.

The following were the awards:—

Blood Horses (imported or colonial).—Stallion, 4 years and over: A. Benson's Segenhoe, by Maribyrnong—The Fawn, 1; Sullivan Brothers' Forest King, by Maribyrnong—Zarifa, 2; Mr. James Mitchell's Glorious (imp.), highly commended. Stallion, 3 years and under 4 years: C. Allen's Comedia, by Dante—Grizette, commended. Stallion, 2 years and under 3 years: W. Kelso's Redfern, by Goldsbrough—Stella, 1. Stallion, 1 year and under 2 years: A. Town's ch c, by Gloucester—Agitation, 1; R. Waddy's ch c Derelict, by Robinson Crusoe—Beatrice, 2: John Tate's ch c, by Splendour (imp.)—Evangeline, highly commended. Mare, 4 years and over: A. Town's b m Sapphire, by The Drummer—Amethyst, 1; A. Town's b m Queensdale, by Maribyrnong—Rosedale, 2; J. L. Brown's br m Glencora, by Yattendon—Foam, highly commended. Filly, 2 years and under 3 years: J. M'Laughlin's b f Rosabella, by Maribyrnong—Rosedale (imp.), 1; W. H. Phillipe's br f Roma, by Testator—Beauty, 2. Filly, 1 year and under 2 years: A. Town's b f, by Fergus I.—Egalite, 1; Geo. Clift's b f, by Navigator—Walruk, 2. Centennial Champion Prize for best blood stallion, any age, colonial bred: A. Town's b h Monmouth, by Yattendon—Lady Chester. Centennial Champion Prize, for best blood mare or filly, any age, colonial bred: A. Town's b m Sapphire, by The Drummer—Amethyst.

Coach Horses.—Imported.—Stallion, 4 years and over: Hindmarsh Brothers' b h Beacon, by Yorkshireman—Bonny, y1; G. S. Yeo's br h Perfection, by Perfection, dam b Old Phenomenon, 2. George Hindmarsh's His Royal Highness, by Lord Clifden—May Queen, highly commended. Coach Horses (colonial bred).—Stallion, 4 years and over: C. Heininger's Lord Ashton, by Lord John (imp.)—Darkie, 1;

William Fisher's Brown Shales, by Shales, 2. Stallions, 3 years old and over: F. M'Mahon's, sen., Lord Bacon, by Bacon (imp.), 1; John Algie's Young Perfection, by Perfection—Ithica, 2. Stallions, over 2 years and under 3 years: Hindmarsh Brothers' Lord Cyrus, by Lord John (imp.), 1. Stallions, 1 year and under 2 years: C. M'Cabe's b c 1. Mare, 3 years old and over: E. C. Bray's Lady Cleveland, by Duke of Cleveland, 1; A. Town's b m, 2; C. M'Cabe and Hindmarsh Bros., highly commended. Filly, 2 years old and under 3 years: J. E. Onus's b f, by Perfection, 1; A. Nelson's Kate, by Duke of Cleveland, 2. Centennial Champion Prize, for best coaching stallion, any age, colonial bred: Hindmarsh Bros'. Lord Cyrus, by Lord John (imp.)—Jessy (imp.). Centennial Champion, for best coaching mare or filly, any age, colonial bred: A. Nelson's Kate, by Duke of Cleveland (imp.)—Kate. Roadsters—Roadster stallion: W. J. Clarke's br h (imp.), by Tally-ho—Kathleen, 1.

Trotting Horses, imported or colonial-bred.—Stallion, 3 years old and over, to get useful trotting horses: Geo. Allen's ch h Tommy, by Childe Harold, 1; Dr. G. M. Slate's ch h Doncaster (imp.), by Elmo—Lady Emily, 2. Mare, 3 years old and over: Mr. A. Town's b m Violetta, jun., by Childe Harold—Violetta, 1; A. Town's b m Sylph (imp.), 2; S. Hordern's Elmo's Vermontena, by Vermont, Jun.—Hattie Weir, highly commended. Trotting colt, 3 years old, to be tried in harness: A. Town's blk c Viking, by Childe Harold—Violetta, 1; F. J. Weston's b c George Augustus, by Childe Harold—Spot, 2. Filly, 3 years old, to be tried in harness: S. Hordern's Elmos Vermontena, by Vermont, Jun.—Hattie Weir, 1; J. Ahearne's b f, by Childe Harold—a Yorkshire Hero mare, 2. Colt, 2 years old, to be tried in harness—A. L. Faithfull's Burlington, by Bob Mason—Gracie, 1; A. Gibson's Harold, by Childe Harold—Miss Patchen, 2; A. Benson's ch c by Childe Harold—a Shakespeare mare, highly commended. Colt, one year and under two years: A. L. Faithfull's Brasil, by Childe Harold—Vina, 1. Filly, two years old, to be tried in harness: A. L. Faithfull's Oakleaf, by Bob Mason—Josephine, 1; A. Town's ch f by Childe Harold—Ella Chieftain, 2; J. De V. Lamb's Belle, by San Joseph—Kelpie mare, highly commended. Filly, 1 year and under 2 years: A. Town's b f by Childe Harold—Miss Patchen, 1. Centennial Champion Prize, for the best trotting stallion (colonial bred): A. L. Faithfull's Burlington, by Bob Mason—Gracie. Centennial Champion Prize, for the best trotting mare or filly (colonial bred): A. Town's Violetta, Jun., by Childe Harold—Violetta.

Heavy Draught Horses.—Stallion (imp.), Clydesdale or reputed Clydesdale, 4 years old and over: J. E. Onus' Clan Campbell (imp.), by Darnley, 1; W. J. Clarke's Prince of Albyn (imp.), by Prince of Wales—Jewel, 2. Stallion (imp)., shire or reputed shire, 4 years old and over: Geo. S. Yeo's Wapping Butcher (imp.), 1; Geo. S. Yeo's Everton Tom (imp.), by Thumper, 2. Stallion, colonial-bred, 4 years and over: A. Town's br h, by Gallant Scotchman—Countess, 1; H. T. Underhill's br h Topsman, by Young Topsman (imp.), 2; M. Fletcher's Bismarck (late Tichborne), by Peter the Great, and W. A. Nesbett's Topsman, by Young Topsman, commended. Stallion, 2 years and under 4 years: John Trestrail's br c Gunshot, by Big Gun (imp.)—Jeannie, 1; A. Town's br c, by Gallant Schotchman—Duchess, 2. Mare, 4 years old and over, with or without a foal: A. Town's Burnside Mary (imp.), by King of Kentyre—Sally, 1; A. Town's Duchess (with foal at foot by St. Patrick), by Prince of Wales—Countess, 2; Alexander Amos' Princess, by Young Banker, highly commended. Filly, 3 years old and under 4 years: A. Town's br f, by Gallant Scotchman—Mary, 1; A. Town's b f, by Gallant Scotchman—Victorian Maggie, 2; J. E. Onus's Kitt, by Shieldbearer—Helton Kate, commended. Filly, 2 years old and under 3 years: A. Town's b f, by Gallant Scotchman—Young Countess, 1; A. Town's b f, by Gallant Scotchman—Australian Maggie, 2.

Active Farm Horses (including Suffolks).—Stallion, 3 years old and over, best adapted for producing active farm horses: A. Graham's Pride of Picton, by Carlton Tom (imp.), 1; J. E. Onus's Clinker, by Pride of Dunlop (imp.), 2; A. Amos's Prince Royal, by Royal Prince, highly commended. Mares, 3 years old and over: A. Town's Podge, by Gallant Schotchman—Bonny, 1; J. E. Onus's Bally, by Gladstone (imp.), 2. Best four fillies, heavy draught or active farm, colonial-bred, bred by exhibitor: A. Town's br f, by Gallant Scotchman—Strathalan May; br f, by Gallant Scotchman—Victorian Maggie; b f, by Gallant Scotchman—Australian Maggie; and b f, by Gallant Scotchman—Young Countess. Special prize, presented by Mr. A. A. Dangar, for cart stallion, best adapted to produce active farm horses, suitable to the country requirements of the colony; open to all draught stallions in the show: J. E. Onus's Clan Campbell (imp.), by Darnley—Campbelltown Lily. Centennial champion prize, for best stallion, heavy draught or active farm, colonial bred: A. Town's br h, by Gallant Scotchman—Countess, 4 years 3 months. Centennial champion prize, for best female, heavy draught or active farm, colonial bred: A. Town's br m Duchess, by Prince of Wales—Countess, aged.

Teams.—Best pair of carriage horses, in harness—Barker and Ebsworth, pair bays, 1; R. H. E. Upton, bays, 2. Best four-in-hand turnout, in harness—Walter Douglas' (Dandy, Kingston, Garfield, and Brighton), all by Lord Clifden, 1; Barker and Ebsworth, mixed team, 2. Special prize presented by Mr. Walter Douglas for best four-in-hand team, bred and owned by exhibitor—Walter Douglas. Best pair buggy horses, in harness—Dr. G. M. Slate's bays, Hattie (imp.) by General Benton, and Huon (imp.) by Almont Junr.—Polly, 1; Dr. R. B. Warren, bays, by Yabba, 2. Best pair ponies, in harness, not exceeding 14 hands: J. M'Laughlin's Dandy and Dick, 1; J. Trestrail's Donald and Davie, 2. Best pair ponies, in harness, not exceeding 13 hands: H. M'Grade's Harlequin and Columbine, 1; A. B. Pyke's Mick and Tim, 2. Best pair ponies, in harness, not exceeding 12 hands: H. Clinch's Tom and Tod, 1; T. H. Fleury's Jerry and Diddler, 2.

Miscellaneous.—Horse, other than stud horses, for single harness—H. M'Quade's b m Rosemary, by Vermont Junr.—Premier mare, 1; L. Aaron's ch g Trump, by Trump Card—Sir Charles mare, 2. Horses—(other than stud horses) in dogcart or lady's phaeton—Dr. A. Shewen's br h Orlando, by Valentia, 1; Dr. J. Foreman's b h Otho, by Hunter—Madcap, 2; T. Lawry's Don, highly commended. Special prize, presented by Mr. W. Richardson, for best hansom cab (licensed), horse, and turn-out—Frederick Alexander's cab No. 3, br h Lecturer, 1. Horse for springcart, to be tried in harness—H. Paterson's ch g Charlie, 1; P. H. Throsby's Prince, by Sultan—Darkie, 2. Cavalry charger, to be ridden in uniform—J. Hardie's, jun. b h Prince, 1; A. J. Dodds's g h Steelboy, by Confidence, 2; J. H. Clark's b h, highly commended. Cobs over 14 and not exceeding 15 hands—W. Young's Queen's Messenger (imported), by Messenger, 1; A. M'Elhone's b h Tinker, 2. Best pony in harness over 13 and not exceeding 14 hands—J. De V. Lamb's Harry, by Tim Whiffler, 1; H. Woolfe's Master John, by Little John, 2; E. B. Rundle's Lady, highly commended. Horse (other than stud horses) for single harness: T. M. Alcock's Midnight, by Elmo—Maggie. Special prize, presented by Mr. T. M. Alcock, for best buggy horse and turnout: C. H. Durham's Honesty, by Confidence—Browney. Hackney up to 11st.: E. H. Weston's Warrior, by Conqueror, 1; L. Geoghan's Glenmaire, by Lottery, 2; A. A. Dangar's Traveller, highly commended. Hackney up to 14st: G. T. Riley's Foxhunter, by Foxlow—Rouse Mare, 1; Dr. Bowker's Scio, by Kingston, 2; Barker and Ebsworth's b h, bred by R. and D. Rous, highly commended. Special prize presented by Mr. A. A. Dangar for best walking mare or gelding in saddle: J. L. Brown's Oliver, by Sir Richard. Lady's hackney, to be ridden by a lady on the ground: J. B. Clift's The Arrow, by West Australian—Lady Hunter, 1; E. H. Weston's Victor, by Conqueror, 2. Pony stallion over 13 and not exceeding 14 hands: John Trestrail's Caractacus, by Tam o' Shanter—Taffie, 1; Ross and M'Gregor's Moses Carmurathen, by Ling Cropper—Molly Darling, 2. Pony gelding or mare, over 13 and not exceeding 14 hands: W. H. Morgan's Stella, 1; G. E. Jones's Myrtle, 2; W. Garling's Beppo, highly commended. Pony gelding or mare, to be ridden, over 12 and not exceeding 13 hands: A. Town's Tom Sayers, 1; J. Abraham's Sydney, 2. Pony stallion, over 12 and not exceeding 13 hands: P. H. Throsby's Tam o' Shanter, by Sir Thomas (imp.)—Garters, 1; D. Chappellow's Tommy, by Silverlocks, 2; J. Richardson's Cupid, by Willie—Creamy, highly commended. Best pony in harness, not exceeding 12 hands: W. Hynard's Beach, bred by Mr. John Bennett, 1; A. Towns's Sailor, bred by exhibitor, 2; G. Brock's Prince Charlie, by Bonnie Charlie, highly commended. Pony stallion, not exceeding 12 hands: Geo. S. Yeo's Uncle Tom, by Sir Thomas (imp.)—Pretty Star (imp.), 1; John Bennett's Bonnie Charlie, by Ponil:—Match, 2; Mrs. G. C. Woodhouse's blk pony (imp.), highly commended. Pony gelding or mare, not exceeding 12 hands: Benson's bay, bred by A. Town, 1; J. Bennett's Effie, by Bonnie Charlie, 2; S. Campbell's Bantam, highly commended. Centennial Champion Prize for best pony stallion under 13 hands Geo. S. Yee's Uncle Tom. Centennial prize for best pony mare under 13 hands: A. Benson's bay, bred by Mr. A. Town.

Jumping.

Stewards: Messrs. H. Lamb and L. J. Harnett. Judges: Messrs. R. Rouse, jun., Charles Durham, and V. J. Dowling.

The *Tribune* Hunters' Plate, value 25 sovs., presented by the proprietors of the *Tribune*, with 7s sovs. added, divided into three prizes of 55 sovs., with the Plate for the first horse, 15 sovs. for the second, and 10 sovs. for the third.—Mr. W. F. Hayley's Victor, 1; Mr. D. Ferguson's Walleroo, 2; Mr. E. J. Wangenheim's Giraffe, 3; Mr. W. Cope's Waverley, commended. The judges announced that they considered the winner a particularly clever horse.

Trotting Races.

Distance Handicap—2 miles.—First division: Garryowen, 1; time, 6 minutes 14 seconds. Second division: Brumby, 1; time, 5 minutes 20 seconds. Third division: Burlington, 1; time, 5 minutes 25 seconds.

Maiden Trot—1½ mile.—Viking, 1; Duke, 2; Burwood, 3; time, 4 minutes 22 seconds.

Centennial Champion Trot—2 miles.—Little Dick, 1; Cyclone, 2; Huon, 3; time, 5 minutes 35 seconds.

FINAL FOR THE HANDICAP TROT.

Mr. R. Town's bl c Viking, 3 years. 373 yards 1
Mr. W. Knight's b g Garryowen, aged, 300 yards 2
Mr. J. Gardiner (ns) Bromley, aged, 430 yards 3

CATTLE.

Judges.—Durhams: E. B. Woodhouse, W. Macgregor (Victoria), J. A. Badgery, James Monaghan, John Butler. Herefords: A. Badgery, J. H. M'Connell (Queensland). Devons: P. R. Gordon (Queensland), A. Broad, Hon. R. H. Roberts. Ayrshires and Alderneys: T. Brown, W. Kennedy, E. Evans. Stewards: G. N. Griffiths, A. H. Cox, Hon. G. H. Cox, A. Bruce.

It seemed almost like the old times when one visited the rifle range corner of the show-ground. There were actually over 300 head of cattle in the stalls. This was a great improvement upon recent events. In 1874 there were more than 400 head of bovines on Alfred Park, but with 1879 came grief and low prices. Stud cattle became almost unsaleable. Prior to that the public taste gave Shorthorns the premier position. They have it still, but lately Ayrshires have run them so closely that it is quite possible 1889 may find the dairy breed on the level with the aristocratic Durham. If the late exhibition is a true guide the Ayrshire has even now the first position. Durhams numbered in the catalogue from 523 to 567, Ayrshires from 604 to 695, Alderneys ranged from 696 to 770. Thus it will be seen that the dairy breeds are the favourites with exhibitors, and, as a matter of fact, what the exhibitors do show is a fair indication of the public taste.

Herefords and Devons were very small in quantity, but good in quality. Indeed, the good prizes offered this year should have drawn stronger competition in the beef breeds.

The arrangements for the cattle was not all which they should have been, possibly the same remark may be applied to the exhibition as a whole; but, strange to think, the judging of the first day went along more smoothly and much more quickly than the judging of former years. To have all the cattle prizes save those for fat stock complete in one act is a strange experience, and speaks volumes in favour of the stewards and judges. The judging did not commence until 11 a.m. on the 24th of January, and as there were no regular rings to parade in, the stock were scattered to some extent. One section was out wide in the cricket field inside of the trotting track, another cooped up in a corner close to the fence of the rifle range. Despite of these drawbacks, the judging of the chief classes was over before lunch time. Then came a dreary drag until at last at 6 p.m. the black polled were worked through. Amongst the last lots, too, was a Holstein bull, which stood alone in the section for "other kinds of stock." Through some mistake the fat stock were not ready.

The best of the Durhams were of Victorian breeding. In the class for bulls over 3 years there were S. Gardiner's Court Duke and Christian's 48th Duke of Derrimut in the front rank. Past this there were Gardiner's bulls with the blue ribbon in two-year-old yearlings. In the bull calf that careful energetic breeder, A. A. Dangar, was to the fore with Buckhurst, a son of Hillhurst's 6th Duke, which also has the special prize for the best shorthorn bull calf in the show. It cannot be said that the quality of the Durhams as a whole was an improvement on former years. Food fights half the battle, and the present exhibition suffered through hasty preparation. The greater part of the stock shown in the pens were not put in the stalls until near the close of the year. Thus it happened that the great moving masses of fat which used to parade on Alfred Park were missed at the late meeting. But why was the representation of the shorthorns left to so few breeders. Dangar, Christian, Gardiner, Tindale, M'Intyre, and Booth were left to keep up the reputation of a breed, of which there were sufficient on the ground to prove that it only needs a rise in the market to bring such strength as was experienced 14 years ago to bear. The cow class in Durhams was unusually good. The champion cow is one of Robertson's breeding, being by Wetherby—Winsome II. The second placed, Dangar's Beauchamp's Duchess, is a first-class animal, as are M'Intyre's Geneva's Matilda 5th and 55th Duchess of Derrimut. G. T. Chapman's Jewel, by 29th Duke of Brunswick, also shows to advantage in this class.

In the Herefords, G. Loder, F. S. Reynolds, G. H. Cox, and John Nowlan were the principal exhibitors. Here again the paddock feeding was evident, as against the old plan of keeping stock for months in the stalls. It does not pay now to treat a favourite bull calf as a baby for six months or so before show time. The old Hereford blood, so well known, was present at the exhibition in the form of the champions, George Loder's The Earl, a son of Normanby; and Reynolds's Last Day 12th.

The hardy red breed known as Devons were upheld by Messrs. Yeo, Reynolds, Amos, and others, but there was a lack of good sound competition in several of the classes. Yeo's pen of six heifers, grass-fed, were remarkably good. Reynolds's Coquette 13th, the champion cow, and Yeo's Temptress, were excellent specimens of the breed.

In the Ayrshires, there was a start made with 16 bulls in one class. In this H. H. Brown's Young Baron, a New Zealander, was to the front, and has the championship. A. L. Park was next in the class, and there were three commendations. T. L. Peate came out in great force in the female classes. It was no slight honour to have the championship in cows with such competition, but such was the position of Mr. Peate. John Lyndsay, John Thompson, H. H. Harris, Badgery Brothers, and H. H. Brown penned cows of first-class quality. J. E. Pemell deservedly has the yearling heifer ribbon, but was run very closely by Peate's exhibit in a very strong class.

In Channel Island cattle there was the strongest form yet displayed in this part of Australia. M'Laughlin, Tooth, Brown, Hyam, Holmes, Inglis, and Peppin are the names which have the principal parts of the prize list for males. In females there were Inglis, Wisdom, and others, all of whom had very good stock. Staughton Brothers, of Victoria, stood alone in the Polled Angus section with first-class specimens of the breeds. One of the females was one of the best cows on the show ground.

The cattle section of the exhibition, like other sections of live stock, closed for all, except sale purposes, on the 28th. As before remarked, the dairy classes were well filled, but the beef breeds were not as strongly represented as they should have been. Take the Durhams for example, their reputation would have suffered had it not been for the able support rendered by their enthusiastic liberal admirers Walter Douglas, A. A. Dangar, Robert M'Intyre, and S. Gardiner. Mr. Douglas, of Inveralochy, excelled all his former efforts by the grand display which he made in the new classes for grass-fed stock. The complaint hitherto has been that the show-ground Durham was as a rule a pampered specimen of the bovine stock. Mr. Douglas did much to remove this impression by showing some of the purest Bates' strains fresh from ordinary paddocks. In the special breeders' prize for six yearling bulls he penned an admirable lot, each one of which would be suitable for a crack stud. In the class for six heifers with calves at foot he was equally successful. Indeed two such yards of stock are but rarely seen. In the Centennial class for six grass-fed heifers, bred and owned by exhibitor, he scored a win with half-a-dozen pretty daughters of Lord Hillhurst.

The following were the awards:—

DURHAMS.—Bull 3 years and over: S. Gardiner's Coax Duke, 1; J. B. Christian's 48th Duke of Derrimut, 2; A. A. Dangar's Buckingham, commended. Bull, 2 years: S. Gardiner's Heir of Roan Duchess, 1, and M'Intyre's special; S. Gardiner's Tregunter's 18th Duke, 2. Yearling bull: S. Gardiner's Alvie's Gwynne 2nd, 1, and A. A. Dangar's special. Bull calf: A. A. Dangar, 1, and special. Cow: J. B. Christian's 40th Duchess of Derrimut, 1, and champion; A. A. Dangar's Beauchamp's Duchess, 2; R. M'Intyre's Geneva's Matilda 5th and 55th Duchess of Derrimut, highly commended. Heifer, 2 years: J. B. Christian, 1; R. M'Intyre's Oxford Matilda, 2. Yearling heifer: A. A. Dangar's Carrie Knightley, 1 and special; R. M'Intyre, 2. Heifer calf: A. A. Dangar, 1; R. M'Intyre, 2.

HEREFORDS.—Bull, 3 years and over: G. Loder's The Earl, 1; and Champion, G. H. Cox, 2. Yearling bull: F. S. Reynolds's

Dignity and Glendower, 1 and 2. Bull calf: G. H. Cox. Cow: G. H. Cox's Princess 13th, 1; John Nowlan, 2. Heifer, 2 years: F. S. Reynolds's Last Day 12th, 1; and Champion, G. Loder's St. Clair Lass, 2; G. H. Cox's Comely 10th, highly commended. Yearling heifer: Reynolds's Chloe 10th. Heifer calf. G. H. Cox's Comely 12th.

DEVONS.—Bull, 3 years and over: J. Boardman's Skylark, 1. Bull, 2 years: A. Amos's Grand Prince, 1; J. M. Ferguson, commended. Yearling bull: F. S. Reynolds. Bull calf: J. Boardman. Cow: F. S. Reynolds's Coquette 13th, 1, and champion; G. S. Yeo's Temptress, 2; and Duchess of Dennington, 3; A. Amos, commended. Heifer, 2 years and yearling: Reynolds. Special centennial prize, six grass-fed heifers: G. S. Yeo, 1; A. Amos, commended.

AYRSHIRES.—Bull, 3 years and over: H. H. Brown's Young Baron, 1, and champion; A. L. Park, 2; W. D. Warden, highly commended; J. Lyndsay, commended; J. E. Pemell, commended. Bull, 2 years: J. E. Pemell's Duke of Barbiston 19th, 1; A. L. Park, 2; T. L. Peat's Dornoch, highly commended. Yearling bull: John Lyndsay's Young Teviot, 1; John Thompson's Nero, 2. Bull calf: J. E. Pemell's Randwick Duke, 1; T. L. Peate's Border Chief, 2; K. B. Ferguson, commended Cow: T. L. Peate's Lovely Jane, 1, and champion; T. L. Peate's Edith, 2; Badgery Brothers' Nellie, highly commended; W. H. Harris, H. H. Brown, commended. Heifer, 2 years: John Lyndsay, Illawarra, 1; T. L. Peate, 2; H. H. Brown and J. E. Pemell, highly commended; J. E. Pemell, commended. Yearling heifer: J. E. Pemell, 1; T. L. Peate, 2. Heifer calf: T. L. Peate, 1 and 2. Four grass-fed heifers: K. B. Ferguson, 1; J. Monaghan, 2.

ALDERNEYS AND JERSEYS.—Bull, 3 years and over: J. M'Laughlin, 1; R. L. Tooth's Khedive, 2; H. H. Brown and H. H. Osborne, highly commended. Bull, 2 years: S. H. Hyam's Westfield, 1; R. L. Tooth's Sultan, 2; G. H. Holmes, commended. Yearling bull: S. H. Hyam's Endge Park, 1; H. H. Brown's Jersey Lad, 2; Tooth, highly commended. Bull calf: Hyam's Roy, 1; W. P. Faithfull, 2. Cow: S. H. Hyam, with May Blossom, 1 and 2; Jersey Lily, John Thompson, Melody 2nd, H. C. F. Peppin, W. Inglis, and Tooth, highly commended. Heifer, 2 years: W. Inglis's Silver Grey, 1; R. L. Tooth, 2; R. Wisdom and W. R. Dickenson, highly commended. Yearling heifer: R. L. Tooth's Empress, 1; W. Inglis, 2 and h.c. Heifer calf: M. Nancarrow, 1; S. H. Hyam, 2. Centennial prize—4 heifers, grass fed: H. H. Brown, 1; W. R. Harris, h.c. Champion bull: S. H. Hyam's Eridge Park. Champion cow: Hyam's May Blossom.

POLLED CATTLE.—Staughton Brothers, three firsts and one second.

Special Breeders' Prizes.—Best six bulls, 1 year old, any breed, grass fed, and owned by exhibitor; special prize, £10 10s: Walter Douglas, Inveralochy, 1. Best six heifers, with calves at foot, say 3 and 4 years old, first calf; any breed, grass fed, and owned by exhibitor; special prize, £10 10s: Walter Douglas, 1.

Centennial Prize for Durhams.—Six grass-fed heifers, bred and owned byexhibitor, from 1½ to 2½ years old: Walter Douglas, 1.

FAT CATTLE.—Ox, any breed: Walhallow and Piallaway Estates, 1; J. Nowlan, highly commended. Fat cow, any breed: J. C. Manchee, Fatty, 1; J. Nowlan, highly commended. Centennial special prizes.—Fat bullocks—Durham: Walhallow and Piallaway Estates. Fat bullock—Hereford: J. Nowlan. Fat cow—Hereford: W. Pearse. Fat bullock—Devon: J. C. Manchee.

FAT SHEEP.

Stewards: W. T. Wright and G. N. Griffiths. Judges: James Monaghan, William Buttel, and D. M'Gregor. The display of sheep was a failure. The entries were few, and the animals, with one or two exceptions, were not meritorious. Fore the best pen of five merinos there were five competitors; but none were judged worthy of a prize, although a lot sent by Mr. H. M'Namara, Darling Harbour, were highly commended. For a pen of five of any other breed, a first prize only was given for those owned by Messrs. Badgery Brothers, of Sutton Forest. They were wethers, four and five years old. Four or five other pens were on view. A sheep entered by Mr. Sullivan, but not for competition, was so much fancied by the judges that they recommended it for a special prize.

PIGS.

Judges: T. L. Peate, H. Hicks, jun., and W. K. Gibbons. The show of pigs was on a much larger scale than is usual at Sydney. There appeared also to be great improvement in the breeds. The white pigs and the Berkshire boars were of an exceptionally good character. One of the most successful exhibitors was Mr. James Rowe, of Christchurch, New Zealand. He brought over a large number of animals, and carries away some of the best prizes. His favourite are the white breeds, but he also shows a few blacks. In whites, including Yorkshire, there was good competition in both large, medium, and small varieties. Of animals that were "all fat and blubber" there were practically none to be seen. This is a very good feature, as it is a guarantee that the pigs shown are useful and commercial animals. A great feature of the Yorkshire pig is that it comes early to maturity, is easily kept, and is a good breeder. "Jumbo 2nd," which carried away the champion prize for the best boar af any age, is a splendid animal, although only 7 months old. He has already taken two prizes at other shows. "Countess 2nd," which has received the champion prize in sows, is in her fifth year. She was the largest of her breed on the ground, and fanciers who could recognise her various beauties spoke loudly in her praise. The "Princess Louise" and "Maud," were in competition against her. but although promising porkers they had no chance, being as yet only 14 weeks old. Mr. Rowe also takes first prizes in mediums for boar and sow, in small whites for boar and sow, and several other prizes. The black breeds were a poor lot, and seemed of a mixed variety. Some of the awards were withheld. Amongst the Poland China, however, there were several good specimens. The championship prizes both for boar and sow are secured by Mr. W. H. M'Keown, of Roseville, with very likely animals about a year old. The Berkshires were a splendid class, and there was large competition in all sections. They were now being largely fancied, being found to be a very useful kind, and one that will thrive if called on to "rough it." Amongst the boars there were some very faithfully-bred animals. The first prize was carried off by Mr. Edwin Wilson, of North Willoughby, with the "Duke of Bethunga," who is 18 months old. There were 15 exhibitors in this class. Including sows with litters, there were about two dozen on view. Very many appeared of equal merit, and the judging must have been difficult work. Mr. B. Rush, of Cook's River, and Mr. M. Porter, of Gordon, were first prize takers. Several pens having "three porkers" in each were an attraction, and there were some very good animals in the extra class forwarded by Messrs. W. C. Payne, J. Rowe, and E. Wilson. The awards were as follows:—

Large white—Boar: J. Rowe, 1; E. M. Betts, 2. Sow: J. Rowe, 1 and 2. Champion prizes, boar and sow: J. Rowe. Medium white—Boar: J. Rowe, 1; W. C. Payne, 2. Sir J. Rowe, 1; W. C. Payne, 2. Sow in milk: E. M. Betts. Champion prizes, boar and sow: J. Rowe. Small White—Boar: J. Rowe, land 2. Sow: J. Rowe, 1. Sow in milk: J. Rowe, 1. Champion prizes, boar and sow: J. Rowe. Black breeds, sow: J. Johlay, 2. Poland China—Boar: W. J. M'Keown, 1; W. Mills, 2. Sow: W. H. M'Keown, 1; W. Mills, 2. Champion prizes, boar and sow: W. H. M'Keown. Berkshire—Boar: E. Wilson, 1; A. Bennett, 2; G. Yeo, h.c. Sow: B. Bush, 1; G. Challis, 2; W. Harsley, h. c.; J. Slocombe, h.c. Sow in milk: M. Porter, 1; E. Wilson, 2. Pen of three breeding sows: J. Rowe, 2. Champion prize for sow: M. Porter. Three bacon pigs: E. M. Betts, 1. Three porkers: G. Cochrane, 2.

POULTRY, PIGEONS, AND CANARIES

Judges: W. Beattie, S. Hordern, H. C. Hudson, and C. Freeman, for pigeons; J. Rowley, A. Davies, and Wilson, for Spanish poultry; J. Wright for Cochins, Brahmas, and Dorkings; Rev. E. C. Pritchard, M'Intosh, H. Halls, and P. Sheridan, for ornamental poultry. E. Greville and W. Bradley, sen., for ducks and geese; R. Anderson, R. A. Johnson, R. Cunningham, G. Deusbury, and W. Stapleton, for canaries. Stewards: Messrs. A. J. Gray, W. Beattie, and J. Crane. This section formed a striking feature of the show, and the exhibits were open to inspection in a dual phase—at their best and at their worst. Paradoxical as the remark may be to laymen, connoisseurs will admit its correctness, the moulting season being, unfortunately, the time chosen for the Exhibition. The lack of feather, however, tended to reveal the true outlines of the birds to practised eyes, and thus a capital opportunity for judging as to their "points" are afforded. British game were well represented, and some really splendid birds were shown. Pigeons were numerous, varied, and well worth inspection. In point of fact the poultry and pigeon sections were twice as large in quantity, and very

much higher in quality, than the displays of last year. British birds predominated amongst the fowls. The canaries formed but a mediocre display, although a good many fine birds were caged. Subjoined is a list of the awards:—

Black Spanish cock and hen: W. H. M'Keown, 1; Dickson and Jones, 2; ditto, h. c. Black Spanish cock: W. H. M'Keown, J. Wright. Cochin China buff or cinnamon cock and hen: W. H. Webb, J. E. Pemell. Ditto, cock: Walter Hope, 1; J. E. Pemell, 2; J. E. Pemell, h. c. Cochin China partridge or grouse, cock and hen: W. C. Foster. Ditto, any other colour, cock: J. E. Pemell, 1 and 2. Ditto, white, cock and hen: J. E. Pemell, 1 and 2; same, h. c. Ditto, black cock and hen: W. Hope, h.c. Brahmapootra, light, cock and hen: Dickson and Jones, 1; W. Hope, 2; J. E. Pemell, h. c. Ditto, light, cock, R. C. Woolcombe. Ditto, dark, cock and hen: J. E. Pemell, 1 and 2; ditto, h. c.; Walter Hope, c. Ditto, dark cock: J. E. Pemell, 1 and 2. Dorkings, silver grey cock and hen: J. Mayhew, 1; M. Nancarrow, 2; Dame, h. c.; and W. Hope, h. c. Ditto, coloured cock and hen: M. Nancarrow, 1 and 2. Malays, cock and hen: William Carson, 1 and 2. Ditto, cock: William Carson, 1 and 2. British game, black-red cock and hen: W. H. Webb, 1; C. Churchwood, 2. Ditto, black-red cock: G. Hayward, 1; S. Francis, 2. Ditto, duck-wing, cock and hen: John Dilling, 1 and also Centenary prize; S. Francis, 2. Ditto, any colour, cock and hen; W. Hope, 1; S. Francis, 2. Ditto, any colour, cock: W. Guilfoyle, 1; S. Francis, 2. Australian (colonial) game, black-breasted red, cock and hen: W. H. Webb, 1, also Centennial Prize; G. Hayward, 2. Ditto, black-breasted red cock: W. Guilfoyle, 1; J. K. Thew, 2. Ditto, white cock and hen: J. Matterson, 1; S. Francis, 2. Ditto, any other colour, cock: W. H. M'Keown, 1 and 2. Ditto, hen-feather cock: G. Hayward, 1; W. Pratt, 2. Hamburg silver-spangled cock and hen: S. Francis, 1 and 2; A. P. F. Wilkie, h. c. Ditto, golden-spangled, cock and hen: S. Francis, 1; A. P. F. Wilkie, 2. Ditto, silver-pencilled, cock and hen: S. Francis, 1 and 2. Ditto, golden-pencilled, cock and hen: W. Hope, 1; S. Francis, 2. Ditto, black cock and hen: S. Francis, 1; W. Rudd, 2. Polish, golden-spangled, cock and hen: A. P. F. Wilkie, 1; S. Francis, 2. Ditto, silver-spangled, cock and hen: S. Francis, 1 and 2. Ditto, white-crested, black cock and hen: A. P. F. Wilkie, 1; W. Hope, 2. Houdans, cock and hen: W. Hope, 1; W. H. Webb, 2. S. Francis, h.c. Bantams, game, black-breasted, red, cock and hen: Captain Breach, ship Aviemore (imp.), 1; S. Rigg, 2, also Centennial prize; F. A. Mackenzie and Captain Breach, h.c. Ditto, game, black-breasted, duckwing, cock and hen: S. Rigg, 1 and 2. Ditto, game (piles and whites), cock and hen: Captain Breach, 1; S. Rigg, 2. Best two hens, any variety, other than game: Dickson and Jones, 1 and 2; J. Mayhew (2), h.c. Best pair British game hens, any colour: H. Bartlett, 1, also Centennial prize; W. H. Webb, 2; S. Francis, h.c. Best two Australian (colonial) hens, any colour: G. Hayward, 1, also Centennial prize; W. Pratt, 2. Plymouth rocks, cock and hen: E. L. Samuel, 1 and 2; W. Hope, h.c. Leghorns, brown, cock and hen: Dickson and Jones, 1; W. H. Webb, 2; J. Moss, h.c. Ditto, white, cock and hen: T. Hall, 1; T. Hall also twice h.c. W. Rudd, 2. Langshans, cock and hen: W. H. M'Keown, 1; W. Harris, 2; W. H. M'Keown, h.c. Andalusians, best pairs: G. Hunter, 1; W. Hope, 2. Any other fowl, cock or hen: Captain Breach, 1; W. Hope, 2. Ducks, Aylesbury, duck and drake: W. H. Webb, 1 and 2, also Centennial prize. Ducks, Buenos Ayres, duck and drake: W. Rudd, 1, and ditto Muscovy, duck and drake: H. N. Fleming, 1; A. J. Gray, 2, also special prize. Ditto, any other variety: C. Mosley, Pekins, 1 and 2. Geese, Toulouse, goose and gander: W. H. Webb, 1, also special; A. Thompson, 2. Ditto, any other variety, goose and gander: A. Cooper, 1; A. Thompson, 2. The Centennial prizes which were so far awarded yesterday in the poultry section fell to J. E. Pemell, cochins; W. Hope, brahamapootras; J. Mayhew, dorkings; W. Hope, Hamburgs; W. Hope, houdans; J. E. Pemell, Plymouth rocks; Dickson and Jones, leghorns; A. H. Faithfull, turkeys.

Carriers, any colour: J. W. Missent, 1, also Centennial prize; A. Campbell, 2. Pouters, cock and hen: H. E. Sullivan, 1 and 2, also special. Barbs, cock and hen: G. W. Lavender, 1 and 2; same two h. c. Beards, long-faced, any colour: H. E. Sullivan, 1, and also special; H. Bunting, 2; J. W. Missent, h. c. Beards, short-faced, any colour: J. W. Missent, 1 and 2. Baldheads, cock and hen: J. W. Missent, 1; H. E. Sullivan, 2. Nuns, any colour, cock and hen: J. Martin, 1; H. E. Sullivan, 2. Priests, any colour: H. E. Sullivan, 1; A. J. Turner, 2. Magpies, any colour, cock and hen: A. P. F. Wilkie, 1; L. R. Jarrett, 2. A. P. F. Wilkie also special prize. Dragoons, cock and hen, other than white: Wm. Addis, 1, and special; H. E. Sullivan, 2. Ditto, white, cock and hen: G. Freeman, 1; V. Davis, 2; A. J. Turner, h.c. Antwerps, short-faced, any colour, cock and hen: L. R. Jarrett, 1; J. Maude, 2; H. E. Sullivan, h.c., also Centennial prize. Ditto, long-faced, any colour, cock and hen: J. Wright, 1; H. Bunting, 2; H. E. Sullivan, h.c. Almond tumblers, cock and hen: A. J. Turner, 1; W. Pye, 2. Owls, cock and hen: J. W. Missent, 1 and 2. Jacobins, cock and hen: W. Hope, 1; A. J. Turner, 2; G. W. Court, h.c. Turbits, cock and hen: G. W. Lavender, 1 and 2. Tumblers, short-faced, cock and hen: E. A. Cooper, 1. Ditto, long-faced, cock and hen: Z. Anslow, 1; A. J. Turner, 2; J. Matterson, h.c. Fantails, cock and hen: E. C. Barker, 1; W. Hope, 2; G. Hughes, h.c. Trumpeters, cock and hen: J. W. Missent, 1; A. J. Turner, 2; H. E. Sullivan, h.c. Any other variety, cock and hen: R. C. Charles, 1 and 2.

Turkeys—Any variety, cock and hen: A. H. Faithfull (bronze), 1; A. Bennett (bronze), 2.

Canaries.—Clear yellow Norwich: E. Terry, 1; H. G. Lamb, 2; G. W. Johnston, highly commended. Clear buff Norwich: E. Terry 1 and 2; H. G. Lamb, highly commended. Evenly-marked yellow Norwich: H. G. Lamb, 1; G. W. Johnson, 2. Evenly-marked buff Norwich: E. Terry, 1st and only. Ticked yellow Norwich: E. Terry, 1 and 2. Ticked buff Norwich: E. Terry, 1; C. T. Pierce, 2; C. T. Pierce, ditto, highly commended. Variegated yellow Norwich: G. W. Johnson, 1; G. Tudball, 2; John Gamble, highly commended. Variegated buff, Norwich: G. W. Johnson, 1; E. Terry, 2. Crested yellow, Norwich, or clear body, with clear, gray, or dark crest: E. Terry, 1 and 2. Crested buff, Norwich, clear body, with clear, grey, or dark crest: W. Pratt, 1; T. Crane, 2: J. Gamble, highly commended. Crested yellow, Norwich, ticked, with clear, grey, or dark crest: W. C. Skarratt, 1; E. Terry, 2. Crested yellow Norwich, ticked with clear grey dark crest: H. G. Lamb, 1, and only. Crested buff Norwich, unevenly marked or variegated, with clear, grey or dark crest: W. Pratt, 1, and only. Best four Norwich canaries, in one cage, irrespective of colour: H. G. Lamb, Petersham, 1. Belgian Classes—Belgian yellow, clear or ticked: E. Terry, 1, and only. Belgian buff, clear or ticked: E. Terry, 1, and also Centennial Prize. Yorkshire classes: Yorkshire clear, yellow or buff: C. T. Pierce, 1; J. Givvins, 2. Yorkshire variegated, yellow or buff: E. Terry, 1; C. T. Peirce, 2, also highly commended. Lizard, gold or silver-spangled, broken caps: C. F. Peirce, 1 and 2.

Cinnamon Classes.—Cinnamon yellow: E. Terry, 1 and 2. Cinnamon buff: E. Terry, 1; C. F. Peirce, 2. Cinnamon yellow, evenly marked or variegated: E. Terry, 1, and only. Cinnamon buff, evenly marked or variegated: E. Terry, 1 and 2; W. C. Skarratt, highly commended. Best four cinnamons in one cage, irrespective of colour: C. T. Pierce, 1. Manchester coppy classes:—Manchester coppy, crested, yellow: T. Crane, 1. Manchester copy, crested buff: W. Pratt, 1; T. Crane, 2. Manchester coppy, plain head, yellow: T. Crane, 1st and only. Manchester coppy, plain head, buff: T. Crane, 1; L. Mathews, 2; Miscellaneous Classes: Crested buff, other than Norwich, clear body, with clear, grey, or dark crest—J. Gamble, 2. No first prize awarded. Crested buff, evenly marked, ticked, or variegated, other than Norwich, with clear, grey or dark crest: J. Gamble, 1 and 2. Any other variety of canary, not previously specified: E. Terry, 1; L. Mathews, 2. Goldfinch: W. C. Skarratt, 1; L. Mathews, 2. Mule, any variety: W. C. Skarratt, 1; J. Gamble, 2. The Centennial Champion Prizes in connection with this section were awarded as follows:—Best exhibit, Norwich classes: E. Terry, W. Pratt. Belgian classes: E. Terry. Yorkshire classes: C. T. Pierce. Cinnamon classes: E. Terry. Manchester classes: T. Crane. Miscellaneous classes: W. C. Skarratt.

DOGS.

Stewards: Messrs. A. J. Gray, R. Baldwin, H. Halls, and A. G. Chapman. Judges: Messrs. C. Lynott, E. F. Stephen, T. Smith, R. B. Baynes, W. Crane, T. Tye, G. Hill, jun., D. Coboroft, — Holborow, E. Halls, J. Yeo. There were nearly 400 exhibits in the dog classes, and the section was a fairly good one. Fox terrriers were largely represented, but with the exception of prize winners the exhibits were not above medium quality. Messrs. T. Cadell and H. Moses showed some exceedingly good animals. The black and tan terriers were not numerous, and did not come up to a remarkably high standard. The Skyes, Dandie Dinmonts, broken hair, and toys were well represented, the two latter classes containing some really high-class dogs. The poodles were not numerous, but were a nice class; and the Italian greyhounds, which were well represented, were headed by an excellent two-year-old dog, the property of Mr. E. De Lange, of Waverley. The pugs bore examination, Mr. H. T. Orr's champion dog fully deserving the award bestowed upon him. The King Charles, as usual, were few, but the prize winners were remarkably good, the champion being the property of Mr. G. Dempster, of Tasmania. The other spaniels, with the exception of Mr. J. S. Brunton's champion exhibit, were only of moderate quality. The St. Bernards and mastiffs were good animals, and in Newfoundlands Mr. J. E. Pemell showed up well with his imported stock and their descendants. Dr. Belisario, as usual, carried off the honours for bulldogs

with his veteran Tom Sayers, and Mr. J. Lloyd, of Paddington, for sluts; while Mr. Soden, of Petersham, and Mr. E. H. Scott, of Pitt-street, were allotted premier positions for bull terriers. The colley exhibits were fairly numerous and good, Messrs. Pemell and C. A. Nathan, of Lewisham, being the first prize takers. There were not many cattle dogs, Mr. Cameron, of Waverley, being the chief prizetaker. There were more greyhounds than are usually seen at such exhibitions, Mr. T. Partridge's Midnight, by Pretender—Loo, the first prizetaker for dogs, being a very shapely animal. The pointers were few and only moderate; but the retrievers and setters were numerous and the exhibits of a good type all round. The prize for the best fox terrier and centennial prize was won by H. Moses; black and tan terrier, A. Cooper; dandie dinmont, R. J. Hogg; bull dog, Dr. Belisario; bull terrier, P. Soden. The following are the awards:—

Fox-terriers, smooth haired, dogs: H. Moses, 1; H. Roberts, 2; J. R. Gair, h.c. Ditto, sluts: H. Moses, 1; T. Cadell, 2. Fox-terriers, wire haired, sluts: W. Johnston, 1; Fox-terriers, sluts under 12 months old: T. Cadell, 1; H. Moses, 2; S. Glanville, h.c. Terriers, dogs, smooth black-and-tan: A. Cooper, 1; F. T. Bartlett, 2. Ditto sluts, J. Neil, 1; Kitchener, 2. Terrier dogs, Skye: R. Dean, 1; A. Malin, 2. Ditto sluts: J. Mackay, 1; Terrier Dogs: Dandie Dinmont, R. J. Hogg, 1; G. Coubitt, 2. Ditto, sluts: R. J. Hogg, 1 and 2. Terrier dogs, broken hair: J. Matterson, 1; J. Bryan, 2 and h.c. Ditto, sluts: J. Matterson, 1; A. Cooper, 2; C. Wainwright, h.c. Terriers (toys), sluts, smooth hair, under 7lb: H. Buckley, 1; J. Neil, 2. Ditto, dogs, broken hair, under 8lb.: W. Beattie, 1 and 2; W. Carson, h.c. Ditto, sluts: J. W. Burton, 1; J. B. Allpress, 2. Terriers, any other variety: J. B. Allpress, 1 and h.c. J. Matterson, 2. Poodles, dogs: A. G. Lewis, 1; M. Nancarrow, 2. Poodle, slut: G. Webb, 1. Italian greyhound, dog: E. de Lange, 1; S. Hockings, 2; H. J. Bourne, h.c. Ditto, sluts: Mrs. P. Hart, 1; L. Y. Miller, 2; R. Ware, h.c.; H. J. Bourne, h.c. Pugs, dogs: H. T. Orr, 1; Mrs. E. Walton, 2; Miss Cree, h.c. Pugs, sluts: H. T. Orr, 1; J. P. Dowling, 2; A. Johnstone, h.c. King Charles or Blenheim, dogs: G. Dempster, 1; M. Nancarrow, 2. Ditto, sluts: M. Nancarrow, 1 and 2. Other Spaniels, dogs: D. Gleeson, 1; P. O'Shannasy, 2; J. Babre, h.c. Ditto, sluts, P. O'Shannasy, 1; O. Mackay, 2; A. Gray, h.c.; Mrs. A. P. F. Wilkie, h.c. Spaniels, large size, dogs: J. S. Brunton, 1; R. Anderson, 2; W. J. Sloan, h.c. Ditto, sluts: T. Fox, 1; Dickson and Jones, 2. Spaniels, sluts, under 20lbs.: R. Marshall, 1. St. Bernards, rough-coated: W. R. Dickinson, 1 and 2. Ditto, smooth-coated: W. Williamson, 1; G. Satchell, 2. Mastiffs, dogs, R. Mayor, 1. Mastiffs—Sluts: S. Proctor, 1; A. H. M'Donald, 2. Newfoundland dogs: J. E. Pemell, 1 and h.c.; T. H. Fleury, 2. Newfoundland sluts: J. E. Pemell, 1 and 2; H. Patoson, h.c. Bulldogs—Dogs: Dr. C. Belisario, 1 and h.c.; V. Busine, 2. Bulldogs—Sluts: J. Lloyd, 1; W. T. Jacombs, 2; C. Churchwood, h.c. Bull-terriers—Dogs: P. Soden, 1; S. Stewart, 2; C. Parker, h.c.; E. F. Willmore, h.c. Ditto, sluts: E. H. Scott, 1; J. Matterson, 2; G. Cochrane, h.c. Collies, dogs: C. A. Nathan, 1; W. C. Payne, 2; Mrs. F. Bennett, h.c. Collies, sluts: J. E. Pemell, 1; F. E. Long, 2; J. H. Dobbie, h.c. Cattle dogs: M. Cannon, 1 and 2. Cattle sluts: M. Cannon, 1 and 2. Greyhounds, dogs: T. Partridge, 1; J. Readman, 2. Greyhounds, sluts: W. Gaw, 1; W. Peterson, 2; J. Redman, h.c.; A. Mighell, h.c.; Dr. Shewen, h.c. Staghounds, dogs: Mrs. M'Innes, 1; M. H. Berry, 2. Pointers, dogs: A. Asprey, 1; H. T. Garde, 2. Pointers, sluts: F. A. Terry, 1; H. S. Garde, 2. Retrievers, black curly dogs: F. Gannon, 1; T. E. Castle, 2. Ditto, sluts: G. T. Husband, 1. Retrievers, other coloured dogs: W. H. Fox, 1; R. Dean, 2; J. Mayhew, h.c. Ditto, sluts: J. West, 1; W. C. West, 2; W. E. Corben, h.c. Setters, dogs, English: J. Glenn, 1 and h.c.; A. D. Roberts, 2. Ditto, sluts: J. Glenn, 1 and h.c.; J. M'Intosh, 2. Setters, dogs, Sussex: A. J. Fleay, 1. Setters, dogs, Gordon: W. J. Halloran, 1 and h.c.; F. Gannon, 2. Ditto, sluts: J. Clulow, 1; W. A. Alderton, 2. Setters, dogs, Irish: W. J. Halloran, 1. Ditto, sluts; W. J. Halloran, 1; J. H. Willmott, 2. Any other variety: W. J. Halloran, 1; C. F. Philip, 1; W. R. Dickinson, 1; A. Lofberg, 2; S. R. Wheeler, 2; A. J. Kelly, 2; W. R. Dickinson, h.c. Centennial champion prizes.—Italian greyhound: E. De Lange. Pug, dog or slut: H. T. Orr. King Charles, Blenheim, or other toy: G. Dempster. Spaniel, large-sized: J. S. Brunton. St. Bernard: W. Williamson. Mastiff: R. Mayor. Newfoundland: J. E. Pemell. Greyhound: T. Partridge. Staghound: Mrs. M'Innes. Pointer: F. A. Terry. Retriever: F. Gannon. English setter: J. Glenn. Sussex setter: A. J. Fleay. Gordon setter: W. J. Halloran. Irish setter: W. J. Halloran.

THE WORKING DAIRY.

Judges: Professor Ivey, M.R.A.C.; Professor Pudney, M.R.A.C.; J. L. Thompson, Professor Lowrie, J. Lindsay, M. Murphy, W. E. Ash.

The dairy started in full operation on the 25th ultimo, and undoubtedly was one of the most successful parts of the exhibition.

Inside of the building there was a central space of 55ft. by 30ft. entirely covered by machinery in motion. All the best kinds of separators known were working. Lassetter and Co., in an allotment 12ft. by 30ft., had an expert dairymaid dairying in the old system. She was surrounded by every useful appliance known to modern dairying. The next space, 15ft. by 30ft., was covered by Messrs. Waugh and Josephson, who displayed all kinds of Laval separators, from the simple, small, but effective Baby, which does its 12 gallons of milk per hour, to the factory machine, which treats 90 gallons per hour.

Further on, the interest was well maintained by Messrs. James Martin and Co., with three systems of dairying—the Danish and hand being remarkably well illustrated. The Danish are remarkably powerful separators, and work very smoothly. At the extreme back there was a cold room, 14ft. x 9ft., shown by Hudson Bros. In this the Witt system of ventilation and cooling was shown in full operation. Nearly all the members of the Government inspected the dairy. The Minister for Mines, who takes a deep interest in the advancement of agriculture, and the Minister for Education, examined the machinery very closely, and expressed themselves as thoroughly satisfied with the display.

The dairy closed on Saturday evening at a late hour, the lateness being consequent upon the largeness of the demand for sample jars of the factory butter. It is pleasing to know that the efforts of the committee of the section were fully and fairly acknowledged by the visitors to the exhibition. What two months ago was a risky experiment has proved to be one of the most successful parts of the exhibition. Other colonies are likely to follow the example of Sydney. A first-class dairy is promised for Melbourne at the next show held there, and New Zealand visitors say they will not be behind Australia in the matter. A few details of the working dairies which were shown may interest several readers.

Messrs. James Martin and Co.'s working dairies comprised the Danish, the Laval, and the hand systems, and covered a space of 30ft. x 30ft. Their principal exhibit was of course the Danish separator, which was awarded the 20-guinea *Sydney Mail* Centennial Cup and £20 in prize money. This separator, although new to many of our readers, is well known in the south-coast district—the Pioneer Factory at Kiama use three of the largest size, each with a capacity of 200 gallons per hour. The Omega factory also use three large Danish, and the Mittagong factory a like number; so with three Danish factories in full operation near Sydney this system has had a thorough test. The principle of the Danish is easily explained. The bowl is made of the very best quality of steel of larger diameter than most other makes, and fitted with three vertical plates. The speed of this bowl is only 3500 revolutions per minute, compared with 7000 revolutions of other makes. The milk having passed into the bowl through the feeding tubes, the centrifugal motion throws the skim-milk to the circumference, the cream remaining near the centre, and the skim-milk as it rises to the top of the bowl is conveyed away by the skim-milk tube, and at the same time the cream is conveyed into the cream can through the cream tube. In the Danish this operation is within view of the attendant, so if it is desirable to make any alteration in the feeding or in the thickness of the cream, it can be done whilst the machine is in motion. The capacity of the medium size Danish separator is 105 gallons per hour, and an ordinary horse can work it quite easily, as one special feature of it is its safety intermediate, which not only prevents the possibility of an accident, but if the attendant happens to be away at a time when the speed is increased beyond the desired number of revolutions, the intermediate rings a bell, and thus gives warning. The next exhibit in Messrs. Martin's working dairy was their American Square Factory churn, made of Michigan clear pine, and fitted with a patent tin-lined lid and improved fastenings, air vent, fast and loose pulleys, adjustable stays for sides, and several other important improvements in detail. Next, there was the "Delaiteuse" or centri-

fugal butter worker, which thoroughly extracts every particle of buttermilk, and leaves the butter "grainy" and in the best possible condition for market. From the "Delaiteuse" the butter is then passed on to Martin's self-weighing butter press, which at one operation adjusts the weight, presses the pot, and delivers it ready for sale. There were also shown Martin's butter packages for holding 1lb., 2lb., or 5lb. of butter, and suitable for retailing; also, the export boxes and ordinary butter kegs. Of course, in addition to the machines and appliances enumerated, Messrs. Martin and Co. placed the usual number of butter pats, prints, scales, milk buckets, churns, butter workers, &c., &c., and looking at their collection as a whole, it seemed almost impossible to want anything in a dairy or butter factory that could not be found on their stand.

Messrs. Waugh and Josephson, engineers, of this city, made an admirable complete display of factory appliances, the greater number of which were kept in constant operation. They won the second prize, £20. Their list of exhibits is as follows:—

Three De Laval cream separators, complete, with intermediate motion, &c.; one emulsor machine, for mixing fat into separated milk for the purpose of making cheese from the skim milk; one lactocrite, for immediately testing any milk being supplied to factory for per-centage of butter contained. In connection with the lactocrite the testing glasses, boiler, &c., are shown, also a lactometer and test glasses. A square box-churn, of type without beaters, much approved in our coast factories for cleanliness and general handiness. Water was laid on conveniently over churn, and a trough placed below, to prevent buttermilk from splashing about floor, and conducting buttermilk to waste-pipe. A Delaiteuse, or buttermilk extractor, with bags and knives, or scrapers, for removing the butter after finishing in centrifugal; an Albany butter-worker or salting machine, for finishing butter; a trough mounted on wheels, for handily taking the butter from churn, &c., to butter-workers or room. A butter press, with self-weighing gear; a wash-up trough, with steam and water laid on, for scalding utensils and general cleansing purposes; a fan and cold chamber, for blowing cold air into butter-room, or where required; a weighing machine, for weighing suppliers' milk; a vat, fitted on weighing machine, to contain milk whilst weighing; the vat is fitted to discharge into main supply tank; the weight of vat, etc., is balanced on weigh-bridge to avoid having tare to deduct after weighing; a crane and winch, for raising milk to required height to get it into supply vat; vat for receiving milk, fitted on stand; a cooler, for cooling cream as it comes from the separators, with required connections; a Lawrence cooler; butter packages, butter-ladle, pats, &c., ice chest; oil drums and save-alls; sample pages of books used at factories for entering daily supply and suppliers' pass-books; 2 De Laval's "Baby" separators, capacity 12 gallons per hour; 1 horizontal Hood separator, capacity 35 gallons per hour; 1 vertical Hood separator, capacity 25 gallons per hour; 1 A. H. separator, 150 gallons per hour capacity; 1 model of separator; and 1 model square churn.

Messrs. Lassetter and Co., Limited, occupied the first square. In this they made a splendid display of dairy appliances. They included 30 churns of colonial manufacture suitable for the home or the farm, and several other varieties of large steam and horse power churns from makers in England, who have secured the honours at the great agricultural shows there. Five different types of butter-workers were shown, in sizes to suit the wants of all classes of users; some elegant iron and wooden milk-pan stands such as are used in home dairies of the most modern type. In this collection were also to be seen many of the different apparatus now used in connection with the testing of milk, cream, and butter. Some very fine transit cans for the conveyance of milk by railway or steamer, also those most useful butter boxes known as the "Preston" for use in sending small family packages of butter from the farm or country house to the city. As a whole the collection was very complete, and was much admired.

The following awards were made:—

Cows giving the greatest quantity of milk.—Country prize. Competing animals kept or pastured for three months prior to coming on to the show ground, beyond a radius of 15 miles from Sydney Post Office: A. W. M'Minn, 1; S. M'Minn, 2.

Metropolitan Prize.—Cows giving the greatest quantity of milk, shown by metropolitan dairymen, or persons keeping cows within a radius of 15 miles of Sydney Post Office: J. E. Pemell, 1; F. A. Mackenzie, 2.

Cow yielding the greatest quantity of butter (open to all classes of exhibitors): T. L. Peate, Bowral, 1; J. E. Pemell, Randwick, 2.

Special prize for best dairy hand: Lassetter and Co.'s Dairymaid.

Judges highly commended Hudson Bros.' coolroom with its Witt machinery.

Factory system, the Sydney Mail Cup: Jas. Martin and Co., 1. For the Danish system, Waugh and Josephson, 2. Hand dairy: F. Lassetter and Co. Factory churn: Jas. Martin and Co. Churn to make 30 to to 100 lb. butter: Jas. Martin and Co. Household churn: Jas. Martin and Co., 1; Lassetter and Co. (No. 6 Centennial), h.c. Milk bucket: F. R. Robinson and Sons, 1; J. Martin and Co., h.c. Butter-worker: F. Lassetter and Co., Waugh and Josephson, and James Martin and Co., equal. Collection of dairy utensils: M'Gregor, Harris, and Co., 1; Lassetter and Co., 2; W. Gow, recommended for special prize. Vessel to convey milk by rail: Martin and Co., 1; F. R. Robinson, h.c. Most-approved butter package: Martin and Co., 1; Waugh and Josephson, 2. Farm refrigerator or milk-cooler: Fresh Food and Ice Co., Martin and Co., and F. Lassetter and C., equal.

The prizes being principally special should be mentioned in this report. The following is the list of subscribers:—Agricultural Society, £80; proprietors of the *Sydney Mail*, £21; Lassetter and Co., Limited, £10 10s.; M'Gregor, Harris, and Co., £5 5s.; Waugh, Josephson, and Co., £5 5s.; J. P. Dowling, £2 2s.; Inglis and Sce, 827, George-street, £5 5s.; G. Kiss and Co., £2 2s.; Brown Brothers, £2 2s.; the Country Milk Company, £6 6s.; F. A. Badgery, £2 2s.; T. L. Peate, £2 2s.; J. E. Pemell, £2 2s.; H. Pateson, £2 2s.; 12 h.p. Ransome engine lent by Lassetter and Co., Limited; shafting and pulleys erected by Waugh and Josephson.

FARM PRODUCE.

Stewards: W. Bragg and W. Lovegrove. Judges: W. F. Martin, Myles M'Crae, W. C. Robinson, P. R. Larkin, Valentine Heaton, Andrew Farnsworth, Jacob Knight, John See, M.L.A., M. Boylson, P. Hogan, J. Black, H. D. Cooper, A. H. Prince. In the tenth section, which embraced farm and dairy produce, there was a vast improvement in every respect on the last show, both as regards the number and quality of the exhibits—the former being 342, while in the matter of superiority, in most cases there is no comparison. The Centennial special prizes, of the value of £440, divided under various heads, had no doubt much to do with bringing together so many exhibits and exhibitors, and the fine season we have experienced of course had much to do with their excellent quality, though a still finer display might have been anticipated had it been somewhat later in the season. It was last year a matter of reproach to our farmers and growers that they made such a miserable exhibition, but this year they have more than wiped out such reproach, and the various portions of the colony, as well as the colonies of Victoria, South Australia, and New Zealand, are to be congratulated upon the spirit shown by them in coming to the front as they have done. In the matter of butter, cheese, and bacon, and produce of various kinds, they have shown that they have little to fear from outside competition. At the same time, the competitors from other colonies have much to do with the success of this portion of the show. As in former years, the exhibition of farm and dairy produce was held in the pavilion, which in its enlarged form is a great improvement on the old state of affairs, and affords ample accommodation for the most convenient and appropriate placing of the exhibits belonging to this section. A special note of praise is due to the stewards of the pavilion, Messrs. Lovegrove and Bragg, both of whom worked for weeks to meet the great strain which the immense collection of pavilion exhibits imposed. Under the heading of white wheat, three bushels, with a guarantee that it was a fair sample of at least 50 bushels grown by the exhibitor, there were seven entries, one of which came from Victoria, and two from South Australia. In white spring wheat, three bushels, there were three exhibits, one of from Victoria, and one from South Australia, the third coming from Camden. Only one sample of red wheat was shown, and that by the Council of Agricultural Education, Dookie, Victoria, which competed in many classes. In rust-proof wheat there were five exhibits, of which one was also from the council mentioned, and another from Hart Bros., of South Australia. There

was a capital assortment of maize shown, and under the heading of large yellow or flint, a dozen cobs, and a bushel threshed, thirteen exhibits were displayed, principally from Shoalhaven, the Clarence district, and South Australia. Of a smaller size there were four entries, and of earliest maize a similar number. Some excellent samples were shown, notably that by Mr. Paling, of Camden, both in cob and shelled. Mr. John Monaghan, of Terara, and Mr. Bailey, of Gerringong, also exhibited some very fine samples. Some well grown white maize was also exhibited, there being three exhibitors in this class. There were a few exhibits of malting and Cape barley, and a few of rye and oats, but not many. Peas figure to the extent of nine bushels in three bushel bags. There were two entries for horse beans and one for linseed. Sorghum in grain was represented by one bushel and 12 heads. For the most valuable new grain, exhibited in the colony for the first time, James Hayter, of Camden, exhibited half a bushel of skinless barley; Hart Brothers, of Paradise, South Australia, the same quantity of carob beans, described as excellent feed for stock; and Mr. D. Manson, of Albion Park, also showed two samples. Of cut ensilage, exhibits of not less than one hundredweight, there was a very fair show, amongst the exhibitors being Hart Brothers, of South Australia, and the Council of Agriculture of Dookie, Victoria. There were some dozen or more samples of grass seed of various kinds, rye, prairie, and cocksfoot predominating. Under the head of roots there were some very excellent displays, swedes, white turnips, mangolds, and carrots. Of the potatoes shown there were many magnificent samples of various kinds; exhibitors, too, showing very freely in this class. In the class for one variety, of one hundredweight each, there were 13 entries, two of which come from Grafton, and two from South Australia, Shoalhaven also standing well in the production and exhibition of this nutritious vegetable. For potatoes, collection of not less than one cwt. of each variety, and not less than four varieties, there were seven exhibits, two of which were from Grafton, two from Shoalhaven, and one from South Australia, the sixth being from Albion Park, and the seventh from Windsor. Two fine collections of table pumpkins were shown, that from Callan Park being particularly good. Under the heading of new fodder plant, exhibited for the first time, samples consisting of roots, at least six, if hay one truss half-hundredweight, there was only one exhibit. This was by Mr. H. A. Volckers, of Grafton, and consisted of dhurra, or Egyptian corn, a perennial fodder plant for all stock. It is used as meal for bread or as food for poultry, &c.; but in this case there was no award. There were half-a-dozen exhibits each of lucerne and oaten hay, and the samples sent were all remarkably good. There was considerable competition in the matter of the Centennial special prizes for farm produce. These were of an aggregated value of £440, were open for competition to agricultural societies and private exhibitors and firms, who should not necessarily be the growers. The exhibits were grouped together in trophy form, and much pains was taken by the various exhibitors in this respect, the result being in many cases of a highly artistic character. For the best collection of farm produce grown in the northern district of New South Wales there was only one competitor, Mr. George Crispin, of Grafton. His collection consisted of maize, shelled and in the cob, potatoes, marrows, gourds, bottled fruits, tapioca, arrowroot, sugar, cheese, onions, tobacco, sugarcane, &c. The display was an excellent one and attracted much attention. For the best collection of farm produce grown in the southern district of the colony there were 10 entries, the districts from which they came being Yass, Camden, Albion Park, Tumut, Sutton Forest, Milton, Shoalhaven, and Liverpool, the latter exhibit being shown by Messrs. Boyd and King, of Moorbank, but it was non-competitive. The Camden A., H., and I. Society placed a very fine collection. It consisted of some splendid samples of potatoes, swede turnips, sunflowers, very large and of various coloured seeds, from a pure white to a dark purple, some excellent hams and sides of bacon, cheese, butter (including a case of 11lb. rolls), all sorts of horse-carrots, maize and wheat, yellow and red beans, barley, buck-wheat, &c., &c., the whole most tastefully arranged. For the best collection of farm produce grown in any other colony there was but one exhibitor, viz., Hart Brothers, of Beefacres Estate, Paradise, South Australia; their collection was the most artistically arranged of any at the Exhibition, the various groupings showing excellent taste. The exhibits consisted principally of wheats, potatoes, roots of general sorts, ensilage, maize, millet, linseed, sorghum, peas, barley, &c. The collection was arranged in the form of a pyramid. On the upper shelves were some 60 varieties of wheat neatly done up in small sheaves. On the lower shelves were arranged 21 varieties of potatoes and many varieties of seeds, and at each corner of the lower shelf there stood a high class case containing four of the leading varieties of wheat. These cases gave the stand a very finished appearance. There was also an excellent display of bacon, hams, butter, cheese, &c., all grown by the one firm on their estate, and it is satisfactory to know that not only have Messrs. Hart Brothers received the first prize for this collection, but that they have also received the Centennial prize. The following is the prize list for farm produce:—

White wheat: Hart Bros., 1 and 2. White spring wheat: no award. Rust-proof wheat: Manson, 1; Hart Bros., 2. Large yellow maize: J. M'Donald, 1; Wm. Bailey, 2; D. Manson, highly commended. Small yellow maize: Wm. Bailey, 1. Maize, earliest: W. Bailey, 1. Barley malting: George Clout, 1; Hart Bros., 2. Barley, Cape: Hart Bros., 1; G. Clout, 2. Rye: Hart Bros., 1. Horse beans: G. Clout, commended. Linseed: Hart Bros., commended. Sorghum: D. Manson, commended. Imphee D. Manson, commended. New grain: Hart Brothers, highly commended. Ensilage: Hart Brothers, 1; Walter Lamb, 2. Perennial rye—grass seed: D. Manson, 1. Swedes: W. Bailey, 1. White turnips: W. Bailey, commended. Carrots: W. Bailey, commended. Potatoes: J. Monaghan, 1; R. Schafer, 2; J. Thompson, highly commended. Potatoes, collection: Hart Brothers, 1; H. A. Volckers, 2; G. Crispin, commended. Table pumpkins: H. Blaxland, 1. New fodder plant: No award. Lucerne hay: No award. Oaten hay: G. Churches Hayter, highly commended. Best collection of farm produce grown in the northern district of New South Wales: George Crispin, 1. Best collection of farm produce grown in the southern district of New South Wales: Camden A. H. and I. Society, 1; G. A. Porter, 2; Ulladulla A. and H. Association, 3; D. Manson, commended. Best collection of farm produce grown in any other colony: Hart Brothers, 1; and winner of the Centennial Champion prize.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Stewards: William Elliott, A. L. Nelson, D. Garrard, W. J. Vance; judges: James Kidman, John Melliday, J. E. Vance, B. Foley, W. H. Harding, John See, M.L.A., S. H. Hyam, T. W. Craven. Dairy produce was exceedingly well represented. In class 470, for butter from factories, one package not less than 50lb., made at any factory working not less than two separators, there were 14 exhibits from different factories. The chief competitors were the Fresh Food and Ice Company and the Albion Park Dairy Company, each of whom sent two exhibits. Much of the butter sent by them and other exhibitors was really of a splendid character. In the next class (butter, separator, produced by exhibitor, one package not less than 20lb., open to private dairymen, companies excluded) there were no less than 23 exhibitors and 25 exhibits. The class for keg butter, hand-made, not separator, and not less than 50lb., open to all, brought forward 26 competitors, and fresh roll butter, with and without salt, in 3lb. blocks, was splendidly represented, and some of it of such an even quality that the task of selection by the judges was a most difficult one. There was also a splendid show of cheese, hams, and bacons, New Zealand, as usual, entering with spirit into competition with the local makers. Under the Centennial special prize list, open to agricultural societies and private exhibitors, firms, and companies, which provides for the exhibits being grouped together in trophy form, for best collections of dairy produce, consisting of fresh and salt butter, cheese, hams, and bacon, the whole to be the produce of the southern district of New South Wales, there were seven entries. These displays were of first-class character. Centennial special prizes were also offered for the best collection of dairy produce produced and manufactured by any one private exhibitor

or firm in Australasia, and in response there were two exhibits, viz., that of John Lindsay, of Unanderra, and that of David Wilson, Mount Egerton, Victoria, the latter taking first prize. The awards were :—

Produce, the product of any of the seven colonies of Australasia, except where otherwise specified.—Butter factory, one package, not less than 50lb., made at any factory working not less than two separators, no private dairy being allowed to compete: Fresh Food and Ice Company, 1; Woodstock Dairy Factory, 2. Butter, separator, produced by exhibitor, 1 package of not less than 20lb., open to private dairymen, companies excluded: Edward Graham, 1; W. J. Vard, 2; H. Vard, highly commended; H. Graham, highly commended; Williams Brothers, highly commended. Butter, keg, hand-made, not separator, not less than 56lb. (open to all): D. Kennedy, 1; J. Lindsay, 2; T. W. Vance, highly commended. Butter, fresh roll, without salt, in 3lb. blocks, smooth surfaces, no print or brand (open to all): Fresh Food and Ice Company, 1; Fresh Food and Ice Company, 2. Butter, fresh roll, with salt, in 3lb. blocks, smooth surface, no print or brand (open to all): Fresh Food and Ice Company, 1; D. Kennedy, 2. Butter, fresh roll, with salt, got up for table use, in 1lb. or ½lb. pats, not less than 5lb., quality and appearance to be both considered (open to all): H. Graham, 1; W. H. Warden, 2; D. Kennedy, highly commended. The champion prize in the preceding six classes was awarded to D. Kennedy, of Milton Single cheese, not less than 30lb.: D. Wilson, 1. Ditto, not less than 16lb., and not exceeding 30lb.: W. C. Robinson, 1; T. Binks, 2. Cheese, not less than 8lb., and not exceeding 14lb.: No award. Single cheese, not exceeding 8lb.: J. Lindsay, 1. Cream cheese, not less than 3lb.: No award. Hams, two machine-cured and smoked: H. T. Green and Co., Christchurch, New Zealand, 1; L. Geoghegan, 2. Two hams, hand cured and smoked; C. J. Arnold, 1; G. Murphy, 2. Bacon, two sides, machine-cured and smoked: L. Geoghegan, 1; T. Alexander, 2. Bacon, one side, hand cured and smoked; W. Haywood, 1; G. Murphy, 2. Centennial Special Prize, open to agricultural societies and private exhibitors, firms or companies who need not necessarily be the producers. Conditions: 1. Exhibits to be grouped together in trophy form; 2. Exhibits competing cannot compete in any other class. For the best collection of dairy produce, consisting of fresh and salt butter, cheese, hams, and bacon (quantities of each at option of exhibitor), produced in the Southern district of New South Wales—South Coast and West Camden Co-operative Company, 1; Illadulla A. and H. Association, 2. Centennial special prizes for the best collection of dairy produce, produced and manufactured by any one private exhibitor or firm in Australasia, exhibits to be grouped in trophy form, and exhibits competing cannot compete in any other class; two entries—David Wilson, Victoria, 1; John Lindsay, Unanderra, New South Wales, 2. In consequence of there not being sufficient competition in these last two classes, the Centennial Prize of £50 was not awarded.

WOOL.

Steward: Mr. W. P. Mylecharane. Judges: Messrs. Thomas Thorpe, William Allen, and P. N. Trebeck.

Owing to some misunderstanding the exhibits of wool—92 in number—were not judged until a late hour on the 26th, and as the public were excluded until the judging takes place, but little information was obtainable respecting them. The annexe in which the exhibition took place was signally inadequate for the purpose, as the parcels were inconveniently crowded together, and the light was very defective. In some sections the classification was open to a considerable amount of dispute, which is invariably the case when judges do not agree as to the definition of fine combing, heavy combing, and clothing, as made by the exhibitors; still, on this occasion, there was little to complain about, and the schedule was much better drawn than it has been on many previous occasions. It can hardly be said that the competition was as keen as it has been on former occasions, nor were the exhibits as numerous, but the condition was beyond anything we have seen in similar competitions for many years. With the exception of Messrs. Marshal and Slade, who represented Queensland, and Mr. Thomas Warner, who did similar office for South Australia, the competitors were confined to the flockmasters of this colony. Messrs. Faithfull of Goulburn, Austin and Miller, of Deniliquin, and the Collaroy Company figured largely in the prize list, and Mr. H. L. White fully maintained the old prestige of the Havilah flocks with a special exhibit, which showed but little departure from the old lines of breeding laid down by the late Mr. N. P. Bayly. The same remark of retaining a distinct type applies with equal significance to the exhibits from the Collaroy flocks. It will be remembered by those who were in the habit of witnessing the sheep contests at Mudgee 20 years ago, that the flock under the direction of the late Dr. Trail was the first one west to make a departure from the fine French combing wools which were so particularly affected by the breeders there. Dr. Trail introduced a strong amount of Rambouillet, and it was at the time considered that this sacrifice of quality to length of staple was a gross mistake, as density went to the wall as well. An examination of the Collaroy exhibits was especially interesting, as the old strain has not been got rid of, but the gradual change by acclimatisation has got rid of all the harsh qualities of the old Collaroy wool of 1866, and the fears then expressed have proved groundless. The sheep from which the wool is taken are said to be a pure strain without foreign admixture for years past. Marshal and Slade, as usual, showed a splendid deep-grown staple, and the same remark applied to the exhibit of Messrs. Austin and Millar. A number of the exhibits were from the Adelaide Exhibition, and they appear to have suffered from handling, but, taken as a whole, the display was very good, and might be more instructive if the surroundings for examination were more favourable. There was a very interesting exhibit from Camden Park, on which property John Macarthur founded the first flock in 1800. It would have been still more so had the public an opportunity of seeing alongside it a fair sample of what the merino wool of that day was, for the purpose of showing what Mr. Macarthur did to improve it, and upon what unpromising material he commenced his labours as the pioneer of the Australian sheep-breeding industry.

The following were the awards :—

Fine Combing Wool.—Six fleeces, unskirted: Marshall and Slade, 1; A. L. Faithfull, 2. Six ewes' fleeces, unskirted: A. L. Faithfull, 1; F. R. White, 2. Six ewe hoggets' fleeces, unskirted, first shearing: No first prize; F. R. White, 2. Heavy Combing Wool.—Six rams' fleeces, unskirted: Marshall and Slade, 1; Collaroy Company, Limited, 2. Six ewes' fleeces, unskirted, Collaroy Company, Limited, 1. Six ewe hogget fleeces: T. L. Richardson. Wool in bale.—In grease: Guildford D. Hay, 2. Scoured: A. Sloane, 1 and 2. Extra, unclassified; Dangar Brothers, bale of first combing wool, special prize: Dangar Bros., bale of first combing hoggets' wool, special prize; F. R. White, 12 fleeces black and grey wool, special prize; H. C. White, wool grown from sheep of pure Havilah breed without any admixture of other blood for many years, special prize. Centennial champion gold medals.—Combing wool, in grease, best six rams' fleeces: Marshall and Slade. Best six ewes' fleeces: A. L. Faithfull. Scoured wool.—Best bale, not less than 250lb.: A. Sloane. Collection of New South Wales wool exhibited at the Adelaide International Exhibition :—Merino wool, in bales, unwashed. Fine combing wool, not less than 300lb. from not over 100 fleeces, skirted, from ewes previously shorn: C. H. James and Gray, 1; G. J. Mulholland, 2. Merino wool, unwashed, from sheep fed only on indigenous grasses or herbage—Best and most valuable six fleeces, unskirted, from rams previously shorn: Austin and Millear, 1; Collaroy Co., Limited, 2; J. C. Manchee, commended. Best and most valuable six fleeces, unskirted, from ewes previously shorn: Collaroy Co., Limited, 1; H. R. F. Hume, 2. Best and most valuable six fleeces, unskirted, from two-tooth rams previously shorn: Austin and Millear, 1. Best and most valuable six fleeces, unskirted, from two-tooth ewes, previously shorn: Austin and Millear, 1; H. C. White, 2. Long wool, unwashed.—Six fleeces, unskirted, from ewes of any age, previously shorn: E. B. Woodhouse, 1 and 2. Merino wool, unwashed, six fleeces, unskirted, from ewes of any age previously shown: T. Warne, 1 and Centennial champion prize, gold medal; A. Sloane, silver medal; W. Macgregor and Co., bronze medal; J. F. and H. White, two bronze medals. Centennial champion gold medals—Combing wool in grease, six rams' fleeces: Austin and Millear. Six ewes' fleeces: Collaroy Company, Limited.

FLOWERS, FRUITS, AND VEGETABLES.

Judges: Pot plants, Mr. J. M'Ewen, Mr. Geo. Hurwood, Mr. Luke Woolf; cut flowers, Mr. F. Fergusson sen., Mr. W. Paradise; fruits, Mr. D. Shepherd, Mr. R. Herrod, Mr. R. Whitaker.

The features of this section were decidedly the foliage and pot plants, and the cut flowers. The entries in any of the horticultural classes were not remarkably numerous, and a considerable proportion of the exhibits entered did not

make their appearance. The show of vegetables was just to the right of the pot plants. The fruit was found at the back of the building, in the left-hand corner The interest of this department centred in two fine large exhibits of miscellaneous specimens. One of these, shown by Mr. M. F. Vollmer, of Pennant Hills, who was awarded first prize, included some magnificent grapes, peaches, and apples. The other was a non-competitive exhibit by the New South Wales Fruitgrowers' Union. This union sent in no less than 150 varieties of splendid produce from about half a dozen Cumberland orchards. The Camden grown plums shown were a marvel, and would secure, by themselves, the first prize awarded to this exhibit. The nectarines are also very fine. The cut flowers were placed at the right hand end of the back wall of the pavilion. They present a very creditable display. The following are the awards in these sections :—

Fifty miscellaneous plants, arranged for effect: J. Baptist, 1; Shepherd and Co., 2; Searl and Son, 3. Twenty-five miscellaneous plants, arranged for effect: C. Bisset, 1. Twelve miscellaneous pot plants in flower: C. Bisset, 2nd only. Six ditto: J. Marks, 2nd only. Twelve gloxinias: C. Bisset, 2nd only. Fifty ferns and lycopods: J. Marks, 1. Twenty-five ditto: C. Bisset, 1; H. Blaxland, 2. Twelve caladiums: C. Bisset, 1. Twelve dracænas; Searl and Son, 2nd only. Six crotons: Searl and Sons, 2nd only. Twenty adiantums in pots or baskets: J. Marks, 1. Fruit.—Miscellaneous collection: M. F. Vollmer, 1. Collection, not necessarily grown by exhibitor: W. H. Nixon, 1. Collection of rock melons: H. Blaxland, 1. Collection of tropical or sub-tropical fruits: H. A. Volckers, 1. Collection of mangoes: G. Crispin, 1. Vegetables.—Miscellaneous collection: Allenn Brothers, 1; H. Blaxland, 2. Cut Flowers.—Miscellaneous collection (named): Searle and Sons, 1; H. Blaxland, 2; T. Cope and Son, highly commended; Treseder and Bartlett, recommended for special prize. Collection of roses: Treseder and Bartlett, 1; Dahlias, not less than 50 varieties, Shepherd and Co., 1. Twenty-four dahlias: Bradley and Pitt: 1st only. Twenty-four gladioli: T. and F. Cope, 2nd only. Floral device: Searl and Sons, 1; D. S. K. Miller, 2. Bridal bouquet: Searl and Sons, 1; Treseder and Bartlett, 2. Hand bouquet: Searl and Sons, 1; D. S. K. Miller, 2. Table bouquet: T. and F. Cope, 1; Searl and Sons, 2. Six button-hole bouquets: Searl and Sons, 1; Treseder and Bartlett, 2. Six breast sprays: Searl and Sons, 1; Treseder and Bartlett, 2. Basket of flowers: Treseder and Bartlett, 1; Searl and Sons, 2; D. S. K. Miller, highly commended.

SUGAR AND SUGAR-PRODUCING PLANTS.

Judges: J. Kidman, H. Harris, R. Ramsay, J. M'Farlane, and A. E. Elkington. There was so little competition in this class as to call forth the following remarks from the judges:—We do not consider that sufficient interest has been taken in this exhibit, and in the absence of competition we do not feel justified in awarding a prize. We have to report, however, that the sugar exhibits are of excellent manufacture. We regret the want of enthusiasm shown by the manufacturers. The cane exhibits, however, are worthy of the highest commendation. The judges stated the exhibits of Mr. J. Gayland in classes 404 to 411 meritorious; and, as a collection, award a centennial silver medal. The judges also award a certificate of merit to Mr. Gayland in classes 412 to 414. In class 413, the judges award Centennial bronze medal to Mr. Boulton. The cane exhibits are worthy of the highest commendation; and, in addition to the above, we award exhibitors in classes 416 to 423 and extra class, a silver medal for the general excellence of their collections. The exhibitors referred to are—Messrs. A. H. Garven, Palmer's Island, Clarence River; Medlicott and Banks, South Woodburn, Richmond River; and David Sharpe, Ballina.

WINE AWARDS.

Judges: P. F. Adams, W. H. Hinten. Steward: W. Bragg. The following is a list of the wine awards:—

Class 361, best light white wine, an vintage: Bouffier Brothers, hock, 1886, 1; A. Munro, shiraz, 1885, 2; Bouffier Brothers, hock, 1882, highly commended. Class 362, best full white wine, any vintage: A. Munro, pinean, 1884, 1; C. F. Lindeman, varieties, 1884, 2. Class 363, best red wine (claret type): A. Munro, hermitage, 1885, 1; C. F. Lindeman, hermitage, 1885, 2; C. F. Lindeman, hermitage, 1884, highly commended. Class 364, best red wine, burgundy type: A. Munro, burgundy, 1885, 1; C. F. Lindeman, burgundy, 1883, 2; Bouffier Brothers, burgundy, 1885, commended. Class 365, best sweet white wine, any vintage: C. F. Lindeman, varieties, 1883, 1; Bouffier Brothers, muscadine, 1880, 2; Bouffier Brothers, tokay, 1882, highly commended: C. F. Lindeman, varieties, 1883, highly commended. Class 366, best sweet red wine, any vintage: Harbottle, Alsop, and Co., muscatel, 1883, 1 (no other award in this class). Class 367, best sparkling wine: L. Frere, 1 (only one exhibit in this class). Centennial Champion Prize: A. Munro.

FOOD SECTION.

Judge: Mr. T. Patterson. The awards in connection with this section, were as follow:—

Cereals.—Wheaten flour, first quality: W. Thomas and Co., Port Adelaide, S. A., 1; C. C. Palmer 2. Oatmeal: No award. Maizena: J. Wade and Co. Bread, bakers': John J. Quine, 1; Frederick Hinds, 2. Collection of pastry: C. B. Abel, 1; F. Hinds, 2; J. J. Tuine, highly commended. Dried fish: H. West and Co., 1. Preserved fruits in syrup: Woodstock Fruit Company, 1; Mrs. John Allan, 2. Preserved fruits in water: Woodstock Fruit Co., 1; Mrs. John Allan, 2. Jams and jellies: Gertrude F. C. Fisher, 1; Woodstock Fruit Co., 1. Collection of pickles: A. Cooper, 1; W. Franklin, 2. Centennial Special Prizes—Best 12lb. sections of honey: Italian Bee Co., Centennial special; Thomas Jones and Allport and Seabrook, highly commended. Best 6lb. sections: Italian Bee Co., Centennial special; Allport and Seabrook, highly commended. Best large frame of honey: Italian Bee Co., Centennial special Allport and Seabrook, highly commended. Best small frame of honey: Italian Bee Co., Centennial special; Allport and Seabrook and W. H. Emmett, highly commended. Best frame of Italian bees, with queen in observation hive: Italian Bee Company, Centennial special; best frame of black bees, with queen in observation: Allport and Seabrook, Centennial special; best sample of extracted honey in 12lb. jars, Italian Bee Company, Centennial special; Allport and Seabrook, highly commended; best display of "honey bees at work," together with collection of hives and other things pertaining to bee-keeping: Allport and Seabrook, Centennial special; Italian Bee Company, highly commended; collection of bee material, hives, honey extractors, bee smokers, &c., non-competitive: John Wade and Co., Centennial special.

IMPLEMENTS, MACHINERY &c.

Stewards: Messrs. A. T. Pringle and James Martin. Judges.—Classes 563 to 566, and 568 to 575: Messrs. J. Black, B. Coulon, H. D. Coker, and W. Corty. Classes 567, 592, and 593: Messrs. W. Fishburn, J. Ahern, J. Monie, and Hastie. Classes 576 to 580: Messrs. J. M'Inerney, W. Black, Bradley, and N. Graham. Classes 581 to 587, 590 to 591: Messrs. G. Rowlands, J. Flanaghan, J. Knight, G. Bonnor, N. Selfe, and C. Ross. Classes 588, 589, and 596 to 598: Mr. D. Sinclair. The entries in this section were very numerous, and without doubt they formed the most comprehensive show of implements and machinery that has been seen in Sydney since the great exhibition of 1879. Most of the Melbourne makers and a number of South Australian and New Zealand manufacturers were represented. The exhibits of a few of the New South Wales makers were also to be seen within the enclosure set apart for the display of machinery and implements. Although this Centennial Exhibition had for its special feature, the display of Australian manufactured articles, as was to be expected, there was also to be seen a very large assortment of imported English and American goods, principally entered by Messrs. F. Lassetter and Co., Limited; Messrs. James Martin and Co., Sydney; Messrs. M'Lean Brothers and Rigg, Limited, and others. It may be stated that Messrs. Hudson Brothers, Limited, were perhaps the largest exhibitors of agricultural machinery manufactured in the colonies, and this firm had a very creditable display. The judging in the various classes in this section did not commence until after 2 p.m., and as the engines were so numerous, the work was found to be very heavy. In class 593 (wheel earth scoops), Mr. Hugh Lennon, North Melbourne, was awarded the first prize; Messrs. T. Robinson and Co., Melbourne, being second. The judges felt some difficulty in awarding the prizes offered for wheel scoops without witnessing tests; but as they were compelled by the rules to make their decisions on Tuesday, they offered a special prize of £3 3s. to be competed for by the makers of scoops in a month's time. In class 567 (ploughs, tank or dam), the first prize was awarded to Mr. William Ritchie, of Granville, Messrs. M'Lean Bros. and Rigg taking the second prize. Messrs.

Lassetter and Co.'s exhibit of machinery was a very large one this year. Their collection was to be found inside the oval, about the centre of the ground. One of Ransome's 16-h.p. double-cylinder portable engines was working on the corner of the section. This engine supplied the motive power for driving a Walter A. Wood light steel-wheel harvester and string binder, also Reid and Gray's portable chaffcutter and bagger, and by means of a counter-shaft and pulleys a very highly-finished stripper made by J. Martin and Co., of Gawler, South Australia, was shown in motion. A novelty in corn-husking machines was also to be seen doing its work. There was a very large collection of single, double, and three furrow ploughs. Nearly all the leading makers, both English and colonial, were represented by Messrs. Lassetter. Ransome's, Howard's, Hornsby's, Deere and Co., and Eckert, and the Ames' Plough Company were the most noticeable of the English and American; whilst Lennon (Melbourne), Reid and Gray and Booth M'Donald (of New Zealand) were the colonial makes shown. Buncle's (Melbourne) travelling cutter, with bagging arrangement, was at work, driven by a 4 h.p. portable engine. This piece of machinery is peculiarly well adapted for travelling about the country and cutting up the stacks in the fields. The chaff can be placed in bags all sizes. This implement is capable of cutting two tons per day. This firm also exhibited a large assortment of squatters' requisites, and in connection with the working dairy a Ransome's 12 h.p. double-cylinder portable engine was driving the different cream separators. The magnificent collection of agricultural implements and machinery shown by Messrs. James Martin and Co., of Sydney, at once attracted the attention of the visitor. This firm had several specialties in this line, built by the leading manufacturers of the colonies, and a large display of English and American manufactured goods. A noticeable feature in this exhibit was the chaffcutter with automatic baggers made by Messrs. Andrews and Beavin, of New Zealand. These were shown in operation; the bagging apparatus being, entirely self-acting, requires no attention whatever as there is a most ingenious contrivance for shutting off the supply when the bag is full, and starting again when the next bag is put on. A tree and stump extractor, built by Messrs. Dacey and Co., of Sydney, was also shown. This is an exceptionally strong and powerful implement, and it will pull out almost any tree or stump. The Hornsby Gold Medal Steel String Reaper and Binder was also to be seen at work. Another noticeable machine was one of M'Comas' Water Lifters, which can be had in all sizes. With its aid one man can lift 30 gallons per minute from a distance of 35ft., and the larger sizes will raise immense volumes of water, thus rendering them invaluable for irrigation, sheep-washing, &c. Several windmills and a large variety of agricultural implements and machines of all descriptions, including reaping and mowing machines, horse rakes, chaff-cutters, corn crackers, corn shellers, disc harrows, clod crushers, steam threshers and winnowers, and various others, were also on view. Messrs. B. F. Avery and Sons, of Louisville, America, placed an extensive collection of their specialties. Almost every variety of plough used in agriculture was shown and as several of these were of novel design, agriculturists were doubtless pleased to see them. Many of the ploughs are fitted with the new improved pulverising mouldboards, and as this system is rapidly coming to the front in agriculture, these implements are worthy of attention. Hudson Bros.' exhibit comprised the full muster of cultivating implements—ploughs, harrows, &c., and notably a new type of disc harrow, and some fine 2 and 3 furrow ploughs. The horse hoes of this firm are also fitted with chilled shares of their own manufacture. The Hudson harvesting machine was in full force, and we are informed that the record of strippers and winnowers during the past harvest has been excellent. It would be impossible to notice in detail all the implements on this stand (furnished, with very few exceptions, from the Clyde works), but a Corporation road roller forms a special feature, and the Maiden patent gate hinges and catches manufactured by the firm for the patentee attract attention.

Mr. R. F. Ritchie, of Auburn, shows a good collection of farming implements, among which are an improved Hunter River pattern corn-sheller, zig-zag harrows, single-furrow ploughs, horse-hoes, and dam and sub-soiling ploughs. Mr. W. Elder, of Pyrmont, had a good display of his garden-seats in different parts of the ground, for the convenience of visitors. As these seats can be had in different sizes, perhaps it would not be amiss if the society purchased a few of them and allowed them to remain within the enclosure for the comfort of lady visitors. Mr. J. Manners, of Taree, showed a number of ploughs suitable for use in the preparation of soil for the cultivation of maize; also a special line in horse-hoes for work on light soil. The exhibits of the well-known firm of Mellor Brothers, Adelaide, included a pony stripper (with several improvements), and patent stump jumping ploughs, and a wheat separator or screen, which can be regulated for various samples. A stand containing some fine models of the stump jumping plough was also shown, and in addition to this there was a model exhibiting the advantages of Adamson's patent belt, which should prove very useful in all cases where machinery is used. Messrs. T. Robinson and Co., of Melbourne, had no less than 68 separate exhibits on their stand. A stripper, with a patent to stop choking, and with perfected pulleys preventing slippage in the belting; a patent cultivator and seed-sower combined, which will go into the ground from 1in. to 5in. and work 10 acres per day, are worthy of attention. Messrs. Reid and Gray, agricultural implement makers, of Dunedin, New Zealand, had a good display of farming implements, including a chaffcutter and bagger combined. Mr. Hugh Lennon, of North Melbourne, displayed a dry weather stripper, fitted with patent automatic brake and false comb for raising lodged grain; double and treble furrow ploughs, fitted with new disc coulters worked on the swivel principle; also a good collection of tank-sinking ploughs. On the adjoining piece of ground Messrs. Coleman and Son, wheelwrights, of Sussex-street, displayed a number of well-made drays, waggons, and cabs, all good specimens of colonial workmanship. Messrs. J. Nicholson and Co., of Melbourne, were next with a damp weather stripping machine, and horseworks for driving chaffcutters or any kind of pumping gear. An Excelsior corn planter, patented by Mr. G. A. Jordan, of Queen-street, Grafton, was shown on the next stand, and following after this Mr. G. Sloman, of Granville, exhibited a winnower made after the pattern of the principal Adelaide manufacturers. A useful article was shown by Mr. J. F. Wilson (of the Great Western Flour-mills, Orange), viz., a combined black oat extractor. This was said to be the only exhibit of its kind on the ground. It can be made to work 50 bags of wheat per hour, and it takes up all dust, chaff, and other impurities from the wheat. The patent Centennial distributor, made by Messrs. Willacy and Hornby, Cameron-street, Paddington, is to be seen on the next stand. It can be used for sanding streets or for sowing grain, or distributing artificial manure upon the soil. The same firm also exhibited a useful watering machine, which should be of value to agriculturists generally. On the other side of the way Mr. Alfred Taylor, of Parramatta-road, Auburn, had erected one of his patent tree and stump extractors (with a huge ironbark stump attached). This machine will extract trees, roots, and stumps from the ground without the aid of the axe, pick, or shovel, and it is well spoken of. Mr. James Martin, of Adelaide, exhibited a number of strippers, winnowers, horseworks, chaffcutters, and seedsowers. A specialty is the damp-weather stripper, which is well adapted for stripping grain during dull or wet weather. These implements have been awarded prize cups and first prizes in all the colonies. The whole of the prizes awarded to the firm for these strippers are on view in the interior of the machine, the sides of which are of glass. On entering the grounds the visitor perceived the display of engines shown by Messrs. John Fowler, of Sydney and London. Among other things the firm was showing a portable tramway (similar to that used by the Colonial Sugar-Refining Company in Queensland), and a direct traction 6-furrow balanced plough. Messrs. Roberts, Chalmers, and Co., of York-street, had a good display of gas engines and sulkys. They also placed a substantially-constructed colonial

made safe, and a petroleum engine, which should prove exceedingly useful in districts where gas cannot be obtained. This engine can be taken to pieces and transported to any part of the colony with the utmost ease. Adjoining these latter exhibits Mr. F. Flood, of Melbourne, showed a water lift and machinery adapted for purposes of irrigating large areas of land. The display made by Messrs. Macgregor, Harris, and Co. included a goodly number of useful articles, such, for instance, as the "boss" pump, fire engines, water carriers, refrigerators, gas stoves, colonial ovens, &c. The firm also exhibited one of Williams's patent self-acting wool-washers. This wool-washer has been successfully used in various parts of the colony, and is well spoken of. Messrs. M'Lean Bros. and Rigg were exhibiting the M'Cormick new steel reaper and binder, a steel mower, and the No. 1 iron mower. All these implements have the latest improvements. The Halliday windmill, Marshall's engines and threshers, and Hunt's horse gears and chaffcutters were also to be found on this stand. A little further away Messrs. Briscoe, Drysdale, and Co. were showing a semi-portable Robey engine of 12 horse-power, and a compact horizontal Robey of 14 horse-power. This latter engine has a very large fly-wheel, being 9½ft. in diameter. Hoisting engines and a collection of wood working machinery were also exhibited. A vineyard plough, with shifting handles (in order to keep close into the vines), four-furrow ploughs, scoops, and a combined harvester for cutting, threshing, winnowing, and bagging in the one operation, all well-finished articles, were shown by Mr. William Ritchie, of Granville. Messrs. May Bros. and Co., of Gawler, South Australia, exhibited their new patent damp-weather stripper, which is largely used in the colonies; a new broadcast seed-sower, a crushing mill, and their patent oil-well lubricators and naves for road wheels. All the implements manufactured by this firm are well spoken of.

Amongst the prizetakers are the names of several well-known implement manufacturers and importers of farming machinery, including those of Messrs. Hudson Brothers, Limited, Sydney; R. F. Ritchie, Auburn; William Ritchie, Granville; John Wright, Sussex-street, Sydney; John Paul, Pennant-street, Parramatta; F. Lascetter and Co., Limited, Sydney; James Martin and Co., Sydney; James Martin and Co., South Australia; Hugh Lennon, North Melbourne; T. Robinson and Co., Melbourne; M'Calman, Garde, and Co., North Melbourne; Reid and Gray, Dunedin, N.Z.; and Buncle, Melbourne. The special exhibits, non-competitive, of Messrs. James Martin and Co., Sydney, included nearly everything that is required by the farmer and cultivator, amongst which may be mentioned Martin's "Reliable Ridging Plough," with expanding and contracting mouldboards and screw adjustment; the "Hornsby-Martin Reliable Treble Furrow Plough;" "Reliable Cultivators," for one, two, or more horses, with moveable shares; the "Diamond" and the "Challenge" mowing machines, improved manual delivery and self-acting side-delivery reaping machines, the latter fitted with mowing attachment and new patent automatic rakes; the Hornsby "Gold Medal" steel-string binders, threshing machines (all kinds), and winnowing machines. Messrs. F. Lassetter and Co.'s exhibit was a splendid one in every respect. A large collection of Deer and Co.'s (America) ploughs, Hunt and Co.'s horse gears and chaff cutters, Hornsby's single, double, and three furrow ploughs, water carts, well buckets, and seed-sowing machines was to be found on this stand. The various articles shown by this firm occupied a large area of ground. There were several exhibits of special interest to station-owners upon the stand of Hudson Brothers. The new hinges and catches patented by Mr. George Maiden, and which were manufactured for him by the Clyde Company, were to be seen here. It is said that a lady when riding or driving can without alighting open a paddock gate in front of her, and close it when she has passed, with perfect ease, the catch making it a mechanical impossibility for the gate to swing past without fastening. Another interesting exhibit was a set of wheels in which each spoke can be tightened, or in case of breakage replaced in a few minutes, even though it be in the bush where nothing but a sapling and a good jack-knife are to hand, and the tyre can be kept tight, or removed and replaced in 10 minutes without being cut. The wheels were manufactured by Hudson Brothers for the inventor and patentee, Mr. Spring, who also shows a wheel which has been running eight months, and part of that time in Cobb's coaches, no slight test of its value. The Reid wire-strainers, "Titan" and "Triplex," made by Hudson Brothers, for Mr. Reid, of Dunedin, N.Z., were also shown. These inventions have been placed in the hands of the Clyde Company for manufacture, owing to the reputation which their malleable and steel castings have obtained. And of these, too, in various forms examples are shown, and should command attention from all those engaged in the mechanical trades. M'Lean, Brothers and Rigg Limited, George-street, Sydney, had a fine collection of farming implements and machinery on the ground. A number of traction and portable steam engines, together with horizontal fixed engines, were also shown. The M'Cormick improved new steel harvester and binder, with square tube frame, was to be seen in full work upon this stand. Nearly everyone knows the value of these machines, which are said to have taken the highest honours at every international exhibition from that of London in 1851 down to that held at Buda-Pesth. It has also obtained 130 first prizes in the Australasian colonies. Among other things, Messrs. Macgregor, Harris, and Co., George-street, had the Williams patent self-acting wool-washer on view; also a water or earth carrier, by the aid of which a boy can lift 2cwt. or 3cwt. of water or earth, and carry it wherever he likes. Several other useful implements were placed upon this stand. Messrs. Bennett and Speechley, of Sussex-street, Sydney, exhibited a Marcolino patent quartz-crusher in working order. Each of the boxes is separate, and the machine is portable, and can be conveyed across rough country in an easy manner. It is also claimed for this crusher that the whole of the quartz is under treatment when it is placed in the machine. The crusher was worthy of inspection. Messrs. Holdsworth and Co., of George-street, exhibited a "Matchless" washing-machine, the first of its kind, invented and made in the colony. It was constructed by Mr. Webb, a working-man, residing at Glen Innes. It is a very handy article, and as its price is within the reach of most persons, it should prove a useful acquisition to every household. The fine collections of ploughs and harrows shown by Mr. William Ritchie (Granville) and Mr. R. F. Ritchie (Auburn) were inspected by a number of farmers and others. The celebrated damp-weather stripper, shown by Messrs. James Martin and Co., Limited, of Gawler, South Australia, attracted a considerable amount of attention. This machine is very well spoken of. Messrs. May Brothers and Co., of the Gawler Engineering Works, South Australia, exhibited some very useful machinery, including their patent stripper, the "Premier;" a new broadcast seed-sower, which appears to be a most perfect and durable article; a new crushing-mill, windmill, hand-pumps, &c. The seats constructed by Mr. W. Elder, of Pyrmont, and placed in different parts of the ground, proved very acceptable to the visitors, especially the ladies. The models of the stone and stump jumping plough shown by Messrs. Mellor Bros., agricultural implement manufacturers, of Adelaide, were inspected with evident interest by a number of country visitors. A trial of the plough took place during the afternoon. Some experiments were made with a model of Adamson's patent belt for preventing slippage. The tests were of a very satisfactory nature. A quantity of Lancashire patent belting, used to drive machinery, was exhibited by Messrs. Campbell, Guthridge, and Co., of Clarence-street, Sydney. The patent tree and stump extractor, shown by Mr. Alfred Taylor, of Auburn, attracted general attention. It is said that at a public test of this extractor made at Newington a stump 7ft. 6in. in girth was taken from the ground in 10 minutes. The awards were as follows:—

Class 561—Ploughs, garden and vineyard, Hudson Bros., Limited, 1; R. F. Ritchie, 2. Class 564—Ploughs, one-horse, William Ritchie, 1; John Paul, 2. Class 565—Ploughs, two

horses, John Wright, 1; R. F. Ritchie, 2. Class 566—Ploughs, heavy land, John Pani, 1; William Ritchie, 2. Class 567—Ploughs, tank or dam, Wm. Ritchie, 1; Hugh Lennon, 2; R. F. Ritchie, highly commended. Class 570—Ploughs, double furrow, M'Calman, Garde, and Co., 1; Hugh Lennon, 2. Class 571—Ploughs, three furrow, M'Calman, Garde, and Co., 1; Hugh Lennon, 2. Class 572—Zigzag Harrows, M'Calman and Garde, 1; Reid and Gray, 2. Class 574—Horse Hoes, R. F. Ritchie, 1; John Wright, 2; Class 575—Cultivators, Wm. Ritchie, 1; Hudson Bros., Limited, 2. Class 576—Hay Rakes, T. Robinson and Co., 1; Hudson Bros., Limited, 2. Class 577—Mowing and Reaping Machines, Hudson Bros., Limited (The Clyde), 1; T. Robinson and Co. (4-wheeled mower and reaper), 2; Class 578—Simple Strippers, T. Robinson and Co., 1; Improved Light Draught Stripper, by J. Martin and Co., S. A., and exhibited by F. Lassetter and Co., 2. Class 579—Damp Weather Strippers, the "Standard," manufactured by J. Martin and Co., S. A., and exhibited by F. Lassetter and Co., 1; May Bros. and Co., 2. Class 580—Winnowers, improved, manufactured by Bagshaw and Sons, S. A., and exhibited by James Martin and Co., Sydney, 1; Hugh Lennon, 2. Class 581—Horse Gears, for driving chaffcutter, &c., made by J. Martin, South Australia, and shown by F. Lassetter and Co., 1; T. Robinson and Co., 2; Hudson Brothers, Limited, highly commended. Class 582—Chaffcutters, Bagging, Buncle's (Melbourne) chaff-cutter, on wheels, with elevator and bagger, 1; the "Canterbury" (Andrews and Bevan), shown by J. Martin and Co., Sydney, 2. Class 583—Chaffcutters, for power, the "Canterbury," shown by J. Martin and Co., Sydney, 1; Martin's (South Australia) improved, exhibited by F. Lassetter and Co., 2. Class 584—Chaffcutters, for hand, Buncle's (Melbourne), shown by F. Lassetter and Co., 1. Class 585—Hand or power Corncrackers, May Brothers and Co., 1; Martin's (South Australia), shown by F. Lassetter and Co., 2. Class 586—Corn-huskers, Melchior and Bennett's for horse-power, exhibited by F. Lassetter and Co., 1. Class 587—Corn Shellers, hand or power, Hudson Brothers, Limited, 1; Walker's elevator (shown by Lassetter and Co.), 2; Hudson Brothers, highly commended. Class 590—Hand Hay Presses, T. Robinson and Co., 1; Hudson Brothers, Limited, 2. Class 591—Hay Pressers, power, Hewitt's (shown by Lassetter and Co.), 1. Class 592—Slide Earth Scoops, Lassetter and Co., 1; T. Robinson and Co., 2. Class 593—Earth Scoops, wheel, Hugh Lennon, 1; T. Robinson and Co., 2.

MINERALS.

One of the most valuable and, at this particular stage of mining enterprise, exceedingly interesting features of the exhibits as a whole was the collection of New South Wales minerals, which was to be found in the main pavilion. The public had an opportunity for examining the whole of the choice exhibits which were recently on view at the Adelaide Exhibition. The collection apart from its intrinsic value of several thousands of pounds, was, in an educational point of view, one of the leading ones on the ground. Space is too limited to enumerate the specimens. The public, particularly intercolonial visitors, have judged for themselves. In addition to the Governmental display, many private firms and mining companies were added to the list. The Golden Gully Mining Company, Limited, Ironbarks, showed a case of extremely rich quartz specimens, many of which fairly bristled with solid gold, and give indications of a rich property. The Cobar Copper Company had a huge pyramid of copper ingots and ore specimens; and the Wheal Australia Tin Mining Company, Stannifer, was to the fore with a collection of tin ingots, reef, ruby, alluvial, boulder, and nugget tin and crystals, which should serve to ingratiate any tyro into the mysteries of the natural occurrence of the metal. Antimony ore, from the Eleanora mine, near Armidale, and "star" antimony, from the Kempsey mines formed an attractive display near at hand. There was also on view a magnificent collection of gold, the property of the Government, inclusive of the justly famous "Maitland bar" nugget, the value of which is between £1300 and £1400. A section of Hunter River coal was on view, from the mine of the Waratah Coal Company. Fossils and minerals of various descriptions were set out in abundance, and, as above-mentioned, the mineral section was a feature in itself.

COACHBUILDERS' AND WHEELWRIGHTS' WORK, SADDLERY, FARRIERY, AND MISCELLANEOUS.

In this section no less than 423 entries were catalogued, 164 of which consisted of coachbuilders' and wheelwrights' exhibits. A number of the best finished phaetons, landaus, sociables, and buggies were exhibited in a large marquee, whilst the heavy waggons, drays, and carts were shown in the enclosure set apart for machinery and agricultural implements. Messrs. Hudson Brothers were exhibiting a collection of vehicles, comprising in all nine descriptions, including omnibuses, hansom cabs, one and two horse lorries, road waggons, and express waggons, all of which were of excellent finish and manufacture. The same firm was also exhibiting a buggy and dogcart. Mr. Charles Glencross had a number of excellent exhibits on the ground, including a new design of phaeton, and hansom cab. The phaeton was beautifully upholstered, and the cab was fitted with a number of improvements. The same exhibitor was also showing a dogcart, which was highly finished, and which weighed not more than 3cwt. Messrs. Lassetter and Co. were exhibiting in this section a spring-dray with seedsower attached, and there was also a waggon by J. Martin and Co., of South Australia. Messrs. Hudson Brothers were also exhibiting in the same enclosure a collection of wheelwrights' work, including a collection of dray, carriage, and waggon wheels. Mr. Henry Goodwin had a large collection of exhibits on the ground, including a heavy road waggon said to have taken the first prize at the Adelaide Exhibition. Messrs. William Vial and Son exhibited a number of celebrated styles of vehicles, including the "Hyde Park buggy." This vehicle was shown in three different styles, the first being an ordinary double seat buggy, the front seat of which is in two sections, fitted with hinges so that it may be easily lifted for the convenience of ladies wishing to pass from the front to the hind seat. In the second style the back seat is reversed, and the vehicle is turned into a dog-cart. It can also be turned into a single seat open buggy or light waggon. The miscellaneous exhibits included in the section, and which in some instances gave a very good idea of the smaller colonial industries, were, with a few exceptions exhibited in the large new pavilion which has been erected on the side of the hill. Owing, however, to the small amount of space allotted to exhibitors, many articles of colonial manufacture were not seen to as great advantage as they should be, and complaints were being made by exhibitors and others of the disadvantages under which they had to suffer for want of proper accommodation. The collection of colonial and imported saddlery was remarkably good. There were not more than five entries, including a non-competitive collection by Messrs. John Brush, Son, and Co. This collection reflects the highest credit upon the firm. There was also an excellent collection of saddlery exhibited by Messrs. A. Gregory and Co., for which they obtained the Centennial prize. There were 13 entries in the class for colonial and imported harness, including a non-competitive collection exhibited by Messrs. John Brush, Son, and Co. Several excellent sets of harness were exhibited by Mr. Robert Sharp, and there was also a very creditable display of imported harness by Messrs. A. Gregory and Co. Mr. J. C. Ludowici was showing a good assortment of leather, mill belting, and hose. In the same division were also collections of excellent specimens of photography by Messrs. Charlemont and Co., Creelman and Co., J. H. Newman, Channon and Co., and Morgan and Kidd. All the photographs were highly finished, and some of the exhibits in the class comprise enlargements on permanent paper and opal by the argentic gelatino-bromide process invented by Messrs. Morgan and Kidd. Messrs. Beale and Co. exhibited a number of pianofortes. There were only two entries in the soap exhibits. The first was an exhibit of self-acting soap by Mr. Sohn T. Kianecane, and the second was a block of common soap, which was exhibited by the Illawarra Soap company. Both exhibits were worthy of notice. The "self-acting" soap which is manufactured by the exhibitor should, if it really has all the qualities it is said to possess, be very much sought after. The manufacturer claims that his preparation will, by simply placing a sufficient quantity into a washtub with the clothes, remove all grease or other marks from the clothes without the rubbing and friction usually required. There were also a number of washing-machines, mangles, and wringers, exhibited by other competitors who vie with one another

in endeavouring to produce labour-saving machines. There was a large assortment of stoves and cooking apparatus which reflect credit upon the colonial manufacturer. In this section Mr. James Ward placed several really excellent pieces of workmanship, amongst the collection being a large cooking range, which attracted a considerable amount of attention. It embraces four large ovens, which can be conveniently heated by two fires. The ovens are of an exceptional depth, and in addition to them the apparatus includes a large grill, which is suspended in such a manner as to make it easy of access and removal. There is also another cooking range, which combines an improved plate warmer with other conveniences, a self-acting grill, and a jacketed stock pot, the latter being manufactured for the use of steam only. Amongst the other exhibits were specimens of eucalyptus oil by Messrs. Colemane and Sons of Cootamundra. There was also an excellent exhibit of joinery by Messrs. Chidgey, Fay, and Berry. Messrs. Farmer and Co. placed an excellent suite of dining-room furniture; and Messrs. Hordern Brothers, of Pitt-street, had a good display of imported goods, such as carpets and cornices. Messrs. M'Gregor, Harris, and Co. exhibited a collection of firearms, centennial watches, stoves, washing-machines, mangles, ovens, water-carriers, corn measures, and wheel-barrows. The Kaiapoi Woollen Manufacturing Company, of Christchurch, New Zealand, displayed a large assortment of tweeds, blankets, flannels, tartans, and rugs. The following awards were also made:—

FIRE ENGINES, REGISTERING INSTRUMENTS, &c.—National cash register (self-adding), Mackrell, Mills, and Co., 1; horse hose-reel, J. Hulbert, special prize; fireman's ladder carriage, J. H. Marsh, special prize. Blacksmiths' work: Ornamental wrought iron entrance gates and 2 pairs wicket gates, E. H. Richard, 1st and Centennial prizes; nuts, bolts, &c., S. Firkin, 1. Models: Busts (male and female), R. Bushby, 1; merchant ship's gig, Chidgey, Fay, and Berry, 1; self-acting wire fence for rivers and creeks, G. Edwards, 1; the proprietors of the Evans Combination truck, 1; swing plough, A. M. Gordon, 1; saws, S. Newbold and Co., Limited, 1; locks, hinges, &c., D. Moritz, 1. Any other variety of tools or machines: Lassetter and Co. (self-adjusting incubators), 1; R. T. Barlow (automatic door-holder), 1.

CARRIAGES.

Steward: Mr. J. R. Hill. Judges: Messrs. W. Fleming, John Rowley, J. de V. Lamb, and Edward Miller.

An angular phaeton, with extension hood, by M. Moore, was specially commended, and a pony dogcart by W. Vial and Son, was noticed in a similar way. The following were also commended:—Haining and Sohimel, for Stanhope and Victoria phætons; M. Moore, for single-seated buggy; W. Vial and Son for Hyde Park double-seated buggy, Sydney Victoria, varnished patent Putnam and Norfolk dog-cart. A hansom cab, of new design, by C. Glencross, was specially commended.

COMBINATION TRUCK.

Judges: Hon. R. H. Roberts, Mr. A. H. Cox, Mr. H. Larance.

First prize awarded to Mr. W. B. Wilkinson; second prize, Mr Evans.

CENTENNIAL PICNIC TO THE ROMAN CATHOLIC DIGNITARIES.

A COMPLIMENTARY picnic was given on the 25th by the Roman Catholic laity to the archbishops, bishops, and other ecclesiastical dignitaries on a visit to the city in connection with the Centenary celebrations. The fine steamer Bunya Bunya had been chartered for the occasion, and shortly after 11 o'clock she left the Floating Jetty, Circular Quay, with about 200 gentlemen on board, among those present being Cardinal Moran, Archbishop Carr, Archbishop Dunne, Archbishop Reynolds, Bishop Murray, Bishop Lanigan, Bishop Torregiani, Bishop Byrne, Bishop Dunne, Bishop Doyle, Bishop Corbett (Sale, Victoria), Monsignor Rigney, Hon. N. Fitzgerald, M.L.C., Hon. J. G. Duffy (Victoria), Judge Casey, Dr. Brownless, Dr. Maurice O'Connor, Dr. Power, Dr. Gregory O'Neill, Messrs. Slattery, Dowel, Toohey, O'Connor, O'Mara, Dalton, Ms.L.A., Dr. O'Haran, Aldermen Hart, J. D. Young, Manning, M'Mahon, Messrs. J. G. O'Ryan, M. J. Caraher, Butcher, J. J. Curran, P. T. Riley, Quinlan, Dunford, M'Bride, A. B. Riley, Flannagan, J. G. O'Connor, W. Dolman, F. J. M'Carthy, John Bridge, M'Sharry, Ramsden, J. Hourigan, P. R. Larkin, Hughes, J. Brady, Hogan, T. Curran, M'Mahon, Glynn, M.L.A., of Adelaide, Captain O'Hagan, of Brisbane, a number of the clergy, and others. The vessel's head was pointed down the harbour after clearing the cove, and steaming past the men-of-war in Farm Cove she went inside Garden Island, and skirted the shores of the bay down as far as the Heads, when she turned and proceeded up Middle Harbour. The weather was beautifully fine and cool, and the water perfectly smooth, and as the shores of the bay never presented a greener or more attractive appearance, the harbour was seen at its best, and evoked expressions of admiration from all the visitors. The pleasure of the outing was markedly increased by the presence on board of the band of the Naval Artillery Volunteers, which at intervals played selections of music in a highly creditable manner. The Bunya Bunya went up Middle Harbour as far as the floating magazines, and then started back again for Cabarita, on the Parramatta River, where luncheon was to be held. On the trip oysters and refreshments were served, and were keenly enjoyed, the oysters being particularly fresh and good. Before the steamer reached the wharf at Cabarita the Government steam launch Nea came up, with the Hon. W. B. Dalley, P.C., the Hon. P. G. King, M.L.C., the Hon. Sir John Hay, Mr. Augustus Morris, and Dean Donovan on board, and a good deal of cheering took place. On landing, the party was joined by Mr. John Harris, Mayor of the city, Mr. J. P. Garvan, M.L.A., and other gentlemen, who had already arrived there. They then proceeded to the large pavilion, in which luncheon was laid in Mr. Correy's best style, the tables presenting an appearance creditable alike to him and his assistants. The Hon. W. B. Dalley presided, having on his right Cardinal Moran, and on his left Sir John Hay, the prelates, together with the Mayor and Mr. Fitzgerald, being also seated at the principal table. After luncheon, which was well cooked and well served,

The CHAIRMAN, after expressing the regret they all felt at the absence of Mr. J. T. Toohey, who had been largely instrumental in bringing about that memorable gathering, gave the toast of "The Queen and all the Royal Family," which was warmly drunk.

Mr. DALLEY then said: My Lords and Gentlemen,—There are some men who seem to be sent into the world with the beautiful mission of simply making themselves agreeable and delightful. They are endowed with those rare qualities which find their own happiness in widely diffusing it, they discover the fascination of unselfishness, and the perfect felicity of devoting life to the work of making it more attractive to those who enjoy it, and more tolerable to those who suffer. They are the missionaries of true courtesy—preaching in every action of their lives the beauty of goodness, of kindness, of consoling words, and generous actions. The world, which in spite of all (Heaven forgive me for the heresy of making so unorthodox a statement in this holy company), is not a bad world to those who love it, receives these missionaries with welcome, and rewards them with love. Now, in the person of our Governor we have a beautiful example of one of them; and Heaven, which has showered upon him many blessings and many qualifications, has given to him a partner who industriously labours to help him in the performance of the great work of making

mankind happier and better. For my part, much as I join in aspirations for a more exalted form of national life, I humbly pray that I shall cease to take any profound interest in the delights of social life when we shall have changed our arrangements so as to give us a great local-elected politician, with all his and our own perils, in the place of the graceful, courteous, noble gentleman, Imperially commissioned to teach us the art of loving and being loved. I give you the health of Lord and Lady Carrington.

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm, and cheers were given for both Lord and Lady Carrington.

Mr. DALLEY then rose and said: My Lord Cardinal, my Lords, Sir John Hay, and Gentlemen,—It is now my pleasing duty to submit to you the toast which we have all assembled here specially to honour on this interesting occasion. I give you our most distinguished guests, his Eminence the Cardinal and their Lordships the Archbishops and Bishops of the Catholic Church in Australasia. (Applause.) I am sure you will bear with me if I avail myself of this opportunity to make some reference to the history of our faith in these Australian colonies. (Applause.) It will be impossible indeed to let such an occasion pass without recalling the deeply interesting circumstances which have marked the great triumphs of the Catholic Church in this part of her Majesty's dominions. It is nearly 90 years ago since the trials and sufferings of Ireland gave her first Catholic missionaries to this Australian continent. They came not as the objects or instruments of the wisdom or provision of humanity of Governments to be the teachers and consolers of their poor flocks; but they came, those manacled missionaries, as transported convicts for an alleged share in what was called the Irish Rebellion. And it may be remembered that they had as companion in exile a Protestant clergyman, who was pronounced to be guilty of the same offence and who incurred the same punishment. This companionship in calamity may have happily prefigured the liberality which has characterised our intercourse—political, commercial, and social—with our fellow-colonists of other persuasions. (Applause.) The poor priestly prisoners had scarcely landed in their place of exile when it was discovered that in the case at least of one of the convict confessors a grievous mistake had been committed, and that the Irish tribunals of that day had in an excess of confused loyalty convicted an entirely innocent man. (Applause.) An extremely superficial acquaintance with the history of legal proceedings in connection with political offences in that country will familiarise us with numerous and serious examples of similar mistakes. (Hear, hear.) The victim of this blunder was at once pardoned, and returned to Ireland. But, most providentially for us, no similar mistake had been acknowledged to have been committed in the case of the others, though there is a strong probability that they also were the victims of excessive zeal and extremely doubtful testimony. One was sent to Norfolk Island and the other remained here. It is 84 years since that holy man was permitted to undertake the duties of the priestly office by the then Governor of the colony, in obedience to a direction from the Imperial Secretary of State. He then, that poor, gentle, priestly convict (you can read the testimony to his inoffensive character in the formal proclamation, dated 19th April, 1803), humbly represented the Church which to-day finds its representatives in the glorious hierarchy which on this historical occasion, after a space of little more than the ordinary duration of human life, honours you by the acceptance of your splendid hospitality. (Applause.) It is with slightly different circumstances, not unlike the pathetic beginnings of the faith in Ireland itself, whither its consolations were carried by an apostle who was an exile and a prisoner. (Applause.) In the case of our first confessor, it may be remarked that he was subjected in the service of religion to the severest official supervision. His minutest movements were regulated by authority, the place and times at and circumstances under which he could minister the consolations of his faith to his people were ordered and directed by the Government. His successors to-day enjoy the most absolute freedom of action and administration, the most complete independent spiritual authority which it is possible for them to possess or the State to sanction. (Applause.) In the solemnisation of their most sacred functions; in the full development of all the holy institutions of our Church; in their services to society of all kinds, their zeal is the only limit of their authority, and they can do all things which religion inspires their saintly ambition to undertake and sustains them to complete. It is well that, in marking by these centennial festivals the marvellous progress of the colony, you as Catholics should have contributed for your own consolation, for the information of the world, and for the glory of your own Church, this page, not only in the history of Australia but of universal Christianity—(applause)—that you should have rejoiced at the triumphs that have been achieved, the mercies bestowed, and blended your happiness and gratitude with the sympathies of your fellow-colonists. (Applause.) Apart from the triumphs of your religion, your share in the civilisation which we have reached is a large one. You have softened the ferocity of manners, you have elevated the objects of society, founded and most generously sustained institutions of charity, tended the afflicted and the suffering, rescued abandoned childhood; at the cost of countless sacrifices you have educated your youth, kept the faith with courage and vigilance and without offence, and now, after less than a century, you can look proudly abroad and rejoice at the prospect which manifests the labours and the love and the victory of those who find at this board their not unworthy successors. (Applause.) It is to-day, in the midst of this glorious company, in the presence of your distinguished guests, that you indulge in no violation of humility, no sinful complacency, but on the contrary reverence and preserve history in recalling to your minds the spiritual triumphs that have been achieved since the days of those souls "calm and brave," as one of the greatest modern French Catholic writers has said, "upright and lofty as well as humble and fervent, souls such as Pascal calls perfectly heroic." (Applause.) For since those days of gloom and trial and suffering

> Another race hath been and other palms are won,
> Thanks to the human heart by which we live,
> Thanks to its tenderness, its joys and fears."

That poor priest to whom I have referred, and who practically represented here the Universal Church, has his place occupied to-day by five ecclesiastical provinces—Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Brisbane, and New Zealand; by six apostolic vicariates—Cooktown, Central Oceanica, Fiji, New Guinea, Samoa, and New Caledonia; by one Cardinal Prince of the Church; by four archbishops and 21 bishops. (Loud applause.) The public worship of his Church is celebrated in 1140 churches by 1000 priests—(applause)—and there are 225 brothers of religious orders and 2191 nuns. (Applause.) There are 20 colleges, 860 schools of all kinds—(applause)—21 institutions for the orphans and the abandoned, 23 other charitable institutions, homes for aged and consumptive persons, &c., and two servants' homes. There are 70,000 children receiving Catholic education—(loud cheers)—in Catholic schools, and there is a Catholic population of nearly 700,000. (Applause.) In this metropolitan province alone, comprising the whole of this colony, there are 32,991 children receiving Catholic education, and there are close upon a quarter of a million of persons belonging to the Catholic Church. (Applause.) We have nearly all the Catholic nations of the world represented on this Continent, in New Zealand, and in Oceanica, among the Bishops and priests of the Church of God—Spaniards and Italians, Frenchmen and Germans, men and women of all religious orders. The publication from which I have carefully compiled these figures which I am now giving you—which is the Catholic Directory of this year—contains the most marvellous tribute to our power and influence in this hemisphere which could have been written by the most powerful and eloquent of writers. (Applause.) Apart, however, from the information contained in it, I have ascertained from the proper authoritative quarters that in this diocese alone since 1821 a sum of £2,000,000 has been expended since Father Therry began old St. Mary's Cathedral—(applause)—in that year in support of institutions of

religion, education, and charity, and that the expenditure in the whole of these Australian colonies in the works of religion and education has considerably exceeded £5,000,000. (Applause.) All this, it must be understood, is apart from the enormous cost of bringing out priests and nuns and establishing them, and the payment of current working expenses. And now, your Eminence, my Lords, and gentlemen, let me make but a single reference to our relations with society in these Australian colonies—let me relieve you of the burden which I have been compelled to inflict upon you, and say that it is the inexpressible privilege and distinction of Catholics in these colonies to be associated on this memorable occasion, in this glorious review of their triumphant past, with those fellow-citizens who, differing from you in religious convictions, still admire your courageous consistency, are affected by your sacrifices, appreciate your liberality, and rejoice in your happiness. (Loud applause.) It is a great honour and a greater reward to you that they should join with you on an occasion of this kind. They recognise in the most emphatic way that there is not only nothing in the maintenance of your holy religion to estrange their sympathy from you, but that your very fidelity to the best teachings of your Church is your title to their respect. They have discovered that the temples in which you have worshipped your God are the schools of pure charity and tender forbearance, of justice and mercy and peace. They have learnt that you know and, when you are made sensible of your obligations, that you practise your duty to your neighbours of all creeds, and that as you become richer in the material development of numbers and institutions and power and influence, you are richer also in those gifts and endowments which elevate, adorn, and sanctify true citizenship. (Cheers.) I propose to you the toast of "His Eminence the Cardinal and the rest of the distinguished guests, the Hierarchy of Australasia." (Loud applause.)

Cardinal MORAN, who was received in the heartiest possible manner, said: Mr. Chairman,—Whilst I thank you for the compliment you have paid me, I beg to assure you that it affords me the greatest pleasure to be associated with my Catholic fellow-citizens in greeting, with heartiest welcome, the illustrious prelates who have come amongst us to add lustre to our celebrations on these festive days. (Applause.) I do not know that in any church of Christendom you will find a brighter array of archbishops and bishops, enlightened, earnest, generous, devoted in their self-sacrifice, inculcating, by word and example, divine lessons of morality and virtue, and diffusing the blessings of peace, truth, and charity throughout the length and breadth of this fair Australian land. (Applause.) If there be one special feature which is characteristic of Australia's sons, it is their unquenchable love of liberty. (Hear, hear.) The fathers of many of them quitted their native land and chose the hardships of exile rather than hug the chains with which the statesmen of the hour would fetter their freedom. (Applause.) The sacred tree of liberty, transplanted to Australia, has found a genial soil—(Applause)—and it needs no spirit of prophecy to foretell that it will at no distant day produce rich and abundant fruit. It is Australia's destiny to become a great nation, a bulwark of Christian liberty, and a home and refuge for true civilisation. But we must not forget that liberty, without social order and religion, is but an empty name. (Hear, hear.) Like the stream that overflows its channel, and instead of wealth and fertility brings ruin and desolation in its course, so it is with liberty without religion. (Applause.) And perhaps such false liberty is the greatest scourge with which heaven can permit a nation to be scourged. When at the close of the second century of Australia's history, men shall look back on the grand things achieved in our days in building up this great nation, those prelates whom we honour here to-day shall not be forgotten. (Applause.) Their names shall be found inscribed in the brightest roll of the friends of freedom, and they shall be reckoned among the trusted champions of the nation's rights, the best benefactors of this loved land of our adoption. (Applause.)

Dr. CARR, who was also very heartily received, likewise responded. He said that, though his sojourn had not been very long in the country, he had found ample evidence of what those great and good priests were represented by the chairman to have done in this land of Australia. (Hear, hear.) He had come expecting a great deal, for he had heard and read much of this island-continent before he set his foot upon it; and he must say this, after having viewed it on his arrival—its scenery, its material resources, the men who compose its population, their social bearing, their high culture, their friendly reception to every stranger—he must say this, that, high as his expectations were, and great as was the idea he had formed of Australia, he had to confess that the idea which he had formed, and the information he had received, fell far short of the reality. (Applause.) And if that had been the case with regard to parts of Australia which he had visited, and it was the case, he need not tell them that, during the last few days, while he had been residing in Sydney, all that he had seen, all that he had heard, culminating in that festive scene, had added still further to the idea which he had already formed of the true, the good, and the noble character of the people of this country. (Applause.) It was not wonderful, therefore, that he should feel deeply grateful to those who had kindly honoured him among the bishops who had come to Sydney to take part in the Centennial celebrations. (Applause.) To the last day of his life the impressions made on his mind during the last few days would remain with him. He regarded the circumstances connected with the beginning of the second century of the existence of these colonies as omens of the happiest kind. He trusted that while the Catholic Church in these colonies would pursue its even and peaceful way, while its ministers would labour zealously, they should always take care so to live, so to act, as to secure the friendship of those who differed from them in religious belief. (Applause.)

Dr REYNOLDS, of Adelaide, also responded, and said that the three priests referred to by the chairman were all innocent men, and all were pardoned. He had for the past 30 years been collecting facts in regard to the foundation of the Church in Australia, and he hoped that in a short time a high and distinguished ecclesiastic, and not unknown as a historian, would take the matter up, and they should then have a proper history of the Church in Australia.

Dr. DUNN, Dr. MURRAY, Dr. LANIGAN, and Dr. TORREGGIANI also responded.

His Honor Judge FAUCETT, who was unable, owing to a previous engagement, to be present until some time after the proceedings began, gave the toast of "The Centenary." He referred to that portion of the chairman's speech which he had heard in terms of eulogy, and regretted that he had not heard it all. A portion of what he had intended to say had already been said therein, and he need not, therefore, go over it again. He briefly sketched the main features of the history of Australia during the past century, referring particularly to our marvellous progress in material wealth, and to the absolute freedom we enjoy, both political and religious, and concluded an interesting speech by expressing the hope that the connection with the mother country would long continue.

Mr. D. O'CONNOR having spoken to the toast,

Mr. F. B. FREEHILL proposed "The Parliaments of Australia."

Sir JOHN HAY, who was cordially received, said, in response, that he was glad to be present with his fellow-citizens that day, to do honour to the priesthood of their faith. (Hear, hear.) He must acknowledge, however, that he came there with a great deal of pleasure to hear one of the first speeches that might fall from his friend the chairman after his recovery from the illness from which he had been suffering. (Applause.) He thanked them for the honour they had done Parliament in drinking the toast, and said he hoped they would always combine with their fellow-citizens of other denominations in sending in only the best and most patriotic men to represent them. (Applause.)

Mr. J. P. GARVAN also responded.

The toast of "The Mayor and Aldermen" was proposed by Mr. P. J. HOURIGAN, and briefly responded to by Mr. HARRIS, Alderman M'MAHON, and Alderman MANNING.

Mr. JAMES TOOHEY proposed, "Our Distinguished Lay Guests."

The Hon. N. FITZGERALD, who responded, said the visitors would carry away with them only the pleasantest recollections of their stay in Sydney. It was the wish of the other guests, as it was his, that through the length and breadth of the colonies of Australia, there would be always but one sentiment—that noble and patriotic one of joining together, not in petty rivalries and jealousies, but to advance the different interests of the country. (Applause.) The stronger and greater the unity that existed between the various divisions of this great continent, the stronger would be the tie which binds us to the great Empire of which we form a part. (Cheers.)

The Hon. J. G. DUFFY, Dr. BROWNLESS, and Mr. GLYNN also responded.

Mr. T. M. SLATTERY proposed "The Press," and Mr. J. G. O'CONNOR responded.

Mr. T. C. O'MARA then, in a speech that was characterised by force and brilliance, and was loudly cheered throughout, proposed the toast of "The Chairman."

Mr. DALLEY, who was cheered to the echo, gracefully and eloquently replied, and the proceedings terminated shortly after 7 o'clock.

The prelates and others of the party were then photographed in front of the pavilion by Mr. Maguire, of George-street, and by Mr. John Roarty, and afterwards proceeded to the steamer, and returned to Sydney, the trip down the river being very enjoyable. The Circular Quay was not reached until half-past 8.

DISTRIBUTION OF CENTENNIAL GIFTS.

The distribution of Centennial gifts to the poor of Sydney was commenced at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, and continued until a quarter-past 11 o'clock. The work of distributing the various rations, which formed the substance of the gifts, was carried on at Mr. James Kidman's depôt, in James-street, and was under the personal supervision of Mr. Thomas Jessep and other members of the committee appointed to organise Centennial gifts to the poor. The Government contractor for the supply of provisions (Mr. James Kidman) was also in attendance during the day, watching over and directing the labours of his workmen, who were most assiduous in discharging the onerous and difficult duties entrusted to them. Permission had been obtained by the contractor from the civic authorities to close James-street to traffic on both the 25th and 26th instant, so as to facilitate the work of distribution. The western end of James-street was partitioned off by an improvised fence of galvanised iron. At the ends of this were fitted two doors, that were in charge of the ticket collectors and check clerks, whose duty it was to receive the printed order from the applicant when he or she presented it at the gateway, and, after noting the conditions of the docket, hand the candidate a pass, which, according to its colour—yellow, pink, or blue—was interpreted by the assistants to mean half, full, or double allowance. Armed with this square of tinted paper, as a guarantee of his or her bona fides, the applicant drew up alongside the counter, over the ample top of which a supply of fresh and healthy looking vegetables was passed with anything but a niggardly hand. After obtaining all that was required from that department, the grocery stall was next visited, and a number of articles, whose names and properties are familiar to every housewife, neatly packed in brown paper, were delivered to each applicant. A few paces on, a well-appointed butcher's shop was situated, whose rapidly-diminishing stock was being constantly replenished by continual arrivals of whole carcasses of beef and mutton, fresh from the abattoirs. Near at hand a couple of vans filled with loaves of beautifully white bread were stationed, and from which the hampers of the poor were largely augmented. Proceeding a few steps further, and turning from James-street into Bourke-street, a scene of bustle and activity was seen prevailing. Two carts laden with large fountains of milk were drawn up to the kerbing, and the persons who had charge of them seemed to be fully assured that their position was no sinecure, as the incessant demands made upon them to attend to the wants of their customers fully testified. As the supply of milk contained in the enormous tins showed signs of diminution other large cisterns recently arrived from the country were opened, and the contents rapidly transferred to the numerous vessels, of all materials and patterns, that were grouped round the almost incessantly flowing tap. Closely adjacent were packed cases of fresh well-flavoured butter, thoroughly iced, and of the consistency and firmness that characterises the article when manufactured in the cold months of winter. Several assistants were busily engaged doling out the little pats carefully wrapped in moistened cloths, and placed in simple yet ingeniously contrived trays, to the various claimants, who were also made the recipients of the regulation amount of prime quality cheese.

At 9 o'clock in the forenoon there were about 1600 persons in the vicinity of the gates near Palmer-street, and until the afternoon had somewhat advanced that number was fairly well sustained, the places of those who retired on receiving their share of the bounty being filled by new arrivals. Oxford-street and all the other avenues of traffic converging into the square opposite the Darlinghurst Courthouse were thronged with men, women, and children, either going to or returning laden from the centre of distribution. For the purpose of conveying the provisions to their destination, nearly every conceivable mode of conveyance was called into requisition. Baskets, bags, tins, bottles, and jugs are only a few of the very ordinary receptacles used to carry the goods home. All manner of wheeled contrivances, from a perambulator to a dray, and even including cabs, were pressed into the transit service. Taken as a whole the persons who applied for rations seemingly represented the thrifty poor of the city, and evidenced by their conduct and bearing that they were not ungrateful for the consideration that had been shown to them on this occasion. Some few instances of persons not in circumstances of absolute indigence availing themselves of the liberality of the Government were noticeable, but these were only exceptions. The quality of the provisions given out was first-class, and the recipients were all evidently well satisfied with what they received.

All the arrangements made by the contractor seemed to work satisfactorily until about 8 o'clock in the evening. Apparently, owing to some miscalculation, the supply of bread then ran short, and the recipients of the Centennial gifts had to wait until a quarter past 9 o'clock before another baking of the staff of life could be procured. Meanwhile the bearers of orders remained in James-street, and as the influx of fresh arrivals was very great, the enclosure soon contained something like a thousand people. Some of the holders of orders became impatient, and left with the goods they had secured instead of waiting for their share of bread. A fresh supply of bread—steaming hot from the oven—arrived at a quarter past 9 o'clock, and several hundred people, principally women, at once surrounded the van which contained the bread, and clamoured for that for which they had been waiting so long. At a later period the supply of milk stopped, and later still the butcher's shop became empty. The bearers of orders were given the opportunity to take other provisions instead of meat and milk, and in a large number of instances this was done. About a quarter-past 11 o'clock it was decided to suspend operations until 6 o'clock this morning, and that resolution was acted upon, and a large number of people who still remained unserved were told to come back again in the morning.

The distribution was continued on the 26th, and altogether about 11,000 rations were issued.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

The Salvation Army celebrations in connection with the Centennial demonstrations of the week commenced last evening, shortly before 7 o'clock, when there was a large muster of "officers and soldiers," male and female, outside the "war office" in Castlereagh-street. A procession was formed, consisting of Commissioner Howard and about a dozen "officers" on horseback, large numbers of "officers" and soldiers on foot, and with bands playing, cymbals sounding, voices singing, and banners waving. The procession, numbering several hundreds, moved off to the barracks in Goulburn-street, preceded, encroached upon, and followed by thousands of the public. The barracks, which were gaily decorated, were very soon crowded in every part—platform, galleries, and body of the hall alike—a large proportion of the audience consisting of "Hallelujah lasses." Among those present were the Commissioner and Mrs. Howard, Colonel Barker, Colonel Pollard, Major Lindsay, Major Barritt, Major Wright, Staff-Captain Jeffris, D.O., Staff-Captain Spratt, D.O., Staff-Captain Quick, D.O., Staff-Captain Hodges, A.D.C., Staff-Captain M'Phee, Staff-Captain Lee, Staff-Captain Matthews, Staff-Captain Hendy, Adjutant Veal, Staff-officer Gallant, and about 150 "full officers." After introductory singing and playing by the bands and "knee drill" the Commissioner delivered an address, describing the rise and progress of Salvationists in these colonies since they first came into existence in Adelaide some seven years ago. There were now over 600 men and women set apart as officers for salvation work. They meant to make this their anniversary week. Amongst other things which they intended to do during the year was the establishment of a central training home for those engaged in salvation work, and they hoped great things of it. Another thing they were going to do was to open an attack upon Western Australia, which was the only one of the colonies in which they were not yet established; then they were going to organise and work a Maori Contingent upon native lines and in the native language, to be sent among the neglected and dying New Zealand race. There were men begging and praying to be let loose at this work. They intended, too, to try and work among the aboriginals of Australia, also the kanakas in Queensland, and likewise the Chinese throughout the colonies, for it was not right that while we had missions in China the Chinese in Australia should be left to grope in darkness. There were many other things they intended to do, but he would not go into further particulars, but at once call upon them to subscribe liberally to the fund for the establishment of the training home he had referred to. A collection was then taken up, and afterwards there were many more addresses and much music, both vocal and instrumental.

OPENING OF THE CENTENNIAL PARK.

THE DEDICATION.

FRIDAY. JANUARY 27.

The second great event in the programme of the Centennial Commission, the opening of what the Premier happily described as the People's Park, took place yesterday, and the ceremony of dedication formed a feature in the week's celebrations at once unique and splendid. Sydney awoke that morning and found herself a century old, and on the shore, barren and inhospitable then, upon which for the first time Captain Phillip unfurled the Union Jack a century ago, a million flags waved gaily over mast and spire and pinnacle, and 300,000 citizens joined in festive rejoicings. City and harbour throughout the day presented to admiring visitors a perfect panorama of beauty. The town was gay with the varied tints of many-coloured flags, and its streets, clean and attractive, were enriched by the tender green of scores of triumphal arches. The business people enjoyed a day of rest. It was the first of the Centennial holidays, although the third of the celebrations, and they rejoiced in the fresh air and glorious sunshine. The great attraction was of course the opening of the park, and at an early hour in the morning the gathering of the people began. On the hills and flats of the erstwhile Lachlan Swamps, extending far in variations of contour, were moving crowds of people, mustering round the enclosure where the dedication was to take place as bees cluster in swarming. The scene was more picturesque than that of the unveiling of the statue of the Queen. The bright, clear sky, and settled appearance of the weather, tempted thousands of fair faces to the ground, and made everything bright and beautiful. All sorts and conditions of men were congregated on the grassy slopes hours before the ceremony, and made up an assemblage almost as multifarious as the army of Hannibal, but eminently respectable and well-conducted. The strains of music from the military bands and the pleasure of congenial society were sufficient to keep them in good humour until the spectacle of the day began. With his usual punctuality his Excellency the Governor arrived, and took his position on the dais erected for the vice-regal party. His popularity, as well as that of Lady Carrington, was once more attested by the hearty cheers which greeted them as they took their places in front of the dais. Everybody was delighted with the ceremony, and the completeness of the arrangements was the theme of general commendation. The weather was gloriously fine.

THE SCENE AT THE PARK.

It is hardly probable that the colonists who many years ago established the scheme for the supply of water from the Botany Dams ever anticipated the manner in which the Centenary of the colony would be celebrated on the site of their labours. No one in those days could have foreseen that in the year 1888 a gathering, equal perhaps to the entire population of Sydney in those days, would have met together to inaugurate the conversion of the Lachlan Swamps and the adjoining heights into a grand Centennial Park, well fitted, from the natural beauty of its surroundings, to remain for ever as a memorial unto the people of the colony of their 100th anniversary. Whatever may be thought of the State House proposal, fortunately abandoned, the idea of forming a splendid park at this spot was certainly a happy one, for which the originators deserve all due credit. Yesterday was in many respects a fortunate day, more especially since nature, as represented by the state of the weather, deigned to smile in the most kindly manner on the whole affair, vouchsafing us one of those lovely Australian summer days only too rare, even in this sunny climate of ours, and no unseemly disturbance or untoward event occurred to mar the entire harmony of the proceedings. Until yesterday the Centennial Park was, even to Sydney residents, almost a *terra incognita*, heard of only dimly, through the occasional reports which have appeared in the press with regard to the progress of the work; but now, for the first time, the public, who after all really pay for the park, have

been admitted to full and free possession of their great national property. The Paddington entrance to the park, the only one used, was decorated for the occasion with a splendid arch of evergreens, and for some hours before the ceremony commenced, a throng of happy sightseers steadily poured in through the entrance, and dispersed themselves throughout the park. No vehicles of any kind, except those forming part of the vice-regal procession, were admitted to the park, and thus the spectators were enabled to take up any position which seemed best to them, without fear of being disturbed by a passing vehicle. Perhaps the best point of vantage from which to obtain a bird's-eye view of the entire proceedings was the flagstaff near the Waverley-road, which, being placed on the highest elevation on the ground, naturally commanded an uninterrupted view of the whole of the park and its surroundings. Seen, as it is at present, in a partially finished state, the park only indicates in a shadowy manner the lines of its future beauty, for there are many spaces which, now necessarily barren, will in the course of another season be covered with verdure. However, although the park may be improved upon, the beauty of the surrounding scenery, in which, like a diamond, the park itself is set, cannot be added to or altered, and luckily so, for nature has in this respect performed a great work, which it is impossible for us to emulate. From the above-mentioned flagstaff a panoramic view of the whole of the park and the surrounding country can be obtained. Beneath the observer's feet lies the whole vast expanse of the park, sloping rapidly downwards to the Botany dams, which will eventually be formed into artificial lakes. Far away on the right the view includes a large portion of Sydney and the suburbs, and directly in front the whole expanse of Botany Bay is visible over the intervening low hills, the opposite shore of the bay being distinctly seen. Immediately at the foot of the park is the Randwick Racecourse. On the left hand the view is bounded only by the green heights of Randwick, prettily dotted with white villas, half hidden amidst the surrounding foliage. Soon after 11 o'clock the heights were almost covered with spectators, whose number was being continually added to, until at last every rock or patch of sward had its group of occupants. Below, in the more select part of the ground, the scene also began to get animated, and the triangular reserve which had been set apart for the more important visitors, as distinguished from the common herd, gradually began to fill. This reserve, which played such an important part in the day's ceremony, consisted of a three-cornered plot of ground between the main circular drive round the park and a smaller road, and being situated about half-way up the hill, it occupied a very central position. Admission was by ticket only, but no very strict supervision over the issue of the tickets appeared to have been exercised, for all sorts of people seemed to possess them. The space inside this reserve, measuring perhaps two or three acres, is at present perfectly barren; but those in charge of the park seem sanguine that some day or other a grass crop will evenuate there. All around the reserve were stuck small trees, ready to be subsequently planted in the sandy soil by the distinguished visitors. Above the reserve a band, or indeed several bands, served to keep the public interested until the ceremony commenced. At noon the crowd reached its largest extent, every part of the heights being covered with spectators, who also occupied a large portion of the lower ground surrounding the reserve. In such a case as the present it is extremely difficult to form any reliable estimate of the number of people present, no record of any kind being kept, but probably the total reached somewhere between 30 and 40 thousand souls. In the reserve itself there were almost a thousand persons, including many visitors from the other colonies, and all our own distinguished politicians and citizens. There were also many ladies present, whose charming summer toilets and gay-coloured parasols lent an additional variety to the scene. At last, after much patient waiting, the crowd stirred itself into life again, when the military and naval forces arrived, and took up their position on the level ground below the reserve, and very shortly afterwards the entrance of the Governor's *cortége*, preceded by a troop of Lancers, indicated that the real business of the day was about to commence. The people, as became a duly loyal crowd, heartily cheered his Excellency when he ascended the dais which had been erected for the use of the vice-regal party and others. This dais, placed at the front of the reserve, was a sort of *sanctum sanctorum* set apart for the use of the favoured few, and many were the heartburnings and disputes occasioned by this fact. The whole of those who had been admitted to the reserve naturally considered that they had also a right to share the dais with vice-royalty, and no doubt they would have done so had considerations of space permitted. However, as the platform would only accommodate two or three hundred people, it soon became uncomfortably packed, and the police were obliged to put a peremptory check on all further entrance to the coveted spot, much to the disgust of those who were kept outside. The ceremony of opening the park, as performed from the platform, occupied only a very short space of time, a commendable feature being the extreme brevity of the speeches. The vast majority of the spectators who were stationed in the heights at the rear could, of course, hear nothing of the words which were said, only those immediately in front of the platform having any idea of what was going on, and, therefore, it was a wise arrangement to make this part of the ceremony as brief as possible. The park having been duly opened, and the big guns above having boomed out their greetings, the vice-regal party, accompanied by most of those present, turned their attention to tree planting. The little trees above mentioned were each placed in little holes in the ground, whilst the spectators stood round in a ring and watched the proceedings at a respectful distance. After this nothing remained but the march past of the troops, which proved a very interesting part of the day's events, for it served to practically illustrate the fact that we possess the small nucleus of an army in our own midst, independent of any outside aid. Lord Carrington left the dais, and, having mounted, took up a position directly in front in readiness for the march past. This military manœuvre, as viewed from above, was decidedly the most picturesque portion of the ceremony, the red and blue uniforms of the troops contrasting admirably with the white sandy soil over which they passed. Lady Carrington, prettily attired in something cream coloured, watched the march past from the centre of the platform, and around her were gathered the Governors of the other colonies and many other notables, perhaps one of the most distinguished groups ever seen in this colony. When the march past was finished, Lord Carrington rode off, accompanied by his escort of lancers, amidst repeated cheers, which showed the popularity in which he is held amongst the masses; and then Lady Carrington, as she left in her carriage, came in for still more enthusiastic cheering. The other members of the vice-regal party took up their places in the procession, which slowly moved off, and the ceremony of opening the Centennial Park, which after all had occupied only about an hour, was practically completed. Two large marquees were erected in the reserve, in which refreshments of a light and suitable character were provided. Notwithstanding the great number of persons present no disturbance of any kind occurred, and it seems almost a truism to say that the crowd was most orderly, this being so thoroughly characteristic of any large Australian gathering. The Centennial Committee are especially to be congratulated on the successful manner in which all the arrangements for the day's event were carried out.

THE PARK.

The Reserve out of which the Centennial Park has been formed, and which was formerly known as the Lachlan Swamps, formed at one time the only, and for a number of years the chief, water supply for the city of Sydney. It served the purpose of a water supply for the city for upwards of 50 years. In 1824 Mr. John Busby, who had received the appointment of mineral surveyor, arrived in the colony, and turned his labours to a search for water. He reported in 1826 in favour of the Lachlan Swamps, and

the work of driving a tunnel from Hyde Park to the swamp was commenced in September, 1827. The undertaking was a tedious one, and it was not until June, 1837, that it was completed. The tunnel, however, began to supply Sydney with water as early as 1830 from drainage from the surrounding rocks. The length of the tunnel is 12,000ft., or upwards of two and a quarter miles, with an average width of four and five feet. The catchment basin of the Lachlan Swamp is about two square miles. The tunnel received half of the drainage of this area, and supplied the lower parts of Woolloomooloo, and a portion of the city along Darling Harbour, between Bathurst-street and Erskine-street. The delivery was between 300 and 400 gallons per day, which at the time the tunnel was opened was considered a fair supply, as the population then numbered only some 20,000 people. As the population increased the supply was found inadequate, and the authorities were compelled to search for a supplementary supply of water. This was found at Botany, at which place pumping-engines were set to work in 1858, and for a number of years the city and suburbs were supplied with water from the Lachlan reserve and the Botany water sheds. In consequence of the great demand made upon these sources and the fear of a water famine arising from continued droughts, the authorities were a comparatively short time ago induced to make an effort to secure an independent supply of water for the city and suburbs. This led to the development of the Nepean scheme, which rendered Sydney quite independent of all other sources, and consequently there was no further necessity to keep the Lachlan Swamps as a water reserve. The suggestion to turn the reserve into a park was first made by his Excellency Lord Carrington, who shortly after his arrival in the colony was surprised to find Sydney, with all its natural advantages, without a park in which the citizens might ride or drive. He pointed out the advantages which were to be obtained in this respect in such cities as London, Dublin, Paris, and New York. His Excellency was subsequently informed that the Lachlan Reserve was capable of being turned into a park suitable for the purposes he had mentioned. This was in November, 1886. Plans and sketches of the ground were subsequently prepared, and on the 22nd of November Lord Carrington, the Hon. Lady Carrington, Sir Robert Fowler, members of the Government, representatives of the metropolitan and suburban municipalities, and others, paid a visit to the water reserve for the purpose of making preliminary observations in connection with the proposed park. After having made a thorough inspection of the place his Excellency expressed himself highly satisfied with what he had seen, and expressed surprise that with such facilities so near at hand the people of Sydney should so long have done without a beautiful park, such as that into which the reserve could be so easily turned. The matter was taken up by the Government, and it was considered that his Excellency's proposal might not only be carried into effect, but that the opening of a Centennial Park might form one of the chief celebrations in honour of the Centenary. Subsequent visits were made to the reserve by the Premier, Sir Henry Parkes, and other members of the present Ministry. Plans were then matured, and on the evening of Tuesday, June 28th, 1887, Sir Henry Parkes laid the Centenary proposals of the Government before Parliament. The proposals embodied a scheme for converting the Lachlan Swamp into a park, the intention being to lay out the grounds in tasteful parterres and bosquets planted with trees. Advantage was to be taken of the abundant supply of water to form lakes and cascades, fountains, and basins. It was proposed that, skirting the higher ground upon a medium level, there should be a grand avenue about 2¼ miles long, with carriage drives and walks faced by elegant mansions, with gardens and railings in front, and that the undertaking should be carried out with proceeds derived from the sale of building frontages on the outskirts of the enclosure. The principal approach was to be nearly opposite the Zoological Gardens. The grand avenue was to be 80ft. wide on one side, with an equestrian path 26ft. wide on the other side. These were to be supported with two plantations each 6ft. wide, with a path 12ft. wide for foot passengers in the centre. The total area of the land forming the promenade was to be 22 acres. In addition to this there was to be a site set apart for the erection of a State House. The proposals were adopted by Parliament, and an Act was passed making the necessary provision for carrying out the work. The proposal of the Premier to erect a State House met with a considerable amount of strenuous opposition in Parliament, and was so unfavourably commented upon by the public that Sir Henry Parkes abandoned his intention of celebrating the centenary of the colony by having the foundation-stone of the proposed building laid on Anniversary Day, and it is believed that he has abandoned the idea of erecting the building at all. The work of giving effect to the proposals was commenced almost immediately after their adoption by Parliament. The superintendence of the scheme for laying out the grounds was entrusted to Mr. Charles Moore, of the Botanic Gardens, whilst the formation of the main drive was entrusted to Mr. Bennett, the Commissioner for Roads and Bridges. The work of cutting down the bush and clearing the land was commenced about the beginning of July last, when a number of men from the ranks of the "unemployed" were set to work on the ground. On the 6th of November Mr. A. J. Riley, M.L.A., who was then Mayor of Sydney, accompanied by Mr. C. Moore, Mr. Trevor Jones (city engineer), and other gentlemen visited the reserve, and turned off the water supply from Busby's Bore. The event was not marked by any formal ceremony, but in cutting off the water supply, and thus terminating the existence of the reserve as a water reserve, the Mayor stated that he was shutting off from the city a waterworks which had been of the greatest service to the citizens of Sydney for just 50 years. He related briefly the history of the water reserve, and in doing so paid a graceful tribute to Mr. Busby's memory. As the Mayor closed the valve three cheers were given. From that time up to the present active operations have been carried on, and very satisfactory progress has been made. The work of transforming the watershed into a recreation area has been almost completed. The area of the park is equal to about 1000 acres and is one of the most picturesque spots to be found near Sydney. In the centre are four or five lagoons, with an abundant supply of water. The plateau is surrounded by a girdle of hills, intersected in one or two places by valleys. The surroundings of the park are exceedingly attractive, and from some of the hills of which mention has been made a charming view of the whole park, as well as considerable portions of Paddington, Waverley, Randwick, Botany Bay, and even the mountain scenery which forms the background to the National Park may be obtained. The grand drive and promenade, which is 112ft. in width, and about 2¾ miles in length, and which skirts the base of the hills, has been formed. It is about 20ft. above the level of the water, and has been almost levelled throughout by cutting through rock and clay. One portion will be metalled and the remainder will be turfed. The chief entrance is from Moore Park. There are also entrances from Oxford-street, Paddington, near the tram waiting sheds; also, from Ocean-street, Woollahra, and from Randwick. A road skirts the western, and another the eastern boundary of the park, and there is a semi-circular carriage way, which commencing near the Paddington tram waiting sheds, and skirting the base of the principal hill in the park, extends to a point opposite Ocean-street. There is also a wide carriage way which commences at the north-western corner of the park, and extends in a south-easterly direction for about 14 chains, branching off right and left at its termination with arms leading to the main drive. The north-western section of the reserve has been formed into a series of sloping lands, which have been sown with English grasses and with clover. Around the northern boundary of the park will run a dwarf wall surmounted by iron palisading. It will be extended for a distance of about two miles. The footing of the wall, which is partly finished, is of white freestone, whilst the coping-stones are of yellow freestone, with dabbed faces. The lagoons or lakes, which form the central feature of the park, cover an area of 40 or 50 acres, and nestle in a plain of about 60 acres. On the left of the plateau are several hillocks covered with natural vegetation.

A large area of the surrounding land will be planted with ornamental trees and shrubs. The plantations will be enclosed with iron fences, and the trees which are to be planted in different portions of the ground will be protected by hurdles. To save the expense of employing men to trim and keep the grass down, it is intended to follow the practice adhered to at the Victoria and Wentworth Parks by turning stock in upon it. In consequence of the high winds which prevail in the locality a number of bush fences or break-winds have been erected to keep the sand from driving over the surface. An immense amount of labour has been expended upon the ground to bring it to its present state, and some time will yet have to elapse before it will assume the appearance which it is intended to present.

THE ASSEMBLAGE.—ARRIVAL OF THE VICE-REGAL PARTY.

From a comparatively early hour in the morning people commenced to take their way towards the chief thoroughfares leading to the park, and the tramway terminus and the various waiting-rooms along the line were thronged for some hours by anxious and expectant crowds. To say that the tramway authorities were unable to cope with, or control the glut of traffic would be but to express mildly the real state of affairs; but it is satisfactory to note that, notwithstanding the extreme pressure, the department took every precaution to minimise the risk of accident. Many of the trams were completely crowded before they left the terminus, and consequently did not stop until the journey was almost completed. Those trams which did stop at some of the waiting-rooms en route were rushed by an eager and excited crowd, and were speedily filled by women and children and strong men, all pushing, tugging, and "scrimmaging" for seats. There were some thousands of persons who preferred to walk the distance instead of waiting for the trams and putting up with the risk of being left behind altogether, and each of the footpaths in Oxford-street, from Hyde Park all the way to the Paddington tramway waiting-sheds, was thronged by thousands of pedestrians hurrying as fast as possible to the scene of the celebration. As seen from one of the trams the sight was exceedingly animated, and one which will not be forgotten by those who witnessed it for some time to come. Men, women, and children were to be seen wherever the eye could reach, hurrying and perspiring in the sun. By 11 o'clock some thousands of persons had entered the park, but up to noon the people continued to arrive on foot and by tram from Sydney, and also from the eastern suburbs. Some hundreds approached the reserve from the Moore Park-road, whilst others entered the park by the Cleveland-street entrance. Judging from the numbers who arrived by tram, those who rode out in private vehicles, and also those who walked to the park, there must have been shortly before noon between 30,000 and 40,000 spectators on the ground. A large triple arch, tastefully dressed with festoons and bunting, was erected over the main entrance, which was guarded for some distance on either side by upwards of 100 constables. The entrance was kept quite clear, being reserved for the passage of the military and the arrival of the vice-regal party. The troops commenced marching in about 20 minutes past 11 o'clock. The route, from the entrance gates to the triangular enclosure in which the dais was situated was lined by spectators five and six deep on each side. Some thousands of spectators assembled on the flat immediately in front of the dais, where they could obtain an excellent view of those in the triangular enclosure. An equal advantage was obtained by some 10,000 or 12,000 people who congregated upon the site of the proposed State House. This position, so far as the general public was concerned, was, perhaps, the best that could be obtained for viewing the proceedings and the surrounding scenery of the park. From this northern hill, which is one of the best elevations on the ground, a magnificent view can be obtained, not only of the park, but also of Botany Bay and the mountain scenery in the vicinity of the National Park. Some thousands of persons also occupied the hill which forms the background to the old rifle range, and watched the proceedings throughout from that vantage ground. At a quarter to 12 o'clock the approach of the vice-regal party was announced by a salute of 17 guns, and immediately after the Governor and escort entered the park through the triumphal arch. His Excellency proceeded down the right-hand branch road to the Queen's drive, where he was received by a general salute from the troops. Cheers were given, and Lord Carrington dismounted and proceeded up the wooden steps to the dais, where he was received by the Hon. John Lackey, M.L.C., president, and other members of the Centennial Commission. In the meantime, the Hon. Lady Carrington, who had entered the enclosure accompanied by a body guard, had been received by the president and members of the commission. Besides the vice-regal party, the dais was occupied by Sir John Hay (President of the Legislative Council), the Hon. J. F. Burns (Colonial Treasurer), the Hon. C. J. Roberts, C.M.G. (Postmaster-General), the Hon. J. H. Young (Speaker of the Legislative Assembly), the Mayor of Sydney (Alderman J. Harris, M.L.A.), Messrs. R. Burdett Smith, T. M. Slattery, D. O'Connor, S. Burdekin, A. J. Riley, J. H. Want, Ms.L.A. (all members of the Centennial Celebration Commission), E. Fosbery (Inspector-General of Police), and James Barnet (Colonial Architect); the Attorney-General (Hon. B. R. Wise), and Minister for Works (Hon. John Sutherland), the Minister for Mines (Hon. F. Abigail), the Minister for Justice (Hon. William Clarke), the Minister for Public Instruction (Hon. James Inglis), the Most Rev. the Primate (Dr. Barry), the Bishop of Brisbane, the Chief Justice (Sir Frederick Darley), Mr. Justice Owen, Mr. Justice Windeyer, Mr. Judge Docker, Hon. A. H. Jacob, Hon. Dr. Garran, Hon. E. Barton, Hon. John Davies, Hon. E. Knox, Hon. G. B. Simpson, Hon. E. Vickery, Hon. S. A. Joseph, Hon. P. G. King, Hon. W. J. Trickett, Hon. G. Thornton, Sir John Robertson, Sir Patrick Jennings, Messrs. C. R. Burnside (secretary to the Centennial Celebration Commission), G. R. Dibbs, M.L.A., G. H. Reid, M.L.A., J. C. Neild, M.L.A., the Revs. Dr. Sellors, Geo. Pickering, C. R. Graham, and R. Stewart; the Rev. Wm. Bain, Moderator of the Presbyterian Assembly of New South Wales, and the Rev. Henry Macready. The following visitors from Victoria were present: Sir James M'Bain (President of the Legislative Council), Hons. F. Ormond, J. Balfour, T. F. Cumming, T. Bent, C. E. Jones, Colonel Sargood, Professor Pearson, C. Young, C. J. Ham, and M. H. Davies (Speaker of the Legislative Assembly), Messrs. J. M. Highett, J. Pierce, J. G. Duffy, and Mr. L. L. Smith, Ms.L.A.; Alderman B. Benjamin (Mayor of Melbourne), and E. G. Fitzgibbon (town clerk). The visitors from Adelaide: Sir E. T. Smith (Mayor of Adelaide), Chief Justice Way, Hons. T. Playford (Treasurer), J. C. Bray, R. A. Tarlton, M. Salom, W. Wadham, S. Tomkinson, W. A. E. West-Erskine, J. Bosworth, C. C. Kingston, and J. Ramsay, Brigadier-General Owen, D. Cockburn; Messrs. D. Bews, Gould, and Furner, Ms.P., and J. Langdon Bonython. The following visitors from Tasmania were present:—The Hon. B. S. Bird (Colonial Treasurer), the Hon. A. J. Clarke (Attorney-General), Mr. Alfred Crisp (Mayor of Hobart), Alderman Dillon, Messrs. Belbin, E. H. Sutton, Ms.P. There were present from Queensland: Sir Samuel Griffith (Premier), the Hon. W. H. Groome (Speaker of the Legislative Assembly), the Hon. W. H. Wilson (Postmaster-General), Alderman Hipwood (Mayor of Brisbane), and Colonel French.

THE NAVAL AND MILITARY PARADE.

The assembly of naval and military forces at this ceremony was the first general parade of the year. A mobilisation of the whole military force of the colony was originally proposed, but as the Centennial festival approached and it was decided that the military operations could not be extended over one grand field day, the authorities considered that the expense would not be justified by the result and the parade was limited to a representative assembly of a purely ceremonial character. The function of the bulk of the force was practically that of a large guard of honour. The Governor's escort and a saluting battery were provided from their respective branches.

The general mass of the troops assembled in the Outer Domain at about 9.30 a.m., and formed up by regiments in suitable spots among the trees. They then formed in column, facing south, in a well-dressed formation, in the following order:—Permanent Artillery; Volunteer Artillery and reserve artillery; Torpedo Corps; Engineer Corps; 1st Regiment Infantry; 2nd Regiment Infantry; 5th Regiment Infantry (Sydney Scottish Rifles); 6th Regiment Infantry (suburban and country reserve companies); Naval Artillery Volunteers; and the Naval Brigade (with colours). The bands were well represented, and took their places at the head of their regiments for the route march.

At about 10.15 the column moved off in fours, and left the Domain by the Bent-street gate, wheeling to the left into Macquarie-street, headed by the Major-General commanding, and his staff, in the following order:—Captain Cuthell, musketry instructor; Surgeon-Major Williams, P.M.O. and Captain Bouverie, Adjutant of Reserves; Major Mackenzie, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Major Bunbury, R.A.; Major-General Richardson, C.B., commanding the Military Forces; Colonel Roberts, C.M.G., commanding the Artillery Forces. The route lay along Macquarie-street, College-street, and Boomerang-street, into William-street, where the column could be seen to advantage, reaching from Cook Park to Darlinghurst-road. With all the bands playing, and all uniforms, arms, and accoutrements in capital order, the scene in William-street was remarkably attractive. From William-street the column passed by Victoria-street to Oxford-street, where it found the 3rd Regiment of Infantry waiting to join it, having been delayed for an hour on the train journey. The regiment took its place in rear of the 2nd Regiment, and the march continued along Dowling-street and Botany-street into Park-road. Here again the troops presented a pretty sight, as the stretch of the road enabled the greater part of the column to be seen at one glance. Points of interest would attract attention here and there, such as the stirring music of the Permanent Artillery Band, or the picturesque Sydney Scottish, with their band of pipers, or the glittering bayonets of the Naval Brigade. Thousands of people were scattered along the route, and windows and balconies were crowded. Everyone was looking at the soldiers; and on either side of the column there was the inevitable swarm that always marches with the colours, but not under them. Along Park-road the march proved hot and dusty, and there were few in the column who had not by this time developed a genuine Centennial thirst; but, excepting the Naval Artillery Volunteers, none of the regiments had had the foresight to bring water-bottles. The column halted at the gate of the park at ten minutes past 11.

The saluting battery from Victoria Barracks was already in position in the park under the union jack raised on the commanding bluff on the left of the gateway. Its duty was to fire three salutes at particular stages of the proceedings. The battery consisted of four nine-pounder rifled field guns, horsed, under the command of Colonel Spalding, C.M.G., with Lieutenant Le Patourel and Lieutenant Le Mesurier in the divisional commands.

The Public School Cadets, under Major Strong, were also on the ground, having marched from the Barracks independently. The cadets were all of the infantry branch, and, except one metropolitan company, came from the country districts, namely:—Inverell, Glen Innes, Newcastle, Wagga, Junee, Young, Penrith, Goulburn, Dubbo, Blayney, Bathurst, Grenfell, and even from as far as Bourke. Much credit is due to the cadets for turning out a respectable muster of 435 from all parts of the colony, and from great distances. They were drawn up in line on the right of the road leading to the enclosure.

The column from Sydney now marched into the park by this road, and passed down the slope and round the enclosure on to a fine open space, where a splendid view of the parade was obtainable. It was noticeable that some of the volunteer officers omitted to return the salute of the cadets in passing. The troops wheeled into line, the regiments formed column of companies; points were taken, and the regiments marched on their markers, completing their new formation in line of quarter column immediately opposite the enclosure on the opposite side of the road. All this looked well, and was fairly well executed, the newly-made ground being rather heavy for such movements. The bands were massed in rear, numbering about 200 instruments, from the Permanent Artillery, Volunteer Artillery, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Regiments of Infantry, Naval Artillery Volunteers (brass and fife and drum), and the Naval Brigade. The strength on parade was 2300 of all ranks and arms, and the assembly was thus a fair representation of the forces of the colony. This strength was composed of the following regimental totals, and the list includes the names of the officers present:—

Permanent Artillery, 146: Colonel Roberts in command, Colonel Spalding, Colonel Airey, Major Airey, Captain Murray, Captain Baynes, Captain Savage (adjutant), Lieutenant Le Patourel, Lieutenant Bridges, Lieutenant Kyngdon, Lieutenant Le Mesurier.

Volunteer Artillery, 175: Colonel Wells in command, Major Remington, Captain Chapman, Captain Wigram, Captain Mackinlay, Captain Airey, Captain Scott, Captain Nathan (adjutant), Lieutenant Lester, Lieutenant Smail, Lieutenant Pringle, Lieutenant Orr, Lieutenant Wells, Lieutenant Williams.

Reserve Artillery, 77: Captain Phillips (Balmain), Captain Boyd (Botany), Lieutenant Dunne (Balmain), Lieutenant Blake (Botany).

Engineer Corps, 90: Lieutenant-Colonel Rowe in command, Major Parrott, Lieutenant Cansdell, Lieutenant Copeland.

Torpedo Corps, 86: Lieutant-Colonel Cracknell in command, Major Walker, Captain Wilson, Lieutenant Broughton, Lieutenant Hammand, Lieutenant Nelson, Lieutenant Alexander, Lieutenant Bedford, Lieutenant Talbot, Lieutenant Logan.

1st Regiment Infantry, 227: Lieutenant-Colonel Farrell in command, Major Wilson, Major Johnston, Captain Morris, Captain M'Cutcheon, Captain Cranna, Captain George, Lieutenant Anderson, Lieutenant Brereton, Lieutenant Miller, Lieutenant Leggatt, Lieutenant Oldershaw, Lieutenant Holmes, Lieutenant Mason.

2nd Regiment Infantry, 215: Lieutenant-Colonel Goodlet in command, Major Longfield, Major Norris (Adjutant), Captain Burnet, Captain D. Fraser, Captain A. Fraser, Captain Mulholland, Lieutenant Stack, Lieutenant Chilcott, Lieutenant Gilchrist, Lieutenant Mason, Lieutenant Wilkinson, Lieutenant Shipway, Lieutenant Anderson.

3rd Regiment Infantry, 194: Lieutenant-Colonel Holborow in command, Major Waddell, Captain Linsley, Captain W. J. Hill, Captain Ferris, Captain Guest, Captain J. Hill (Adjutant), Lieutenant Anderson, Lieutenant Mitchell, Lieutenant O'Reilly, Lieutenant Pye, Lieutenant Watt.

Naval Brigade, 258: Captain Hixson in command, Commander Lindeman, R.N., Commander Lewington, Lieutenant Deloitte, Lieutenant Jackson, Lieutenant Cohen, Lieutenant Milson, Lieutenant Connor, R.N., Sub-Lieutenant Gilfillan, Sub-Lieutenant Broomfield, Sub-Lieutenant Church, Sub-Lieutenant F. W. Hixson, Sub-Lieutenant H. Hixson.

Cavalry, 32: Major Macdonald in command, Captain Dodds, Captain Knox, Lieutenant Vernon, Captain Milward, R.A. (Acting Adjutant).

Naval Artillery Volunteers, 124: Commander Lee in command, Lieutenant Keating, Lieutenant Bell, Lieutenant Newsham, Sub-Lieutnant Walsh, Sub-Lieutenant Williams, Sub-Lieutenant Cheffyns, Surgeon T. B. Clune, Paymaster Cavill.

Scottish Rifles and other reserve infantry, 226: Lieutenant-Colonel Eden, commanding the Metropolitan Western and Southern reserve infantry, in command; Captain Bayly (Adjutant); Sydney Scottish, Captain Campbell in command, Captain Baynes, Lieutenant Pearce. Hunter's Hill: Lieutenant Watson. Ashfield: Captain Mullarky, Lieutenant Liggins, Lieutenant Butler. Newtown: Captain Sparkes. Marrickville: Lieutenant Wiseman. Campbelltown: Lieutenant Grice, Lieutenant Moore. Camden: Captain Downes. Picton: Captain Antill.

Cadets, 435: Major Strong in command, Lieutenant Lumsden, Lieutenant Read, Lieutenant Rickard, Lieutenant Pearce, Lieutenant Larkin, Lieutenant Shawelhood,

Lieutenant Shropshire, Lieutenant Dart, Lieutenant Galagher.

The Sydney Lancers were on escort duty in attendance on his Excellency the Governor, and paraded independently. That portion of the Permanent Artillery acting as infantry paraded with the general body. It was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Airey, with Major Airey, Captain Murray, and Captain Baynes.

The following is the field state in detail :—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Commanders.	Subalterns.	Midshipmen, Cadets.	Medical Officers.	W.Os. and Sergeants	Trumpeters, Buglers.	Rank and File.	Total.	Guns.	Horses.
General Staff		5				1	2			8		
Permanent Artillery		1	3		1		11	2	128	146	4	22
Permanent Staff							4			4		
Partially paid :—												
Medical Staff						3						
Volunteer Artillery		2	5	6			14	8	140	175		
Engineer Corps		1	1	2			5	1	80	90		
Torpedo Corps		1	1	6			8	1	69	86		
1st Regiment V. I.		3	4	7			17	7	189	227		
2nd Regiment V. I.		3	4	7			17	7	177	215		
3rd Regiment V. I.		3	4	4			19	6	158	194		
4th Regiment V. I.												
Naval Brigade		6		1	8	7	2	22	2	210	258	
Reserves :—												
Cavalry		1	2	1			2	1	25	32		
Artillery			2	2			6	4	63	77		
Naval Artillery Volunteers			1	8			7	2	106	124		
5th Regiment (Scottish) 6th Regiment		1	7	8			23	8	179	226		
Infantry Cadets		1		9			39	1	385	435		
Grand Total		28	33	2	69	7	6	196	50	1909	2300	4	22

The brigade stood at ease till the arrival of the Governor, when it was called to attention, and received his Excellency with a general salute. The Governor, as commander-in-chief, received from General Richardson a copy of the field-state, and then ascended into the enclosure. Later in the day his Excellency was presented with a beautifully-illuminated memorial card giving the field-state and order of march, prepared by Mr. C. E. Murray, an officer of the engineering branch of the general staff. During the proceedings in the enclosure the troops stood easy. The sun bore down rather severely on some of them, and a few had to fall out from weakness. These emergencies brought to light the fact that no medical officers of the Volunteer staff were present, nor were there any ambulances or water-carts.

THE PROCESSION FROM GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The progress of the vice-regal procession was invested with more interest, and called forth a greater degree of enthusiasm, than was the case on the occasion of the unveiling of the statue of the Queen. This was due not to any alteration in the respect or feelings of the people towards the representative of the Queen, but rather to the fact that the day was observed throughout as a close holiday, and this enabled many people to congregate at various points along the route, and the inspiration of numbers gave to the tokens of approval with which the procession was from time to time received a larger degree of magnitude and more intense heartiness. The route chosen was from Government House gates, along Macquarie-street, by way of College-street, to Oxford-street, and thence via the Paddington entrance to the neighbourhood of the enclosure wherein the trees were afterwards planted. The most imposing part of the route was Oxford-street, which was spanned by four massive arches, and was also decorated with bunting of almost every conceivable colours, as well as with festoons composed of thousands of prismatic lamps. The vice-regal procession was practically divided into two section; or at any rate the interval which elapsed between the first portion of it leaving Government House gates and the second passing through them was so great as to mark a division. The first part of the procession had as an escort a fine body of the mounted police. Following the first half of the escort was a four-horse barouche driven by postillions. In the carriage were Lady Carrington, Lady Carnarvon, the Governor of Victoria (his Excellency Sir Henry B. Loch, K.C.B., G.C.M.G.), and the Governor of New Zealand (his Excellency Major-General Sir William Jervois, C.B., G.C.M.G.). In the second carriage—a driving barouche—were the Governor of Queensland (his Excellency Sir Anthony Musgrave, G.C.M.G.), the Governor of South Australia (his Excellency Sir William Robinson, G.C.M.G.), the Governor of Tasmania (his Excellency Sir Robert Hamilton, K.C.B.), and the Governor of Western Australia (his Excellency Sir Frederick N. Broome, K.C.M.G.). In the third carriage—a landau—were the ex-Governor of Fiji (Sir Charles Mitchell, K.C.M.G.), the Earl of Carnarvon, and the Hon. Rupert Carington. The fourth carriage—a landau—which was followed by the second section of the escort, contained Captain Keith Falconer, Captain Pritchard, Mr. Robinson, and Major Phillimore. The first portion of the procession (with its guard of police troopers), which issued from Government House Domain about half-past 11 o'clock, had advanced to opposite the Crown Law Offices before the second half appeared in Macquarie-street. This consisted of his Excellency Lord Carrington and two members of his staff (Major Gascoigne and Lord Bertie), all mounted. Major M'Donald, officer commanding the Light Horse and Cavalry, rode on one side of the Governor and Captain Knox on the other. The troop of Lancers, which was formed up in half sections, was under the command of Captain Dodds. Included in the second section of the guard were four orderlies from Government House. Much enthusiasm was manifested in favour of Lady Carrington as she passed along the line of route, and the respective demonstrations which from time to time marked the advance of her carriage had hardly subsided before there was a renewal of them, and the spring of cordiality having again commenced to flow, it was allowed to partake more of a national character than was the case before the appearance of the Lancers, with their honorary colonel, who, by the way, was in mufti. People on balconies and at windows waved their handkerchiefs, while others raised their hats. The lines of people on the pavements manifested their pleasure in a variety of ways, cheering of a lusty character, accompanied by the flourishing of hats, being very frequent. The Governor seemed quite delighted with the tributes paid to him by the people, and turned from side to side of the street, now looking up to the occupants of a balcony or a window, and then to the pavements on each side of him, to return the salutations so freely accorded him. As his Excellency and his military escort arrived opposite the Paddington tram waiting rooms, cheer after cheer rose from the concourse of people assembled in the neighbourhood of the entrance to the Centennial Park.

THE DEDICATION CEREMONY.

Directly the clocks began to chime 12, his Excellency the Governor, who was received with enthusiasm, stepped forward to the front of the dais and declared the park dedicated to the enjoyment of the people of New South Wales for ever, and the announcement was followed by cheers, the waving of hats, handkerchiefs, &c., and other demonstrations of joy, while the band played "God Save the Queen."

Lord CARRINGTON said,—I have now great pleasure in declaring that this great park is dedicated to the enjoyment of the people of New South Wales for ever—(cheers)—and I have further to announce that the formal opening of this park will not be able to be completed for some months. His Excellency then called for three cheers for the Queen, and three more, which were heartily given.

At the instance of persons in the crowd, three cheers were then separately accorded to the Governor, Lady Carrington, Sir Henry Parkes, and Lord Carnarvon.

A salute of 21 guns was commenced at the conclusion of his Excellency's announcement, and continued during the acclamations.

Sir Henry Parkes, who was received with loud cheers, said: My Lord, your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,—The most distinguishing feature of modern civilisation is the beneficent provisions made for the enjoyment and the health of the people—(cheers)—and this great park, which has been created as by the touch of a fairy's hand, in the course of the next two or three years will be converted into a place of beauty and a joy for ever. (Renewed cheers.) It will be yours, and so long as the land shall last it will be for you, and it is a great obligation that rests upon you as a free people to see that no power, no combination, invades your rights in the enjoyment of this great boon. (Cheers.) It is emphatically the people's park—(continued cheering)—and you must always take as much interest in it as if by your own hands you had planted the flowers; and if you take this interest in it, and if you thus rise to the full appreciation of its great beauty and your great privileges, the park will be one of the grandest adornments of this beautiful country. (Cheers.) I compliment his Excellency on being here as the representative of our august Sovereign on this interesting occasion, when we commence—we say no more of the past—a new century, which will lift us to the first rank of nations. (Renewed cheers.) Nothing can bar our way; no adverse influence can warp our destiny; we are on the high road, and at the end of another generation we shall be able to hold our own against the world. (Cheers.) May I express, before this great company, as I have expressed on many another occasion, the hope that the red line of kinship will unite us to England for generations to come. (Hear, hear.) I can see no happier destiny for a free people, and I trust year by year that Britons all over the world will carry their great national flag, and the cause of progress, until there is no spot on the earth where British freedom does not reign, and where our flag does not glance. I wish you every prosperity, and I know that with your united strength you will preserve this great park for ever and ever. (Much cheering.)

At the conclusion of Sir Henry Parkes's remarks, and on the call of the Hon. J. Lackey, three hearty cheers were given for his Excellency the Governor, for "Our Guests," and for Lady Carrington.

PLANTING THE TREES.

The planting of the trees was the most exciting part of the proceedings. The favoured ones inside the triangular plot of ground ran from tree to tree after the Governor and his party in the wildest fashion. The sight was a very curious one, and not unlike an obstacle race, in which the competitors were so numerous as to be the obstacles themselves. There were ladies in great numbers crowding round Lady Carrington and Lady Carnarvon, members of both Houses of Parliament and clergymen elbowing their way to have a look at what was going on. The most amusing thing, as seen from the distance, was the great number of white helmets visible here and there and everywhere in restless agitation. The police were trying hard to keep the crowd back, so that the vice-regal party might have at least breathing room, and they failed in the task. The crowd they had to deal with was not the crowd that attempts force. They worked their way in by persuasion, and after the first two or three trees were planted the police were completely conquered. In some cases the order of arrangement set down was not followed, and worse confusion was the result. The ladies and gentlemen who were to plant the trees formed in a procession two deep and endeavoured to pass in that order from tree to tree. But the intermediate spaces were soon filled up and the procession had to assimilate with the crowd. When one tree was planted a rush was made in another direction—the police always being in the van. Twice they were seen very busy, clearing a ring round trees which had already been planted, and the subsequent discovery embarrassed them not a little. It was a sandy soil underfoot and the dust, stirred up principally by the ladies dresses, was anything but pleasant. After the general salute and dedication of the park the ceremony of the planting begun. Lady Carrington, leaning on the arm of Sir Henry Parkes was in front, followed by Lady Carnarvon, leaning on Sir John Hay, and then came Lord Carrington, the Governors of the other colonies, several members of the Government, the Hon. John Lackey, M.L.C., and other gentlemen of the Centennial Commission. The plantation is in the shape of an almost equilateral triangle, a straight line from the base to the apex of which would be something over one hundred yards in length. It was surrounded by a wooden fence, covered with ti-tree brush to keep the sand out. Here the trees—some thirteen in all from the nursery at the Botanical Gardens—were laid out in nice order, and fixed in holes ready for the ceremony. The bands under the baton of Signor Zelman, were playing lively music, thousands of eyes were rivetted on this auspicious triangle, there was a cloudless blue sky overhead, and though the sun was shining out brightly, his rays were tempered by a cool sea breeze. Lady Carrington, under these happy and unusual circumstances being handed a spade by Mr. Moore, the curator of the Botanic Gardens, proceeded to plant the first tree. She used the implement like an experienced gardener, and very soon had the roots covered up with soil. The Countess of Carnarvon was next. She planted her tree with equal grace and skill, and both ladies were applauded for their performance. The trees planted were, respectively, a Cook's pine and a silky oak, the botanic names being Araucaria Cookii and Grevillea robusta. The other trees were planted as follow:—Lord Carrington, Araucaria excelsa; Sir Henry B. Loch, Tristania conferta; Major-General Sir William Jervois, Ficus mumtia; Sir Anthony Musgrave, Syncarpia laurifolia; Sir William Robinson, Quercus macrocarpa; Sir Robert Hamilton, Quercus virens; Sir Frederick Napier Broome, Pinus Halepensis; Sir Charles Mitchell, Ficus macrophylla; the Earl of Carnarvon, Araucaria Cunninghamii; Sir Henry Parkes, Stericulia acerifolia; and the Hon. John Lackey, president of the Centennial Commission, Eucalyptus obliqua. These trees, oaks, pines, figs, &c. it is almost unnecessary to say grow well in this climate, and the soil in which they stand is well adapted to them. In less than a score of years hence this triangle will probably be known as the Centennial triangle, and many will recall the occasion of the plantation of these trees with pleasant memory. Cards are attached to them giving the botanic name of each, and the names of the planter, and special care is to be taken of them. May they flourish!

THE MARCH PAST.

When the ceremony taking place within the enclosure reached the stage appointed for the march past, the parade was called to attention, and the troops were massed in rear of the right battalion, from which formation they formed into column on the road, dividing the companies down to the limit of the full width of the roadway. In this position a long and tiresome delay took place, which proved trying to condition and temper of everyone in the column, where, especially in the ranks, the effects of heat and dust together were very unpleasant, and several more men fell out. The cases were attended to by the Surgeon-major, the surgeon and ambulance party of N.A.V., and the ambulance party of the Naval Brigade. The water bottles of the Naval Artillery Volunteers were generously shared with those who were beginning to feel the effects of that most exhausting and cruel feature of military display—standing idle under a scorching sun. At last everybody was ready, and the column moved off. The Lancers' escort was drawn up on the sidewalk in front of the enclosure, where the Governor took his place, and the massed bands directly faced them on the opposite side of the road. The staff marched in the following disposition:—Captain Cuthell, Surgeon-Major Williams and Captain Bouverie; Major Mackenzie and Major Bunbury; Colonel Roberts; Major-General Richardson. The order of march occupied by the regiments in the column of route was preserved in the march past. As the various divisions came up to the saluting point, the massed bands, conducted by Bandmaster Devery, of the Permanent Artillery Band, performed a specially selected series of regimental marches. For the Permanent Artillery they played the Soldier's Chorus from "Faust;" to

the Volunteer Artillery they gave a strain called the "Gunners' March," changing to the lively measure of "Garryowen" as the 1st Regiment came past, and the fine swing of "Ninety-five" to the tread of the 2nd. With the 3rd Regiment in view the music was "Abschenken," giving way to "A Life on the Ocean Wave" as the Naval Artillery Volunteers came in sight; and the appearance of the Naval Brigade was the signal for the opening of a medley of nautical airs. The marching was fairly good, considering that the road was ankle deep in loose earth, and only in process of formation. The progress of the column elicited no demonstration from the spectators until the Scottish Rifles came in view, and this regiment, together with the other infantry reserves, appeared to be very popular, and was cheered and applauded as it passed. The Naval Artillery Volunteers were also cheered, and the Naval Brigade had its share of applause. The troops saluted the Governor as they passed him, and continued their march away to the left on to the main avenue. They now marched at ease, until opposite the Agricultural Society's ground, when they were called to attention, and turned their march on to the grassy stretch in front of the show-ground. The column now halted, and the parade was dismissed. The troops were withdrawn from the ground in detachments under the company officers, who then finally dismissed their men, and the military movements of the day came to an end.

THE MUSICAL PROGRAMME.

Much of the attractiveness of the proceedings was due to the music discoursed by the band, the gay strains of which could hardly fail to enliven the spirits of the large concourse of people. The band was placed on a little eminence some way from the dais, and the full body of tone resulting from the efforts of the large number of performers was such as to make the music distinctly audible at a considerably distance. Immediately after the formal dedication by his Excellency was pronounced, Zelman's "Grand March" was played, this being the first item on the programme. The March itself is an admirable composition, effectively instrumentated, having plenty of variety both as regards ideas and treatment. Reasonable doubt might have existed as to whether so huge a band would not prove somewhat unwieldy, seeing that it was composed of so many elements, and consisted of performers who were neither known to nor by the conductors, and who were unaccustomed to playing together in such large numbers. However, everything went off with almost mechanical precision, and all concerned are deserving of high praise for the excellent effect produced. The second piece was Caron's "Australasian Hymn," arranged by the composer from his National Cantata, of which particulars were recently given in our columns. The scoring was thoroughly judicious, and the music evidently caught the attention of the public. There can be little doubt that the music is of the right kind, for though the melody is sufficiently simple to be within the grasp of even untutored performers, its solid harmonies and striking rhythm will satisfy musicians, and the spirit of the composition is just what almost compulsorily evokes a feeling of enthusiasm in performers and audience alike. Each of these compositions was conducted by its composer, and Messrs. Zelman and Caron were warmly received and applauded. Mr. W. Gildea then assumed the office of leader, and with much skill conducted the "Hallelujah Chorus" and Hutchinson's "Centennial Quick March." Both pieces were well played, and in the latter there were many noticeably pleasing points. All the performances were heartily cheered by those in the vicinity, and were evidently much enjoyed.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS TO THE GOVERNOR.

On the return journey His Excellency Lord Carrington was met under a magnificent triumphal arch, which spans the roadway opposite the Paddington Council-chambers, by the Mayor and aldermen of the borough. The Mayor presented the following address to the Governor:—

"To his Excellency the Right Honourable Charles Robert Baron Carrington, P.C., G.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the colony of New South Wales and its dependencies.—May it please your Excellency,—We, the Mayor and aldermen of the borough of Paddington, on behalf of the corporation and inhabitants, tender you our hearty congratulations upon the great national event which we all join in celebrating, and assure you of our loyalty and attachment to her Most Gracious Majesty. We are pleased that it has been vouchsafed that the celebration of such a momentous event as the Centennial of Australia should take place during the administration of one so worthy of such an exalted position as that filled by your Excellency. We desire to join with our fellow-colonists in lifting our voices to the Founder of Nations in thankfulness for the peace, prosperity, and unprecedented development which have attended this portion of her Majesty's realm. We venture to express the hope that the success which has marked the first hundred years of the colony will even be surpassed in the future, and that Australia will advance, and become a name powerful in the world's history, and an honour to the British Crown. CHARLES CAMPBELL, Mayor. GEO. E. BLACKMORE, Council Clerk. Paddington, January 26, 1888."

Lord CARRINGTON replied in the following terms:—Mr. Mayor and Aldermen of the borough of Paddington,—I have to return my most respectful and my most grateful thanks for this proof of attachment and devotion towards the person of her Majesty the Queen, and I joyfully receive it as another earnest of the loyalty which exists not only in Paddington, but all over the colonies of Australasia. As regards myself I shall say nothing, save I hope during the time I have the happiness and honour to live amongst you I may never do anything to forfeit your good opinion.

Cheers having been given for the Queen, and for the Governor, and also Lady Carrington, the proceedings terminated.

THE STATE BANQUET.

COLONIAL FEDERATION.—SPEECHES BY THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNORS.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 27.

THE State banquet, which was held yesterday evening in the Exhibition Building, was probably the most important event of the kind which has ever taken place in this or any other of the Australian colonies. Not only was the day, as being the 100th anniversary of the settlement of Australia, a most memorable one, but the significance of the event was added to by the presence of the Governors and leading statesmen of the various Australian colonies and of many of the men of light and leading in New South Wales. The occasion was justly regarded as an important one, and great preparations had been made to make the banquet worthy of our centenary. The Exhibition Building was by means of a liberal use of decorative materials, almost magically altered from its usual barn-like appearance, into a hall of exceeding beauty. The sides and roof of the building had been freshly painted, and the ends of the hall were screened off with red and white calico, so as to hide

the blank walls of the building. Festoons of evergreens were hung between all the pillars, and suspended from the galleries, and each of the columns supporting the galleries was enveloped in spiral wreaths of evergreens, and was decorated with the flags and arms of the various nations. At intervals along the railings of the gallery, which were lined with red cloth there were placed well executed portraits of the following gentlemen whose names have been intimately associated with the history of New South Wales. John Macarthur, William Bland, George R. Nichols, Dr. J. D. Lang, William Charles Wentworth, and Edward Smith Hall. At the north end of the gallery, immediately under the organ were the words "Welcome home," in large blue letters on a white ground, with the Royal arms between the words, and at the other end of the hall was the motto "Australia United." Various pieces of statuary, flags, &c., were placed at intervals round the hall, conspicuous being a life-size statue of "Plenty" at the north end. The hall was brilliantly lit by means of both the electric light and the ordinary gas lamps, and the tables were arranged lengthwise down the hall, the cross table being at the north end, and extending in a crescent shape across the whole width of the building. The vice-regal party and the other principal guests, entered through the north door, and the remainder of the guests entered at the south door. The vestibule and ante-room at the north end were beautifully furnished as reception rooms for the use of the distinguished guests, the furniture being specially provided by Messrs. James Lawson and Sons, of William-street. All the arrangements for the banquet were carried out by Mr. W. G. Cassidy, Parliamentary steward, and the catering was entrusted to Mr. Baumann, of Pitt-street. The menu cards, executed by Messrs. S. T. Leigh and Co., were in themselves works of art of a noteworthy description. The front page of the card, lithographed in several colours, represented in an allegorical manner the rise and progress of Australia, a female figure being shown standing on a portion of the globe, as if rising from the darkness of night, the typical Australian constellation—the Southern Cross—shining out brilliantly from the dark background. Around this central picture were beautifully executed small views of the capitals of the Australian colonies, including views from Fiji and New Guinea. The inside portions of the card were devoted to the menu and the toast list, and on the fourth side of the card there was a miniature view of the Exhibition Building, where the banquet was held. During the evening the Sandhurst military band, under the leadership of Mr. Marcus Hume, played a choice selection of operatic airs. The Vice-Regal party was escorted from Government House by a detachment of the Sydney mounted police; and on their arrival at the Exhibition Building they were received with the usual honours by a guard of honour, consisting of 100 rank and file of the Permanent Artillery, with the usual proportion of officers and the regimental band. Their Excellencies were received in the ante-rooms by the Centennial Celebration Commission, and shortly after their arrival the banquet commenced.

The chair was occupied by his Excellency Lord Carrington, and on his right there were Sir Henry B. Loch, K.C.B., G.C.M.G. (Governor of Victoria), Sir Anthony Musgrave, G.C.M.G. (Governor of Queensland), Sir Robert Hamilton, K.C.B. (Governor of Tasmania), Sir Charles Mitchell, K.C.M.G. (ex-Governor of Fiji), Admiral Fairfax, C.B., the Primate (Dr. Barry), Mr. Justice Higinbotham (Victoria), the Premier of New South Wales (Sir Henry Parkes, G.C.M.G.), the Premier of Queensland (Sir Samuel Griffith), the Colonial Treasurer of New South Wales (Hon. J. F. Burns), the Colonial Treasurer of Tasmania (Hon. B. S. Bird), the Attorney-General of New South Wales (Hon. B. R. Wise), Hon. J. L. Ramsay (South Australia), the Hon. Professor Pearson (Victoria), the Minister of Mines for New South Wales (Hon. F. Abigail), Hon. E. N. C. Braddon (Tasmania), Sir James MacBain (Victoria), Sir John Hay (President of the Legislative Council of New South Wales), Sir Wm. Fitzherbert, the Duke of Manchester, the Roman Catholic Archbishop (Dr. Reynolds), Sir John Robertson, K.C.M.G., Mr. Justice Faucett, and Mr. Justice Webb. On the left of the chairman were Sir William Jervois, C.B., G.C.M.G. (Governor of New Zealand), Sir William Robinson, G.C.M.G. (Governor of South Australia), Sir Frederick N. Broome, K.C.M.G. (Governor of Western Australia), the Chief Justice of New South Wales (Sir Frederick M. Darley), Cardinal Moran, Chief Justice Way (of South Australia), the Hon. Duncan Gillies (of Victoria), the Hon. Thomas Playford (Premier of South Australia), the Minister of Justice for New South Wales (Hon. W. Clarke), the Minister of Justice for Victoria (Hon. Henry Cuthbert), the Minister of Works for New South Wales (Hon. John Sutherland), the Hon. W. H. Wilson (Postmaster-General of Queensland), the Minister for Public Instruction for New South Wales (Hon. James Inglis), the Hon. C. C. Kingston (of South Australia), the Postmaster-General of New South Wales (Hon. C. J. Roberts, C.M.G.), the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Melbourne, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales (Hon. J. H. Young), the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Victoria (Hon. M. H. Davies), the Hon. Lee Steere (of Western Australia), the Earl of Carnarvon, Mr. Justice Windeyer, Mr. Justice Owen, and Mr. Justice Deffell. The vice-chairmen were Mr. S. Burdekin, M.L.A., Hon. R. E. O'Connor, M.L.C., Mr. J. H. Want, M.L.A., Mr. D. O'Connor, M.L.A., the Mayor of Sydney (Alderman J. Harris), Hon. J. Lackey, M.L.C., Mr. R. Burdett Smith, M.L.A., Mr. James R. Fairfax, Mr. A. J. Riley, M.L.A., Mr. T. M. Slattery, M.L.A. There were in all about 900 guests.

Lord CARRINGTON said: Your Excellencies, my Lords, and Gentlemen,—Before I propose the toast of "Her Majesty the Queen," I beg to read a telegram which has arrived this afternoon from her Majesty herself. (Cheers.) "The Queen warmly congratulates the Australian colonies on the splendid material and social progress achieved during the past hundred years. She deeply appreciates their loyalty, and she has watched with sincere interest the excellent administration of their Governments, and she prays that their prosperity and close attachment to the mother country may continue to increase as hitherto." (Cheers.) I now have the honour to propose the toast of "Her Majesty the Queen."

The toast was honoured in a very enthusiastic manner, and the band played the National Anthem.

Sir HENRY PARKES said: My Lords, your Excellencies, and Gentlemen,—I have been requested on behalf of the Commission to present a medal to his Excellency Lord Carrington as connecting his name with this memorable event. (Cheers.) This is the first medal struck, but I am informed by the commission that a similar medal will be presented to each of the representatives of the Sovereign who have done us the great honour of attending here on this occasion. (Cheers.) Without further remark I beg to present you, Lord Carrington, this, the first medal struck in commemoration of this event. (Cheers.)

Lord CARRINGTON proposed "The health of the Prince of Wales, the Princess, and the rest of the Royal family."

The toast was honoured in a most enthusiastic manner, and the band played "God bless the Prince of Wales."

Lord CARRINGTON said: I have now the honour to propose to this distinguished company "The health of the other Australasian Governors who have favoured us with their presence here this evening"—(cheers)—and in the name of the mother colony I bid them a right hearty welcome. (Cheers.)

The toast was drunk with much cordiality.

Sir HENRY B. LOCH, Governor of Victoria, who was received with cheers, said: Your Excellency, my Lords and Gentlemen,—I thank you sincerely for the manner in which you have received the toast of my health, which is evidence of the kindly feeling this great colony entertains towards the sister colony of Victoria. (Cheers.) A feeling which I can honestly and truly say is heartily reciprocated by that colony. (Cheers.) The occasion of our being present here to-night is one of the most interesting, as it will be one of the most memorable in the life and history of Australia. (Cheers.) In commemorating the centennial advent of the Anglo-Saxon race into this vast continent of Australia,

we do so not only to enable us to pause for a moment amidst the turmoil and busy strife of life and look back with pride upon the progress and development of the country during the past hundred years, but we do so also to enable us for a brief time to calmly speculate upon its future progress. It is most appropriate on an occasion like the present for the other colonies to gather round this colony, from which, it may be said, they all radiated. (Cheers.) But at the same time this great gathering has a significance and meaning of its own, which extends far beyond the limits of the locality in which it assembles. (Hear, hear.) It is Australasian in its representative character, and I venture to think it is indicative of the importance which all the colonies attach to the encouragement of those feelings which should unite these colonies in the common bond of union and fellowship. (Applause.) In making that observation I would not wish it to be thought that I am taking advantage of this opportunity of speaking upon the question of colonial federation, however much my own personal opinion may be in favour of such union as being a tentative approach to greater results. I allude, however, to the far greater and more important question—that of the establishment of a great power in this part of the world, not antagonistic but in close alliance with, not with divergent interests, but with concurrent views with those of the mother country. (Applause.) I firmly believe that there is an earnest desire on the part of the large majority of the people of these colonies in favour of maintaining the closest touch with the mother country, and in harmony with other parts of the Empire of which we ourselves form so important a part. These feelings are given expression to by some by the term of Imperial federation, but I do not know of any term upon which a greater number of interpretations are placed; but one which I venture to attach to it, and the only one as it seems to me that can be placed, at all events for years, upon it, is that of a close union between the colonial and Imperial forces for the protection of the kingdom and the defence of the commercial and other interests of it—(applause)—each preserving at the same time its separate existence, whether represented by single colonies or by groups of colonies federated together or independent and autonomous and having independent privileges. The first step was taken by the Right Hon. W. B. Dalley towards the establishment of a federation such as that of which I speak by the despatch of the Contingent to Egypt, and that far-sighted policy which has been adopted by the eminent statesmen of this bright colony and the other colonies, and the action of Parliaments in passing the Naval Defences Acts is the second great step towards the accomplishment of the same end. (Cheers.) I have observed that this year will be marked in the annals of the history of Australasia as a most important one; and Victoria, anxious to assist in the celebration of the year, acting in concert with New South Wales, continues the celebration of the centenary by the opening of her exhibition in Melbourne on August 1. (Hear, hear.) Speaking on the part of the colony of which I have the honour to be her Majesty's representative, I venture to express the hope that many visitors from this and the other colonies may be present in Melbourne on that occasion. (Applause.) I thank your Excellency and this great colony for the hospitality of your reception of me and the members from Victoria here to-night. Seldom, in the history of the Empire, has it been more important than at the present moment for England and her colonies to present a united front, when the great Powers of the world, armed to the teeth, are standing facing each other; and it is therefore with special interest that I view this great gathering, the centennial commemoration of the nation, the offspring of, and united to, the mother-country by all the ties of our common nature. (Applause.) These colonies have a bright future before them, and the love and affection which should unite them with the mother country will make their future none the less bright. Call this federation, or what you please, the result will be the same, the mother country united to and supported by her colonies will maintain her commercial supremacy for the safety and security of all parts of the empire. (Cheers.)

Sir W. JERVOIS said:—My Lord Carrington, your Excellencies, my Lords and Gentlemen,—I cannot adequately express the pleasure which I feel at being present here this evening; and I greatly regret, though not more than they themselves, that my Ministers have found themselves absolutely precluded by urgent public business from taking part in this great centenary celebration. It is now nearly 11 years since I first came to Australia to advise the Governments of these colonies respecting their defences: and it affords me the greatest satisfaction to bear my humble testimony to the exertions that have been made by several Governments since that time with the object of placing their principal ports in a position of security against attack. Whilst thus the outlets of the wealth of the several colonies are made safe, the harbours become well defended bases of operations for the action of our naval forces in these seas. I must also refer with the utmost gratification to the fact that all the Australian Governments (except, indeed, Queensland, which I doubt not will soon pursue a similar course) have recently passed Acts by which they engage to share with the mother-country the cost of the maintenance of the squadron necessary for the protection of commerce in these waters. I cannot but regard this as an important historical event, and as one by which the principle of Imperial federation is recognised to the greatest extent possible at the present time. It must, however, be remembered that Australasian trade is not restricted to a given area, but is world-wide. Hence, in order that the defence of this trade shall be effective, it is absolutely essential that the routes of commerce from one part of the globe to another shall be well guarded. Evidently, therefore, Australasians are vitally interested in the protection of these routes. The Australasian squatter who desires an outside market for his wool, the agriculturist for his wheat, and the miner for his copper, his silver, or his gold, are as much interested in the security of these routes as they are in the security of the railway, the road, or the other means of communication by which their fleeces, their grain, or their precious metals are transported from the Australasian interior to the Australasian seaboard. Everyone, therefore, in these countries will view with satisfaction the steps taken by the Imperial Government for placing these lines of maritime commerce in an efficient state of defence. Great Britain has from time to time spending millions and millions in erecting fortifications, furnishing armaments, and maintaining garrisons for the defence of the strategic positions on these routes. She also, I need hardly add, maintains the greatest navy in the world to uphold British supremacy on the sea. Further, she has of late years undertaken to protect the defences of several of our coaling stations, and to fortify others previously left to attack, and has subsidised swift steamers—some of a speed of from 17 to 19 knots—for the guardianship of our lines of ocean trade. The mention of the part which the British navy takes in the defence of these countries leads me to congratulate this great assembly on the presence here this evening of an honoured guest who has been conspicuous in advocating certain measures with which the operations of that navy are intimately connected. I allude to my noble friend, Lord Carnarvon. Lord Carnarvon has earned a lasting and world-wide reputation as Secretary of State for the Colonies, but he is less well-known as the Chairman of the Royal Commission, which for several years studied and advised upon the important subject of our Imperial maritime routes of commerce. By his labours on that commission, and by untiring exertions in other ways, Lord Carnarvon has contributed more than any other living statesman to excite public attention to this vital question. But though I have thus far referred only to the action of the Imperial Government, no one can appreciate more highly than myself the enlightened and patriotic policy of Australasian statesmen and legislatures who have seconded and supplemented that action—who have recognised that their prosperity is in constant danger of attack if they do not, as they have done, are doing, and I trust will continue to do, take active measures for their own defence. Settlement is good, and development is good, but defence must crown all. It was the work of the Great Britain to take these colonies, it was the work of the colonists

(and nobly they have done it) to make them ; it is the work of this and of coming federations, with the old country at their back, to keep them. (Loud cheers.)

Sir ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, Governor of Queensland, said: Your Excellency, ladies, and gentlemen,—I thank you heartily for the compliment which you have paid to me in common with my brother Governors, and for the invitation which was sent to me on behalf of the colony to be present on this memorable occasion. (Cheers.) It gives me great pleasure to be here at a celebration which must always be notable as marking the first centennial period in the growth of these populous and prosperous British communities from a beginning in many respects unpromising; from which, indeed, few a hundred years ago would have ventured to predict the results which have been accomplished even in one hundred years. (Applause.) It is not, however, upon the past that I desire to dwell. You have already heard often, and will hear often again, paens of laudation of all your prosperity and successes. They have been great, especially during the past 50 years of the Queen's reign. (Cheers.) Fifty years ago New South Wales, the mother colony, herself was but the germ of what she has since become—(renewed cheers)—while neither Victoria, South Australia, nor Queensland had any existence. What we now know as Australia has practically been the growth of the Queen's reign, and now, on the morrow of her Majesty's jubilee, and on the centenary of the birth of this daughter of Great Britain, we may fitly pause and look around us, and gaze forward—to take the bearings of where we are, and have regard to our prospects for the future. I claim to have some special interest in and affection for Australia. My acquaintance with this part of the world dates from some 15 years back. (Applause.) I have resided in one or other of the colonies for eight years altogether, and two of my boys are born Australians. (Hear, hear.) I take only the liberty of an old friend, therefore, when I suggest that while we have a great deal to be proud of, and much to be thankful for in the past, there is much in the outlook upon the future to cause thoughtful consideration of the present circumstances of Australia. Analogies cannot always be made very close, but the position of Australia on this, her 100th birthday, seems to me to be somewhat analogous to that of a young fellow who has arrived at man's estate after a youth which has not been without follies and extravagances, and something of the vaingloriousness which is often attendant upon early life; but now he is a little wiser, and with assistance from his mother, who has lent him a good deal of money, he stands fairly well, and is about to enter upon a new stage of life with more experience. The question which, as it were, leaps to the lips, is that which the late Lord Lytton gave as a title to one of his great novels, "What will he do with it?" What will Australia do with the future which lies open with so fair a promise, and apparently with such great potentialities, if prudently used. There is an observation of Bishop Butler's, which has always seemed to me to be pregnant with wisdom. "Things and actions," he says, "are what they are, and the consequences of them will be what they will be, and why, then, should we seek to deceive ourselves." Or, in other words, I suppose what he meant was, that we should take heed to what we do, for we cannot escape the inevitable consequences, however much we may persuade ourselves to the contrary. As I should be disposed to say to my imaginary young man entering upon the life of manhood, so, I think, I should say to young Australia. Look at facts in the face; do not deceive yourself about them by throwing dust into your own eyes; be circumspect, be cautious, don't put on too much side; don't quarrel with your mother, from whom you may want a good deal of valuable assistance, not to say protection, yet; and, above all things, remember that union is strength, and that a house or a nation divided against itself meets with nothing but contempt. (Cheers.) Now, I am one of the strongest possible unionists, while I am constrained to admit that I have never seen my way to any practical form of what is called Imperial federation. It seem to me that complete union already practically exists between the different parts of our great composite nation, which could only be weakened by any formal, so-called Imperial federation. It strikes me that few pause to remember that in population, to say nothing of wealth, England alone is more than equal to Scotland, Wales, Ireland, Australia, Canada, and South Africa put together. No political machinery or arrangement appears to be conceivable in which she would not possess, and could not justly claim to have, the predominating influence which she has now, and which is only now used for common purposes. And it may be doubted whether any other part of our great union could stand by itself without old England at its back. (Cheers.) But, besides this, the questions involved are not capable of being settled by the use of geographical terms. It is now, after the long period during which the people living in these places have become mingled by migrations and intermarriages, impossible to say definitely as to race who are Australian or Canadian, English or Irish, Scotch or Welsh. (Applause.) They have become so essentially one people, as regards language at all events, that even in Ireland only about 18 per cent. can speak anything but English—only 1¼ per cent. speaking Irish only, and in Scotland less than 6¼ per cent. can speak Gaelic at all. But, leaving on one side all argument touching Imperial federation, when we speak of the Federal Union of the Australian colonies for purposes of mutual benefit, we are thinking of quite another matter, important on other grounds. Here we have a group of communities of absolutely the same origin, existing under almost precisely the same circumstances, in respect of which it cannot be doubted that common laws and common regulations with regard to many departments of human affairs would be of the greatest practical advantage. (Cheers.) And these cannot effectively be obtained without a united Legislature, and more especially a central Executive. (Hear, hear.) As regards these colonies, I entertain no conviction more certainly than that in this second century of their life there is nothing more essential to their future welfare and to the happy adjustment of their relations with the other parts of the great nation to which we are all proud to belong, than the closer union of the whole Australian population under a central federal Government and Legislature having power to deal with matters of common interest. This is no new opinion of mine. In 1876—11 years ago—when I was Governor of South Australia, at the Mayor's banquet in Melbourne, I urged my confederationist views in support of some remarks made just a little time previously by Sir Hercules Robinson at Albury. A little later, when I was leaving Australia for Jamaica, at a farewell entertainment given to me by the Legislative Houses in Adelaide, I again pressed upon their attention the importance of this subject, and pointed out what I knew, from my own experience in North America, to have been the beneficial effects of union in the case of the North American provinces—how much less difficulty lies in our way in Australia than had to be overcome in Canada—and how many matters there are, including local defence, which can only be handled satisfactorily by a central Government. And much more recently I ventured to refer to the subject at a dinner given to me in London when I was absent from my Government last year on leave. There I referred to what I believe to be the case, that the difficulties in the way of Australian federation are much overrated. As one instance, it seems to be assumed that a uniform tariff must precede or, at all events, accompany any federal union. But in point of fact this is not necessary to the establishment of a federal Legislature or of a federal Executive authority, any more than it is inseparable from the existing Federal Council, though I have little doubt that uniformity of the tariff would very soon follow any such arrangement. Looking around us at present circumstances, forecasting what may be possible in the future, I would again urge upon you here and now, that in this beginning of the second century of her life Australia can have no more worthy object of solicitude than promoting the growth and strengthening the union of her members into one harmonious whole. (Hear, hear.) No subject would better reward the attention of the statesmen of any of this group of colonies, and I believe that the younger communities would cheerfully co-operate with the mother-colony, and loyally follow

her lead in any effort which she may make for consolidating the strength of Australia and cementing her union into one solid block in the structure of that great Empire which encircles the globe, whose morning drum-beat, as was said by the great American orator, Daniel Webster, is heard following the rising sun and keeping company with the hours. (Cheers.)

Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON said:—Your Excellency, my Lords and Gentlemen,—One of my duties when I am at home in my own colony of South Australia is to preside at the annual meetings of the Literary Societies' Union. The young gentlemen who are members of that union are allowed five minutes each in which to try their hands at extempore speechmaking, and it falls to me, as president, to clang a bell ruthlessly at the close of each five minutes, and often, it may be, to cut short a fine peroration or some sentiment which the speaker may have particularly wished to express. I presided at one of these meetings about two months ago, and little did I think that within so short a time I should myself be experiencing the sensations which I then communicated to others. However, your Excellency, most things are good in their way, and certainly I by no means complain myself of this rule which limits the speakers to a few minutes to-day, except this, that it may be difficult to express, within so short a time, all that one feels of gratitude for the reception accorded to us on this important occasion, or all that one would like to say in the way of congratulation to the mother colony on the wondrous and splendid success which has marked the first 100 years of her existence. To "hold out the right hand of fellowship" is an expression with which we are all familiar. In our own case the friendly process is limited to one, or at most two hands; but, using the language of metaphor, and speaking not of individuals but of countries, no such limitation need exist. Now, my lord and gentlemen, if you will turn mentally to the map of Australia you will see that the central colony, which I have the great honour to represent, stands in this unique position—that it is conterminous with every other colony of the continent of Australia. On the left we adjoin the rising and extensive province of Western Australia, on the right we are in touch with the great and important colonies of Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria, and we are consequently in a position to hold out to them, not two hands of friendship only, but four hands; and believe me that we stretch out those four hands of friendship and goodwill across your four respective borders, and clasp those offered to us in return with a strong desire to cement and strengthen the amity which already exists between us, with a strong desire to work with you all for the lasting good of this portion of the British Empire. Yes, my lord, and for myself I think I may venture to say, without in any way encroaching on the ground of debatable politics, that the dearest wish of my heart as regards Australia is that those hands, already clasped in friendship above and across our respective frontiers, may bend lower and lower under the weight of public opinion, until finally touching the ground they shall jointly obliterate those lines which now separate us from each other, and efface them, so far as anything selfish or unneighbourly shall be concerned, from the face of the earth for ever. This is not the time or the place to explain that I do not contemplate a federation which shall in any way diminish or destroy the individuality of these great provinces. Without going to that unnecessary length, there is still much that may be accomplished to strengthen the bonds of union between us, and to increase our weight as a community; but the question is too vast to be discussed on such an occasion as this, and as my limit of time is nearly, if not quite, exhausted, I must hasten to thank you deeply and cordially for the high and perfect honour which you have conferred on my own well-loved colony in the person of her very imperfect representative. One little word in conclusion; if we want to know what the future of Australia is to be, let us look at what she has accomplished in the past. There are periods in the lives of countries, as in the lives of individuals, when things go wrong for a time; but in the case of the Australian colonies these checks must ever be transient and passing, and when we compare the conditions of this magnificent colony, of South Australia, of Victoria, and of Queensland, with the state of things that existed 100, 50, 40, and 20 years ago, we can pretty well estimate the future which is in store for Australia. Your Excellency, the foundations of national, of social, and of artistic progress have been laid both broad and deep in all these great communities; and I for one am confident that those foundations will solidify and strengthen till the weight of Australian opinion shall be felt in the councils of the nation, till the Empire shorn of Australia—God grant that day may never come—would not be the Empire which we so revere and love to-day. (Loud cheers.)

Sir ROBERT HAMILTON, who on rising was loudly cheered, said:—Your Excellency, my Lords, and gentlemen,—I thank you much for your reception of this toast, and for your reception of my name in connection with it as her Majesty's representative in Tasmania, the next oldest colony in Australasia. Tasmania takes great interest in these Centennial celebrations, and when I received the invitation of your hospitable and justly popular Governor to attend this banquet, I accepted it with alacrity both as a pleasure and duty. When, however, I was asked to summon the Federal Council of Australasia to meet at Hobart on 16th January I began to fear that I might not be able to be present. But when the Council assembled I found that every member of it had made up his mind to be here to-day and to take part with all the rest of Australasia in doing honour to Sydney on this occasion. (Cheers.) Out of a Cabinet of five Ministers three were present on that occasion. In this, at least, there is undoubted unanimity throughout Australasia. And a memorable occasion this is. What strikes me most is the thought that, if starting from nothing, 100 of years existence should have done so much, what may not be done in the next 100 years, starting from the present high vantage grounds? (Hear, hear.) But as regards the successes of the past and the prospects for the future, you will be addressed to-night by many eminent speakers, among them my valued friend Lord Carnarvon, one of the most far-seeing of English statesmen. Sir W. Jervois has already referred to the part Lord Carnarvon has played in the matter of naval defence. (Cheers.) Having been a member myself of the Royal Commission on Colonial Defences, of which Lord Carnarvon was chairman, and the present Secretary of State a member, I endorse every word Sir William has said. It has been my privilege also to act with and under Lord Carnarvon in the old country in other matters of difficulty and in times of great anxiety. I think, therefore, that you will admit that I have some right to refer to him specially to-night. Lord Carnarvon is, I believe, the first statesman of Cabinet rank—anyhow, he is the first Secretary of State for the Colonies—who has visited Australia. Not only so, but being a statesman of world-wide reputation, his name adds a lustre to the distinguished roll of names of those who have held that high office. (Cheers.) Although not in office now, there is no living statesman whose views on colonial subjects have more weight with the public at home. It is matter of congratulation that he should be present at this magnificent gathering, and while we listen to-night to his words of wisdom as a statesman of the old country, we may feel assured that equally wise and weighty words will be addressed by him in the old country when he relates his experiences of this great and glorious community—among which experiences I feel sure he will give a high place to these Centennial celebrations. (Cheers.) I will not detain you longer. On behalf of myself I again thank you for your reception of me, and on behalf of Tasmania I offer her greeting to Sydney on this memorable and auspicious occasion. (Loud cheers.)

Sir FREDERICK NAPIER BROOME rose amid cheers, and said: My Lord Carrington, your Excellencies, my lords, and gentlemen,—I have the honour to rule over the largest territory of this continent, but I will promise not to make the longest speech of the evening. (Cheers.) Western Australia is represented here to-night, not by myself as Governor only, but also, I am glad to say, by some of the worthiest of her own sons—(cheers)—and I can assure you that we all have journeyed from the other side of this continent to

assist at this great and memorable occasion animated entirely by filial and affectionate feelings towards the mother colony of New South Wales, to whom we wish, from the bottom of our hearts, a long continuance of that pride of place, eminence, and prosperity which she has so long enjoyed among the States of Australia. (Loud cheers.) Western Australia may, perhaps, be regarded at this high and splendid festival somewhat as the poor relation of a wealthy family. (No, no.) But if we are poor, it is not because we have nothing of our own, for we have a good deal—(cheers)—but because your communities of the East have prospered so amazingly, have so wonderfully increased in wealth, production, and population, that it is impossible for us to equal you except by adding another wonder to the world. (Cheers.) This we have not been able to do, but we are getting on, nevertheless, and pretty rapidly. (Cheers.) I make bold to say that my colony has made a contribution to this Centennial celebration of no small importance, and, what is more remarkable, has made it on this day, for you have read in this morning's newspapers that her Majesty's Government have expressed their views on the question of responsible government for Western Australia, and is it not of singular importance that the very day on which the century of Australia's colonisation has been completed should witness steps being taken to extend free political institutions to the furthest regions of this continent? (Cheers.) I have no doubt whatever that a very short time now will bring this about, when every inch of Australian soil, every individual of its population from north to south, east to west, will be committed to the guardianship of Australian electors, Australian legislators, and Australian statesmen, and when these institutions, so dear to the hearts of the British race throughout the world, will completely prevail throughout this continent. (Loud and prolonged cheering.) And now, in conclusion, and on the part of every man, woman, and child of the community I represent, I offer our congratulations to New South Wales, the ever young mother of us all, and if it is not looking too far into the centuries, we of Western Australia wish her many happy and fortunate returns of this, her centennial fete day. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

Sir CHARLES MITCHELL, who was received with loud cheers, said: Lord Carrington, my lords, and gentlemen.—On behalf of the youngest portion and the smallest of the Australasian colonies, I have the honour of tendering you my hearty thanks on her behalf for the reception that you have given to her representative. (Cheers.)

Sir HENRY PARKES, who was received with loud and prolonged cheers, said: Great as is the honour of being permitted to stand before an Australasian gathering of representative men like this, I can only assure you I would gladly have escaped the duty and responsibility. (No, no.) I have to ask you to drink sentiments which I trust will have some influence in uniting these young Australian States. (Hear, hear.) On the 26th January, 100 years ago, a small band of men landed only a few yards from where we are assembled now. In that quaint old book written by David Collins we get the first glimpse of who these men were; and in that book we are told that they had just arrived under the blessing of God after a voyage happily completed in eight months and one week. (Laughter.) Perhaps no passage of history can present to the mind a stronger and more clearly defined contrast to the present day. (Cheers.) Eight months and one week this band of exiles had been journeying across the world to plant the great empire of Australasia. (Cheers.) They arrived, as we all know, only a few miles from here, and, as we all know, they left to find a more commodious harbour and a safer anchorage--(cheers)—and Collins tells us that they found a spot at the head of a cove near a running stream of fresh water which flowed silently through a thick wood. That was the place where there is all reason to believe the British ensign was first hoisted, and that is the place so long known to us as the Tank Stream, and that is the beautiful cove known by the name of Sydney to this day. (Applause.) Then we have a very graphic description by Lieutenant Watkin Tench, who was in charge of the marines, of how these poor exiles landed. Lieutenant Tench tells us in his journal: "Our passage to Port Jackson took up but few hours, and those were spent far from unpleasantly. The evening was bright, and the prospect before us such as might justify sanguine expectation. Having passed between the capes which form its entrance, we found ourselves in a port superior in extent and excellency to all we had seen before. We continued to run up the harbour about four miles in a westerly direction, enjoying the luxuriant prospect of its shores, covered with trees to the water's edge, among which many of the Indians were frequently seen, till we arrived at a small snug cove on the southern side, on whose banks the plan of our operations was destined to commence." I hope you will pardon me for reading this extract, because I know of no better way to do what I desire to do, namely, to bring as vividly as possible before your minds the helplessness of the founders of this great Empire. (Applause.) The first blow struck by the hands of these English exiles on the rough ironbark was in reality the salute of civilisation to the new world. Whatever adverse circumstances shrouded the assembly of that poor group of men, they unconsciously were laying the foundation-stone of what I believe will be the greatest Empire in the world. (Cheers.) I will, before I conclude my task, with your permission, give you a reason why I think that the future Empire of Australasia will be superior to all that has gone before us, and just for a moment I must dwell upon the progress of this one colony, and only for a moment. Twenty years after the landing of Captain Phillip and his first band of exiles the population was only 10,000 souls. For 41 years the colony of New South Wales was the only representative of civilisation. About 41 years after the foundation of the colony Western Australia was founded, and a year afer that event the colony wasstill only 97,912 souls. In 1843, which is a memorable year, when representative Government was first introduced, the population was only 165,451 souls. In 1856, when we first obtained our present constitution, and when the other colonies obtained theirs, the population of the colony was only 286,873 souls. Last year the population of our one colony was 1,044,000 souls. (Applause.) At the close of last year the shipping of this one colony numbered 11,287,485 tons, and of steamships the tonnage was 128,544 tons, and their value £2,265,000. At the present day the population of Australasia is 3½ millions at least. From a calculation, which I believe is based upon the most trustworthy data, at the end of another generation the population of Australasia will be 12,000,000 souls. (Applause.) That would be in the year 1922. Now, I have done with New South Wales, and I think I have done with our past history, except to say that we have no reason to turn away from the peculiar character of our early struggles. We have no reason to blush or for a moment to desire to avoid comment upon those early years of exile, and I venture to say that during those early years many heroic acts were done which go intimately into the foundation of nations. (Applause.) Let it be at once remembered when we turn to the early history of this one colony that so long as the offenders of England were sent here, the offences for which they were sent out were such that entailed no punishment at all to-day. (Hear, hear.) Many a man was sent here for offences which could hardly be said to reflect upon his moral character, and it is impossible not to imagine the most heroic suffering, the most complete repentance, and the most noble fortitude displayed by many of the unknown exiles who laid down their lives in those dark days. (Hear, hear.) The part some would strike out from the history of the early founders of Australia is the work they performed in the hard battles and trials bordering on starvation, and the enlightenment they sought to accomplish in planting new industries upon this continent. (Hear, hear.) Taken all in all, we have no cause to turn away from a calm and quiet contemplation of those early years. That then is all I say of our past history. We now stand on a different footing altogether. We are 7; five in this continent. The tight little island of Tasmania and the coronet isles of New Zealand make 7 young States, which may be said to be a nation, and now at the close of this banquet we start a new race for another hundred years.

(Cheers.) It will then be for us not to turn back to the hundred years that have passed, but look steadily to the future over the hundred years that lie before us, and it is my belief that at the end of that hundred years the population of these colonies will be at least 60,000,000. (Applause.) You talk of the growth of America with her 55,000,000 of population to-day, including her negro population, the conditions of life are so favourable here, the conditions for the propagation of the race are so favourable that we shall show an increase of population which had never been seen in any other part of the world. (Cheers.) We have none of the biting snowstorms, none of the iron-frosts that are so hurtful and detrimental to the progress of human life in many parts of the United States of America. Go where you will, to the north or the south boundary, throughout the forests of the interior, and you can hardly reach a place where the conditions of life are not eminently favourable, more favourable than in any other part of the world. Then there can be no ravages upon us from without—and may there never be any—and I hope that there will be no internal disorders that threaten human life in other countries. I think, therefore, that we may hope to see a more rapid increase of the human race in Australasia than in any other country in the world. (Cheers.) Then as to what the United States has done in the way of extending the population, we shall do much more, and as sure as the sun rises upon the first day of our second centenary to-morrow, so sure at the close of that centenary shall we be one of the greatest peoples on the face of the earth. (Applause.) It matters little—and I say this before the representatives of our beloved Queen—it matters little to us what is the form of our future Government. We shall be loyal Britons still under whatever form the Government may be, and in all reasonable probability we shall never try to solve the problem of Government, or try to find a happier connection than the present union with the parent State. What we have to do, above all other considerations, is to be loyal to the trust imposed upon us here by doing the best we can for the development of our grand resources, by doing the best we can to build up a stalwart people, and to do the best we can to preserve the institutions and liberties which, happily, we possess, without bloodshed, almost without struggle, due to a large extent to the enlightened beneficence of the mother State. (Cheers.) This brings me then to the future of these colonies, and I trust that we shall, in the course of a very short time, be able to tread under foot all paltry rivalries, and in one broad spirit of Australian union unite together - not to work out a better future for Victoria, or for this country, or for South Australia, or for Tasmania, but to work out a high, grand, and enduring destiny for the whole of Australia. (Hear, hear.) Clearly this time ought to be the time of a new departure, of a greater and more clearly-defined and more cordially and powerfully allied nationality, and if the robust and vigorous young state of Victoria, and Queensland with her boundless resources, and South Australia with her wealth beyond the power of calculation, will only unite one and all to maintain the interests of a United Australia, we cannot go wrong. (Applause.) When we rise from this table to-night, my lords and gentlemen, it will be no ordinary rising. (Hear, hear.) Most gatherings of this kind bring men together, they make a few speeches, they enjoy each others company, and they depart and think no more about it. But we here to-night fairly represent the whole of these great colonies, and when we leave this hall, let us not forget the teaching which its memory ought to bring home to every one of us. (Cheers.) That teaching is that we should live more for our own country, than for any particular division of that country in the future. (Hear, hear.) We are old enough to take this higher course, we have sufficient national blood amongst us to enter upon this grander career of political greatness, and if we lay aside all paltry jealousies, if we seek to consider the interests of each other as equal to our own particular interests, and if we enter upon the path of the next century with these broad views in this resolute spirit, our destiny is in our own hands. (Hear, hear.) The changes which lay before us are so manifest that we ought not to close our eyes to them. There must be great changes, and that very soon, in the condition of Europe, and in these changes the mother country cannot expect to be entirely untouched; but whatever changes take place in other parts of the world, they will be but trifling as compared with the development in this new world of ours. Our riches are so boundless, our application of power is so completely in our own hands, that if we do not become rich and prosperous, as well as free, the fault must lie at our own doors. England has shown one thing beyond all doubt—that what she wants us to do most is to guide ourselves in an honourable course to an honourable destiny. (Applause.) She has shown beyond all doubt or possibility of suspicion that the last thing she desires is in any way to interfere with us. We are in fact so many republics without the dangerous polity of a real republic. (Hear, hear.) We have under the present rule a greater freedom than we ever could enjoy under any form of republican government known in the world. (Hear, hear.) The bonds which unite us to the Imperial power are bonds of silk, but the bonds which ought to unite us together are made of steel and gold, with a magical thread of consanguinuity interwoven in them, which never can be severed. (Hear, hear.) Whilst we remain loyal to the parent State, as I trust we always shall do so, let us be loyal to ourselves, as true descendants of the British stock, and do our utmost in times of season and out of season, in times of adversity still more than in times of prosperity, with a consistent purpose, so that we shall not be carried away by its wave. Let us do all this at all times, so as to assist our own Government in the light of the British Constitution. (Hear, hear.) There are no teachers of ancient or modern times equal to the teachers of our own country, and there are no guides equal to those which we may find under the shadow of our British Constitution for our future course, and if we will only adhere in this spirit to the firm purpose of working out our own destiny in connection with the mother-country, let whatever happen, we shall have the consciousness of having fought our course well, and depend upon it, if a time of danger shall arise to the Empire, we shall be in a position to be her worthy colleagues and defenders. (Applause.) I for one make no boast of my attachment to the British Constitution, at the same time seeking to fulfil my just responsibilities. If we are to be part and parcel of the British Empire, we must be prepared to take our fair share of its burdens and dangers, and we are entitled to share both its honours and its dangers. It is in this spirit that I wish to maintain our position in the future as thorough Australians, and being thorough Australians, most consistent and patriotic Britons. (Applause). I am glad to think that at this gathering to-night we have amongst us representatives of the great colonies which belong to the group, and I trust that a feeling of united hope and action will be established amongst us which will not be readily suffered to die out. (Hear, hear.) One word more, and I shall detain you no longer. Let us hope that as time rolls on we shall be able to agree on a policy which by its essential principles will unite us all, as well as the feeling of kindred. At present we are united by fee ings of kinship chiefly, but the railways which have been made through several of these colonies have had a marvellous effect in still more closely uniting us; and if we can only enact laws which shall be applicable to all the colonies alike, and if we hit on the lines of a broad national policy which shall be applicable to all the colonies alike, then we are at once, as it were by the wand of a magician, created into a great nation. (Hear, hear.) If the calculation I venture to put before you, that in another generation we shall be some 12 millions strong—and I believe it is under the mark—be sure we shall be able at any time, if attacked from without, to sweep the invaders into the sea. Even now, if we had a wise military organisation—an organisation which would press all the flower of our young men into the patriotic service of their country, even now in a time of terror we could raise an army against which no foreign invader could stand for a moment. Sir William Jervois has told us that

development and prosperity are as nothing without defence. Well, the defence of these free countries ought to consist in the right arms of our young men, and we have now a population sufficiently numerous to provide for all the purposes of public defence, and without resorting to standing armies or unnecessary parade we could easily organise the means of protecting ourselves and defending our shores from the invaders, without placing any very serious burden on the people of this country. I make no doubt as to the glorious future of this country, it will be beyond the most rosy colours of a beauteous dream, beyond the most beautiful creations of the most fanciful philosopher, rude as the materials are in many respects, yet there is a refining and loving feeling running through all, which will lift up the great public spirit of the country to be equal to any occasion, even if danger threatens, and what is more, to overcome the difficulty. I consider it my duty to detain you no longer, but I have to propose to you a toast, "Australia, her Trials and Triumphs in the Past, and her Union and Progress in the Future."

The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm.

Sir F. M. DARLEY, who was received with cheers, said: Your Excellencies, my Lords, and Gentlemen,—I have been highly honoured by being entrusted with the proposal of such a toast as "The Distinguished Visitors of the Mother Colony"—a toast on which, did time permit, one might be tempted to dilate. We have as our visitors men who have taken, and who are taking, an important part in that high mission with which every citizen is, according to his ability, entrusted—a mission which consists in the formation of all these Australasian colonies into a great nation—(Cheers)—a nation which, with wise laws justly administered, may become the most important factor of the twentieth century in the solution of those great problems as to how the human race may attain to the greatest possible happiness consistent with its position here on earth. (Cheers.) This mission our visitors are, in their different fields of labour, carrying out to the best of their ability. The Right Hon. Earl who will be so good as to first respond to this toast has filled the office of Secretary of State for the Colonies in two different Administrations. During the last he introduced into the House of Lords and moved the second reading of a Bill for the Confederation of the British North American Provinces—a step towards Canada's becoming that which she also must become—a nation. Let me express the hope that he will again permit himself to assume a similar office, so as to give to England and to England's colonies the benefit of that experience he has been so good as to come here to seek, and which he has gained. (Hear, hear.) The different Premiers, Judges, Ministers, and statesmen who have done us the honour of attending these festivities, which mark an epoch in the history of their colonies as well as ours, may be trusted to do their share; and they will, I have no doubt, be succeeded by equally able men, all pressing forward to the consummation to which I have alluded, a consummation the present generation may not see, but which will assuredly come if we only do our duty. (Cheers.) Your Excellency, without further preface, I give the toast, "The Honoured Guests of the Mother Colony." (Cheers.)

The toast was honoured in an enthusiastic manner.

The EARL OF CARNARVON, who was received with cheers, rose to respond to the toast. He said: My Lord, your Excellencies, and Gentlemen,—I am very sensible of the great honour done in connecting my name with the toast in this vast and brilliant assembly, in which all Australasia finds a representation such as never was gathered before for any common purpose. We look up and down the stream of time, and to-night we not only celebrate the hundredth year of your public life, its trials overpast, and its triumphs achieved, but we perhaps indulge our fancy in imagining what and how great may be the fortunes of this colony in yet another century. It is the making of history. But it is also a page of English not less than of Australian history which we are writing—of that history which, through Stuart and Tudor and Plantagenet, goes back for nearly 2000 years to Dane and Saxon, and even to Roman—that history which a great writer has said is one of the only two histories in the world worth studying. (Cheers.) This history indeed is rich beyond compare in the chronicles of literature and art, in the moving events of peace and war, in the reconciliation of law with liberty, in the vast transactions of commerce, in the generous traditions of self-government. But perhaps its greatest record is to be found in the annals of its colonisation. (Cheers.) The spirit of colonisation has never been absent from the world. Other nations in other times led its van. Spain and Portugal arrogated the right to divide the New World; France at one moment overshadowed the American continent; Holland still retains some of her ancient greatness; and proportionately to the circumstances of society there were then geographical tracts almost as large, and wealth almost as great, as now. But those colonies knew no real liberty abroad, and they were united by no ties of common sentiment at home. Affection for the mother-country, willing loyalty to the Crown, and the thousand subtle influences and bonds of intercourse that unite Britain with her colonies, were wanting in their case. (Cheers.) Our fortune has been a happier one. We have become the great colonising power of the world; our sons are scattered over land and sea; we yet retain our unbroken unity of race, and in great measure a unity of purpose; whilst, consciously or unconsciously, as different members of a great family, we exercise in our mutual relations a boundless influence upon the fortunes, the characters, and the institutions of each other. In such a celebration as this we naturally call to mind the stout pioneers of heart and head and limb, from the days of the gallant sailor who discovered these lands and died by the hand of an unknown savage, to those who are still fresh in the memories of this generation. But when we see difficulties mastered, the crooked ways made straight, the wilderness blossoming as a garden, stately towns adorned by all that wealth and art and culture can bestow, we recognise, I think, the more than human Power which has entrusted to our race a great mission, and one, as I fully believe, only half accomplished; and we may breathe the prayer that the moral progress of our new world may keep pace with its material prosperity. (Cheers.) As your guest here to-night, but also as one who has been privileged to hold high office in connection with the Australasian colonies, I venture to speak for the old country whence I come, and to which in a sense everyone that I see here belongs. (Cheers.) I speak not for any one part or party; I speak for the great United Kingdom; and I venture in her name, if it be not too bold a presumption, to offer you her greeting and good wishes. I venture to assure you that her children in New South Wales are as dear to her as those close at home—(cheers)—that she watches their progress with pride; and that she rejoices to count their hundred years of public life as an integral part of her own stately and almost immemorial history. (Cheers.) And in truth she is with you in thought to-night. In better words than I can command I may say—"Though absent, you seem to be together; you shake hands as over a vast sea, you embrace as it were from the ends of opposed winds—May the heavens continue your loves!" (Cheers.) On such an occasion as this it does not become me to dwell on personal things or feelings; but, also, I cannot forget the welcome which I have received in every one of the colonies of this great Continent. The recollection of that welcome will never be effaced from my mind; and I shall ever be a debtor to Australia for unceasing private kindness as for unnumbered public courtesies. (Applause.)

The Hon. DUNCAN GILLIES, Premier of Victoria, who was received with great applause, said:—Your Excellency, my Lords, and Gentlemen,—It was only this evening that I was asked to be one to respond to this toast, and I gladly avail myself of the opportunity. This is a great day for Australasia, and a great day for the mother colony. Years ago some of her people left her, and have since then grown into great colonies; they are this evening met together once more within her boundary and are desirous not only of shaking hands with her as part of Australasia, but of bidding her welcome—such a welcome as they would like to get for themselves. (Applause.) I was pleased when I saw at the bottom of this hall "Aus-

tralian unity." This is represented here this evening by probably a greater representation of Australian citizens and probably more representatives than ever occurred in a gathering in these colonies before. (Hear, hear.) The mother colony ought to be proud of this gathering, for all here to-day feel and all here to-day know the most distinguished career which has marked her last 100 years not only by the greatness of her men, but I will venture to say the greatness of her efforts, and when I say she ought to be proud, deeply proud, of this gathering—(applause)—that pride ought to be as great as the pride of England at this moment in the existence of her great and grand colonies. These colonies, which are the offshoots of the mother colony some years ago, venture to come here this evening and show their sense of what she has done during the time they have been absent from her, and she has reason to be proud of them, as England is of her colonies, and if the work they have done has not been a similar work, it has been in some respects as great a work as the mother colony has done here. (Cheers.) They have introduced and raised a population such as she herself scarcely can boast, and I know she is proud of the colonies that have grown up outside her own boundaries, and I believe the day is not far distant when she will be proud to have them united to her again in a United Australasia—(great applause)—led, I will even hope to see, by the mother-colony herself to a still greater future than she has yet been able to attain. (Cheers.) I had not the good fortune to hear all that Sir Henry Parkes said this evening, but I can assure him that in all his aspirations for the future I believe there is not a gentleman from the other colonies here present but will join him to the acclaim—(hear, hear)—and there is not one solitary proposal he may make for the union of the Australasian colonies, and for their progress and civilisation, but which they will be prepared to join—(cheers)—and to do everything which within them lies to carry out that great purpose. We all know what union means and what disunion means. Disunion has been exhibited on several occasions by the colonies, certainly not to our credit; and I believe, whatever differences of opinion we entertain, that all the great colonies of Australasia ought to be united, and the sooner they are united for a great many important common reasons, the better, and when they are united they will be better able to speak with a more perfect and more useful voice than ever they could separately. (Cheers.) I thank you for having been permitted to say these few words this evening, and I can only say to the gentlemen of New South Wales that I can speak confidently for the colony I represent, and nothing will give her greater pride and greater satisfaction to join, not only with the mother colony, but with all the others in all good works which help towards their civilisation and their progress. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

Three cheers were then given for Australian federation

Sir WILLIAM FITZHERBERT, Speaker of the Legislative Council of New Zealand, said: Lord Carrington, my Lords, and gentlemen,—In responding to this toast my first duty is to deliver to you a message which I specially received from the Premier of the colony of New Zealand. He desired me to say to you, on the first opportunity that I had of saying it, on behalf of himself and colleagues, that they deeply regretted their inability to be present personally, and to offer their congratulations to the people of this great colony on this auspicious historic occasion. I have a further message to deliver to you. It is a message which I feel justified in assuming, because, as a colonist of nearly 50 years' standing in the colony that I have the honour to represent, I am sure that I can confidently speak the sentiments of my fellow-colonists, and assure you, in delivering the message from the men and women of New Zealand to you, their brothers, and sisters in this, the oldest colony of Australasia, that they desire to offer you their sincere congratulations and their heartfelt sympathy on this great occasion. Nor can it be wondered that they should so feel, because this ancient colony, comparatively speaking, of this new world, has ever manifested to the people of New Zealand in their troubles, and when they wanted assistance and sympathy, the greatest, the heartiest, and the most practical aid. It is not out of place to mention that some 40 years ago, in response to a letter sent from a humble settler like myself and another settler who has joined the majority, addressed to the Governor of this colony, stating the difficulty in which we were and asking for assistance, a troopship with a company of 100 soldiers was sent to our aid, and arrived most opportunely. And it was the same good feeling and true sympathy that this great colony has shown year after year, which not so long ago induced her to send to the Soudan a contingent, the doing of which created a thrill of sympathy throughout the whole British Empire—(cheers)—and I believe from what I have heard of it, and all the great men here to-day talking of and enjoying one glorious union of the colonies with each other, and of the colonies with the Empire and mother country, that the great colony of New South Wales has created a greater effect in contributing to the promotion of such a grand patriotic idea than anything ever did before. I am not going to trespass upon your time at this hour of the night. I feel it an honor to have been permitted to address you on this occasion. I came here solely for that opportunity to express to you the love, admiration, and deep sympathy that the people of New Zealand have for you. (Lond cheers.)

Sir SAMUEL GRIFFITH, who was loudly cheered, said: My Lord Carrington, your Excellencies, my Lords, and Gentlemen—I feel it, indeed, an honor to have the opportunity, as the guest of the mother colony, to stand before this great and distinguished company this evening to return thanks for the welcome that the colonists of the young colony of Queensland have received at your hands. (Hear, hear.) I feel for myself, and I am sure I express the sentiments of a very large number of residents of the younger State to which I may claim to belong, that in coming back to Sydney we come with the feelings of a man who has started life on his own account, but who comes back from time to time to his own paternal roof. (Cheers.) As many of my friends who are here now know, I at one time belonged to New South Wales, and received my earlier education at your great University—(cheers)—and to the teaching I received there under our old friend, Dr. Woolley I owe in a great measure the success that I have attained in life. I know in expressing these sentiments I am by no means singular. I can assure you that whatever difference of opinion may have existed between different colonies they are after all only very small quarrels, and our sentiments towards one another are sentiments of most sincere affection. (Cheers.) Does it not strike anyone who sees this great assemblage meeting together from all parts of Australasia—all visibly one in sentiment as one in birth—that it is absurd that we should be divided by small differences, and that we should no longer regard ourselves as one? I don't deprecate for a moment differences of opinion—I think that there can be generous rivalry between the different members of the same family—but these will in no way interfere with our action in the great things that we have before us. (Hear, hear.) I have already said that we have no grander duty cast upon any of us at the present day than that of taking a share in framing the destinies of the great nation that will be established on this continent; and I sincerely believe that we are all actuated by the same motives. I am quite sure of that so far as Queensland is concerned. (Cheers.) Some of my friends sitting here think that Queensland is an unruly child. (Laughter.) Well, I do not think so. We entertain the same feelings of affection to New South Wales that New South Wales entertains towards its own mother country, and that we all entertain towards the mother country of us all. (Cheers.) We shall have in the century that is coming—in the near part of it—to work out the question of Australian unity; and may I not be permitted to say that one great step in bringing about a general scheme of Australian unity would be an endeavour on the part of the colonies to know a little more of one another? (Hear, hear.) It was only a few days ago that I was in another part of Australasia, and the people who lived in that part expressed their regret that they could not come to Sydney to celebrate this occasion on account of its terrible climate. (Laughter.) I am afraid that there are some people in New South Wales who are afraid to visit their northern

ister on account of the terrible climate. (Renewed laughter.) Yet the terrible climate of that part of Australia is no more different from that of Sydney than the terrible climate of Sydney is from that of the southern colony to which I refer. (Hear, hear.) In order to carry out the idea of Australian unity we want more means of knowing one another. The continual intercourse of the public men of Australia will do more to bring about a solution of the problem that we have to solve than anything else. (Hear, hear.) I will conclude by expressing the hope at this festive table that the legendary king hoped of his own round table, that this may be "a fair beginning of the time." (Loud cheers.)

Mr. PLAYFORD, on rising, was received with cheers. He said: Your Excellencies, my Lords, and gentlemen,—On behalf of South Australia I have much pleasure in responding to the toast. South Australia, in common with the other Australian colonies, owes no small debt of gratitude to New South Wales. The shores of your beautiful harbour were the first to witness the success of Australian colonisation. (Cheers.) The most sanguine who assisted in the establishment of that colony, could not have anticipated the splendid results which have been achieved during the century, the close of which we celebrate to-day. These results, so far as New South Wales is concerned, have been graphically described by previous speakers, and are apparent to all to-day in your splendid city, this magnificent assembly, and the evidences which we everywhere meet of progress and prosperity. On all this we South Australians congratulate the people of New South Wales most heartily. (Hear, hear.) And it is no idle wish that I express when I say that I trust that the successes of the past may fall into insignificance when compared with the successes of the future. (Cheers.) I have said that, in common with the other colonies, we are indebted to New South Wales for the example of what may be done in Australia. I would, however, add that we South Australians owe her a special debt of gratitude for the assistance rendered in the early days of our colony, when men, such as Howden, M'Farlane, Bonny, Munday, Finness, and the two Messrs. Dutton, and other heroic New South Welshmen came over to South Australia at the risk of their lives, with their flocks and their herds, which supplied welcome food to our people, and assisted in laying the foundation of the pastoral industry of our colony. Not only did these gentlemen render aid in the way I have mentioned, but some of them took a leading part in political affairs, and aided us in achieving our present position. But time will not permit my attempting to do justice to the great variety of reasons that prompt us in entertaining the kindliest feelings towards the good people of New South Wales. Suffice it to say that these feelings do undoubtedly exist. It is, however, impossible to refrain from referring to the great interest which she and our other sister colonies have taken in the celebration of our jubilee. (Hear, hear.) With these recollections fresh upon our minds we hail the opportunity which your centenary affords of visiting your city, and of increasing the intimacy of our relationship, of thanking you for the hospitality of our reception, and the cordiality of the sentiments that have been expressed towards us, and of assuring you as members of the great Australian family, fast developing into the dignity of a nation, we South Australians cordially reciprocate those sentiments. I again thank you for the mode in which the sentiments I have referred to have been recognised, both in the proposal and reception of the toast, and trust that the splendid success which attends the inauguration of your second century may continue for all time. (Cheers.)

Mr. BRADDEN said: It is very difficult for any speaker on a great historical occasion like this to speak with proper moderation, to touch the right chords in the hearts of those present, and at the same time draw a rigid line between platitude and sentiment, and to escape from the Scylla represented on one hand by the figures of the statistician, and Charybides represented on the other hand by the dreams of the enthusiast. (Hear, hear.) If this were not done, the statistics of Australia must well intoxicate the most sober-minded man. These statistics show that within a century and almost within the span of human life, a few pioneers have grown into village communities, and these villages have grown into towns, and the towns swelled into nations. If one compares the statistics of the first hundred years of Australia, with the first century of America, even dating the century from the settlement in Pennsylvania, and not from the original settlement, everything is greatly in favour of Australia. It should be borne in mind that we live in a century of enormous progress, and we know what the progress of America has been during the latter part of the century. We must hope, I think, not that Australia has as yet accomplished her task, but that she has only given us a good earnest of what she will do in the century to come. No doubt Australasia has done very much; but I am one of those who wish that among the feats accomplished one had been the federation of the colonies. (Cheers.) She has not done that, although that is within measurable distance of the present time; but she has proved her prowess in every possible way. Her sons are not unworthy descendants of her race, as had been proved on the cricketfield, on the river, and more gloriously still when this colony sent her contingent to help the mother country. (Cheers.) She has done very much—she has kept abreast of Western civilisation even in her infancy. She has produced her artists, and I am happy to say that one of them hail from Tasmania. The pictures of her painters might well find their place in the galleries of England. (Cheers.) She has produced her poets, whose genius equals that of any of modern times. But more than that we have people who are loyal to the throne and flag of England—(cheers)—who have maintained the liberty we enjoy under our glorious constitution—have kept their liberty and proved that they deserved to have it. (Cheers.)

Mr. LEE STERE, who was cheered on rising, said: My Lord Carrington, your Excellencies, my lords, and gentlemen,—I am here as a representative of Western Australia, and on behalf of that colony I beg to thank you for the unexpected honour of associating my name with the toast, I am a member of the Executive Government of that colony, and it is probable that that is the reason why I have been asked to reply on behalf of my colony. I think that the general feeling that has actuated us in that far distant colony was that we should join with you in celebrating the centenary of Australia, and in taking part in your festivities. (Hear, hear.) It is a singular fact that on this very day a despatch should have been received from the Secretary of State to the Colonies stating the conditions upon which the Imperial Government are willing to grant responsible government to Western Australia. (Cheers.) I am inclined to think, however, that the terms upon which it is proposed to grant it to us are not such as the public men of my colony will be disposed to accept. The people of that colony were anxious to obtain responsible government, but they have been offered by the Imperial authorities a stone, but no bread. They have been offered responsible government without control of the lands. It is wonderful to consider the strides which Australia has made during the last hundred years, and none of us, perhaps, can foretell what the next hundred years may bring forth. Although not a native of Australia, I consider myself from long residence almost an Australian, and I have a great belief in the future of Australia. I believe that in the next hundred years Australia will become a united land, and I hope that the united nation will be a very powerful one indeed, equalling in power the mother country at the present time. I thank you for having invited me to be present on this occasion, which I shall always remember as a most memorable one. (Cheers.)

Sir JOHN ROBERTSON, who was cordially received, proposed "The Australasian Press and Australasian Liberty." He said: I presume that the reason why I am called upon to propose the Australasian Press and Australasian Liberty is because I am one of the oldest residents in the colony at this assembly. At any rate I am one who has seen the early struggles here for the liberty of the press. I was here when the struggles for the liberty of the press

were made by the then Chief Justice and by Wentworth, Dr. Lang, and other great men of those days. These men battled for liberty and fair play for what was then Australasia—New South Wales. (Hear, hear.) I say it was then Australasia. At that time there were no other colonies at all. And no new colonies had sprung up claiming the right to control us We had great men here then. Since then other colonies have been formed, and our neighbours are equally in the front in their battles for the liberty of the press. I have heard many men in my time express the opinion that the press had too much liberty, but I do not think so. I suppose I have been about the best-abused man in this country, but I never minded a bit, and it never did me any harm. I say that all the colonies have done well towards supporting the liberty of the press, and I maintain that, however we may differ from the press, and however much they may be to blame when they attack me, we must admit that they have done an immense amount of good for all the colonies. With regard to Australasian liberty, I have seen the day when the word liberty was not known on this continent, and when the word was not understood. Now we have won liberty and freedom by battles fought for us by our great men, and the result is that we are now the freest country in the world. All the colonies are perfectly free, and every man in this colony who keeps within the law is protected in reference to both his life and property. No one colony had reason to find fault; and, thank God! we had liberty yet in our own colony. No colony or body of colonies can trample upon the rights of any other colony, and I hope they never will have the power; and I would re-enter public life to do battle against any attempt to lower our colony by any cabal between the other colonies. Let us all have liberty, and we will all go on together in as friendly a way as we did before. As to federation, why we belong to the greatest federation the world has ever seen. These colonies belong, in common with the rest of the British Empire, to the greatest federation of freedom and liberty that has ever been seen in this world. (Applause.) What we wanted was to be left alone. This colony wanted liberty, and she would maintain it against all the world, so far, at any rate, as in her power lies. I give you the toast of "The Freedom of the Australasian Colonies, and Australasian Liberty." (Applause.)

The toast having been duly honoured,

Professor PEARSON responded to the toast. He said,—I consider that no country owes more to its Press than Australia, for in other countries which have attained to a literary growth there is a well-developed literature. In Australia, however, the literature has so far consisted to a great extent of journalism, and has been assisted and inspired by journals where it has not consisted of journalism. The New South Wales poet Kendal, the Queensland poet Stephens, the South Australian poet Gordon, who has so admirably described the Australian bush: and Marcus Clark, whom we Australians are proud of, were all men who were contributors to newspapers, and who were lifted into fame by journalism. I think that it may be claimed for the Press of Australia that its writings, for solid thought, and incisiveness of style, are well worth many hundred books borrowed from circulating libraries. No doubt the journalist writes only for the day, and he spends his best thoughts and style upon the question of the moment; but it must take a great crisis, as well as a great nation, to develop a solid literature. Meanwhile, I think I may claim for this country that it has the journalism which it deserves, a journalism worthy of a great people, and that in temperance of style, fairness of reporting, and the energy with which it caters to the wants of the populace, Australian journalism may challenge comparison with that of any other country, and certainly with any journalism but that of the most advanced country. Sir John Robertson has spoken with greater experience than I can possibly boast of of the great service which the Press rendered in the early days to Australian liberty. That need has now passed away, but we still find the Press leading the country on great questions such as our railways or our relations with the mother-country or foreign nations. We know that in every country wherever a great right has been won it has been ably championed by the Press; and if this country should have to pass through its trials, we may be certain that the Australian communities, accustomed as they are to the English privileges, of speaking out freely what they think on the platform or the Press, will discuss the great questions of the day through the columns of their journals before they arrive at a mature decision, by which they must stand or fall.

Mr. D. O'CONNOR, who was received with cheers, said:—Lord Carrington, your Excellencies, my Lords, and gentlemen,—I have the honour to submit a toast to this assemblage that requires no advocacy from me to recommend it to the enthusiastic reception of a cultured assemblage such as I have now the honour to address. My Lords and gentlemen, we are celebrating the Centenary of Australasia. It is 100 years ago since one of the profoundest thinkers of his time—a great English statesman, an Irishman by birth—(cheers)—the illustrious Edmund Burke, impeached the great Empire of France for not drawing their swords in defence of one of the loveliest women that God Almighty ever created and endowed with purity and intellect. (Cheers.) I hope, my lords and gentlemen, that as the years roll by, whether you mention them by tens or centuries, such an impeachment will never be successfully sustained against the sons of Australasia. (Cheers.) We have heard to-night men who have attained distinction in this country, and very properly so, by their splendid services—they have pointed out most eloquently and powerfully how nations grow and flourish, they have laid down that which none of us can dissent from; but I put this forward and challenge its contradiction, that great as your orators, as philosophical as your statesmen are—great as you are in the army and navy—it is not those that preserve the glory of the Empire, but it is the exalted and pure womanhood of our mother country. (Cheers.) While we talk often with assumption which has astounded me of what great men have done in their contribution to the history of the world, I would like to point out that although the very foundation-stone of England's greatness was laid by a noble man, England's King Ethelbert, who paved the way for Augustine; it was a woman who was instrumental in bringing about the civilisation of northern Europe—who by her splendid example was the means of converting the great king and paved the way for the glorious achievement which drove back the Turks and preserved the purity of our civilisation in Europe. I know there are here men who have travelled the world, who have seen the high civilisation that belongs to the old and cultured nations of Europe—I know we have a man of high standing and observation in Lord Carnarvon amongst us—but in making an apology for the men of this country, I say we have no occasion to make any apology for the daughters of Australasia. (Cheers.) We are proud of this great land. We are proud of her marvellous gifts and of the splendour of the soil and climate—the extent of her territory and her splendid natural advantages, but that which we are more proud of is the pure and noble women of Australasia, and it requires no advocacy on my part to induce you gentlemen, with all the chivalry of your nature and the culture of your race, to drink this prominent Centennial toast, "The Women of Australasia." (Cheers.)

The toast was honoured with much enthusiasm.

Mr. G. H. REID said: I have been asked to respond on behalf of the ladies of Australasia. In their name, and speaking, I am sure, with their cordial concurrence, I heartily thank my eloquent friend who proposed, and you who so enthusiastically honoured, the toast. After the prolonged and varied, and, if I may venture to say so, the unparalleled oratorical treat with which we have been favoured this evening, you will forgive me if I reserve my peroration for a considerable period—I mean, some future occasion of a similar kind.

Sir JOHN HAY (President of the Legislative Council) said: The feast has been well played out, we have celebrated the first century of the existence of this colony, and I

think we have done it well. To-morrow we will rise, I hope, with fresh hearts and high hope to fulfil our duties in the second century of our existence, and do it as well as those who have gone before us have done in the first century. The toast which I have the honour to propose is one which, in order to properly finish the festivities on this auspicious occasion, you are bound to drink with all the enthusiasm it deserves, and that is the health of Lord Carrington—(cheers)—our Governor, and the chairman of the present meeting. I have nothing to add to the many kind things that have been said with regard to our Governor, but to say that he deserves them all. I think of all the Governors who have been sent out by our Sovereign to represent her in these territories, no one has administered his duties better, or more to the satisfaction of the colonists, than the present Governor. (Applause.) You all know his good qualities as Governor as well, if not better, than I could describe them, and I shall not add a single word in that respect; but I am sure you will acknowledge the additional duty he has performed by presiding so efficiently over this magnificent meeting. (Hear, hear.) I ask you to join me in drinking the health of our chairman, with all honours.

The toast was drunk with three cheers.

The CHAIRMAN said: I beg your Excellencies and the gentlemen present to accept my most grateful and sincere thanks for the compliment you have paid me, as representing her Majesty the Queen in this colony. God preserve Australasia; God bless New South Wales; and God save the Queen. (Applause.)

After more cheers had been given for her Majesty and the Governor, the very successful gathering came to an end.

LIST OF GUESTS.

The following is a list of the names of those who accepted invitations to the banquet:—William Anderson, M.L.A., Victoria; Alfred Allen, M.L.A., New South Wales; William Allen, M.L.A., Queensland; William Anderson, M.L.A., Victoria; R. P. Abbott, M.L.C., New South Wales; A. R. Arnold, Clerk Assistant, Parliament, New South Wales; John Armstrong, Mayor of Narrandera, New South Wales; Rev. Dr. J. Abrahams, Rabbi, Melbourne, Victoria; John Anderson, Councillor, Melbourne, Victoria; — Amess, Alderman, Melbourne, Victoria; M. de Azevedo; G. W. F. Addison, S.M., Sydney, New South Wales; C. R. Austin, Mayor of Manly, New South Wales; T. K. Abbott, S.M., Sydney, New South Wales; Boyce Allen, New South Wales; John Alger, New South Wales; John T. Annear, M.L.A., Queensland; Captain Avellan, H.I.M. corvette Rynda, New South Wales; A. Amoss, 263, George-street, New South Wales; Dr. Ebem Atherton, 139, Macquarie-street, New South Wales; R. D. Adams, Circular Quay, New South Wales; F. Adams, A. J. S. Bank, New South Wales; Hon. Francis Abigail, M.L.A., Minister for Mines, New South Wales; W. J. Allen, M.L.A., New South Wales; Hon. B. S. Bird, M.H.A., Treasurer, Tasmania; J. T. Brown, M.L.A., Victoria; A. S. Bailes, M.L.A., Victoria; Hon. J. C. Bray, M.H.A., South Australia; M. P. F. Basedow, M.H.A., South Australia; S. Burdekin, M.L.A., New South Wales; Hon. J. B. Beaney, M.D., M.L.C., Victoria; Hon. Jas. Balfour, M.L.C., Victoria; E. J. Blackhouse, Clerk to Parliament, South Australia; John Wesley Bowes, M.L.A., New South Wales; R. J. Black, M.L.A., New South Wales; Hon. Frederick Brown, M.L.C., Victoria; Hon. William Byrnes, M.L.C., New South Wales; Hon. E. C. Braddon, M.H.A., Minister Lands and Works, Tasmania; Rev. William Bain, Moderator, Presbyterian Church, Newcastle, New South Wales; John Black, Mayor of Molong, New South Wales; Hon. J. E. Bosworth, M.L.C., South Australia; J. Barker, Clerk, Legislative Council, Victoria; S. W. Brooks, M.L.A., Queensland; — Bowen, Councillor, Melbourne, Victoria; Hon. H. E. Bright, M.L.C., South Australia; D. Bews, M.H.A., South Australia; J. F. Buckland, M.L.A., Queensland; Hon. Dr. Bowker, M.L.C., New South Wales; Alexander Britton, *S. M. Herald*; Wm. Belbin, M.H.A., Tasmania; Richard Baker, M.L.A., Victoria; Robert Barbour, M.L.A., New South Wales; L. J. Byrne, Shorthand Writer, Parliament, Queensland; Right Rev. Dr. Byrne, Bathurst, New South Wales; Peter Bennett, Mayor of Wickham, New South Wales; N. G. Bull, Mayor of Liverpool, New South Wales; Benjamin Benjamin, Mayor of Melbourne, Victoria; — Buxton, Councillor, Melbourne, Victoria; W. C. Bennett, Roads and Bridges Department, New South Wales; J. Barnet, Colonial Architect, New South Wales; Right Rev. Bishop Barry, D.D., New South Wales; R. T. Bellemey, Mayor of Newtown, New South Wales; A. C. Budge, Clerk Executive Council, New South Wales; John Bowden, Maitland, Warden, New South Wales; Lord Bertie, A.D.C., Government House, New South Wales; H. Beale, Mayor of Darlington, New South Wales; Thomas Buckland, Sydney, New South Wales; Hon. Edmund Barton, M.L.C., New South Wales; A. P. Backhouse, District Court Judge, New South Wales; Dr. L. Bernstein, Mayor of Lismore, New South Wales; W. R. Beaver, Clerk of the Peace, New South Wales; F. C. Brewer, Editor of *Echo*, New South Wales; Alfred Bennett, *Evening News*, New South Wales; Frank Bennett, *Evening News*, New South Wales; Christopher Bennett, *Evening News*, New South Wales; J. C. Beale, Alderman, Sydney, New South Wales; J. N. Brunker, M.L.A., New South Wales; David Buchanan, Strathfield, New South Wales; H. S. Badgery, Sydney, New South Wales; Dr. G. Bennett, Sydney, New South Wales; Burton Bradley, Sydney, New South Wales; Alexander Bowman, M.L.A., New South Wales; — Bonython, *Advertiser*, South Australia; C. H. Buzacott, Brisbane *Courier*, Queensland; S. J. Bryan, Mayor of Hill End, New South Wales; H. L. Beyers, New South Wales; Captain Broomfield, Marine Board, New South Wales; E. Bennett, barrister, New South Wales; Jas. Balfour, National Bank of Australasia, New South Wales; Hon. F. T. Brentnall, M.L.C., Queensland; T. Butler, *Freeman's Journal*, New South Wales; J. Bosworth, M.L.C.; T. F. De Courcy Browne, M.L.A., New South Wales; Henry Bonnard, New South Wales; Hon. John Fitzgerald Burns, M.L.A., Colonial Treasurer, New South Wales; J. Bathurst, Melbourne *Age*, Victoria; F. Buckle, Alderman, New South Wales; John Booth, Balmain; T. Broughton, Bradley, near Paddington; D. Brown, New South Wales; G. B. Barton, New South Wales; J. Bosisto, C.M.G., M.P., Victoria; Bethel; Russell Barton; Edwin Berry, Mayor of Redfern; E. A. Baker; Edward Carlile, Clerk Assistant of Parliament, Victoria; T. Cooper, M.L.A., Victoria; J. J. Calvert, Clerk to Parliament, New South Wales; Michael Chapman, M.L.A., New South Wales; Dr. William R. Cortis, M.L.A., New South Wales; Hon. Geo. Campbell, M.L.C., New South Wales; Hon. Samuel Charles, M.L.C., New South Wales; Ewen Hugh Cameron, M.L.A, Victoria; A. P. Clapin, Assistant Clerk to Parliament, New South Wales; Hon. James Chisholm, M.L.C., New South Wales; Hon. George H. Cox, M.L.C., New South Wales; Angus Cameron, M.L.A., New South Wales; Joseph Creer, M.L.A., New South Wales; Dr. Cockburn, M.H.A., South Australia; Hon. John M. Creed, M.D., M.L.C., New South Wales; Hy. Clarke, M.L.A., New South Wales; Hon. J. H. Connor, M.L.C., Victoria; Thomas Colls, M.L.A., New South Wales; Dr. E. L. Crowther, M.H.A., Tasmania; A. J. Clark, M.H.A., Tasmania; T. Carrington, representative Melbourne *Argus*, Victoria; Hon. William Copley, M.L.C., South Australia; H. H. Cooke, M.L.A., New South Wales; C. E. Chubb, M.L.A., Queensland; L. Cohen, M.H.A., South Australia; P. A. Cooper, Judge, Queensland; Hon. Audley Coote, M.L.C., Tasmania; Chancellor of the University, Melbourne, Victoria; Henry Conway, M.H.A., Tasmania; Henry Copeland, M.L.A., New South Wales; Right Rev. J. W. Corbett, Bishop of Sale, Victoria; G. T. Chambers, Mayor of East Maitland, New South Wales; George Cowlishaw, proprietor of the *Telegraph*, Brisbane, Queensland; Hon. Alex. Campbell, M.L.C., New South Wales; William Cain, Councillor, Melbourne, Victoria; Mons. A. Conil, Mess. Maritime, New South Wales; W. R. Camp-

bell, New South Wales; Hon. H. E. Cohen, barrister, New South Wales; Charles Cowper, Sheriff, New South Wales; William B. Caldwell, Mayor of Campbelltown, New South Wales; John R. Carroll, Mayor of Kogarah, New South Wales; G. O'Malley Clarke, S.M., Sydney, New South Wales; Acting-Consul for Sweden, Sydney, New South Wales; George Chandler, Mayor of Deniliquin, New South Wales; Earl of Carnarvon; Daniel Cooper, New South Wales; Hon. H. Cuthbert, M.L.C., Victoria; T. Coghlan, Government Statist, New South Wales; E. C. Cracknell, Superintendent Electric Telegraphs, New South Wales; Acting-Consul for Holland, New South Wales; G. Cupings, Mayor of Cudgegong, New South Wales; C. E. Clibborn, New South Wales; J. H. Carruthers, M.L.A., New South Wales; G. J. Cohen, New South Wales; S. Cook, *Sydney Morning Herald*, New South Wales; P. J. Clark, New South Wales; Most Rev. Dr. Carr, Archbishop of Melbourne, Victoria; W. Coles, Colonial Architect's Office, New South Wales; William D. Cruickshank, Marine Board, New South Wales; Rev. D. Clancey, Aloysius College, New South Wales; Alfred Crisp, Mayor of Hobart, Tasmania; Captain G. R. Campbell, Scottish Rifles, New South Wales; Hcn. Thomas F. Cumming, M.L.C., Victoria; Right Rev. Dr. Camidge, Bishop of Bathurst, New South Wales; Edward Bowes Cargill, New Zealand; Rev. W. Currie, chairman Congregational Union, Victoria; W. Curnow, editor *Sydney Morning H;rald*, New South Wales; W. Cooper, Rose Bay, New South Wales; J. R. Carey, 257, George-street, New South Wales; Hon. William Clarke, M.L.A., Minister for Justice, New South Wales; Hon. Rupert Carrington; W. O. Close, Mayor Balranald, General Post Office, New South Wales; Captain Clayton, H.M.S. Diamond; G. E. Cass, New South Wales; Charles Collins; Hon. Alfred Deakin, Chief Secretary, M.L.A., Victoria; Hon. Fredk. Thos. Derham, Postmaster-General, M.L.A., Victoria; Hon. Matthew Hy. Davies, Speaker, M.L.A., Victoria; Hon. John Gavan Duffy, M.L.A., Victoria; John Donaldson, M.L.A., Queensland; Thomas Dalton, M.L.A., New South Wales; Hon. James Robert Dickson, M.L.A., Queensland; Hon. John G. Dougharty, M.L.C., Victoria; Hon. Jno. Davies, C.M.G., M.L.C., New South Wales; W. L. Davis, M.L.A., New South Wales; W. S. Dowel, M.L.A., New South Wales; Hon. John Dunn, jun., M.L.C., South Australia; John Donaghy, M.L.A., Victoria; Sir F. M. Darley, Knt., Chief Justice, New South Wales; Sir John W. Downer, K.C.M.G., M.H.A., South Australia; George Day, M.L.A., New South Wales; Rev. A. B. Davis, Rabbi, Sydney, New South Wales; G. H. Deffell, Judge, New South Wales; A. C. Douglas, Under-Secretary, Postal Department, Tasmania; T. J. Dickson, Mayor of Waverley, New South Wales; T. J. Dunn, Mayor of Glebe, New South Wales; Hy. Dawson, M.L.A., New South Wales; Right Rev. J. J. Doyle, D.D., Bishop of Grafton, New South Wales; John Dawson, solicitor, New South Wales; Alexander Dean, Alderman, Sydney, New South Wales; A. A. Dangar, New South Wales; H. J. Daniel, Town Clerk, Sydney, New South Wales; Hon. A. Dodds, M.L.C., New South Wales; Most Rev. Dr. Dunne, Archbishop of Brisbane, Queensland; Right Rev. Dr. Dunne, Bishop of Sale, Victoria; Thomas Dillon, Alderman, Hobart, Tasmania; S. J. Dowell, Mayor of Muswellbrook, New South Wales; T. A. Dibbs, Commercial Banking Co., of Sydney, New South Wales; Duke of Manchester England; J. Macgregor Dunn, New South Wales; J. Dalton, St. Ignatius College, New South Wales; Vincent Dowling, New South Wales; Walter Douglas; Fletcher Dixon, E. S. and A. C. Bank, New South Wales; Right Hon. W. Bede Dalley, Q.C., P.C., M.L.C., New South Wales; J. H. Davies, *Evening News*; J. A. Delany, New South Wales; E. B. Docker, District Court Judge; Hon. D. M. Davies, Victoria; Editor of *Herald*, Melbourne, Victoria; J. C. Ellis, M.L.A., New South Wales; Henry Evans, Mayor of Adamstown, New South Wales; Editor *Daily Telegraph*, Melbourne, Victoria; Editor *Telegraph*, Brisbane, Queensland; Charles Ellis, Mayor of Coonamble, New South Wales; Lieutenant-Colonel Eden, New South Wales; W. H. Eldred, Consul for Chili, New South Wales; T. T. Ewing, M.L.A., New South Wales; Editor *Australian Star*, New South Wales; Editor *Daily Telegraph*, New South Wales; Dr. O. S. Evans, Balmain, New South Wales; Lieutenant Erskine, H.M.S. Nelson; B. J. Fink, M.L.A., Victoria; The Hon. N. Fitzgerald, M.L.C., Victoria; L. L. Furner, M.H.A., South Australia; Frank Farnell, M.L.A., New South Wales; John F. G. Foxton, M.L.A., Queensland; — Fenwick, Councillor, Melbourne, Victoria; Colonel G. A. French, Defence Force, Queensland; Hon. William Forrest, M.L.C., Queensland; David A. Ferguson, M.L.A., New South Wales; Richard Ferley, representative *Brisbane Courier*, Queensland; James Squire Farnell, M.L.A., New South Wales; Hon. W. John Foster, Q.C., M.L.C., New South Wales; Sir W. Fitzherbert, K.C.M.G., New Zealand; H. B. Fitzhardinge, Mayor of Wagga, New South Wales; C. L. Forrest, M.L.A., Victoria; J. Ferguson, M.L.A., Queensland; Edmund Fosbery, J.P., Inspector-General of Police, New South Wales; A. C. Fraser, Under-Secretary Department of Justice, New South Wales; Lieutenant and Commander Field, H.M.S. Dart; Lieutenant-Colonel W. T. Farrell, 1st Regiment Volunteers, New South Wales; — Fox, Councillor, Adelaide, South Australia; his Honor P. Faucett, Judge, New South Wales; A. M. Fisher, S.M., Sydney, New South Wales; J. R. Fairfax, New South Wales; Thomas Forsyth, Mayor North Willoughby, New South Wales; Joseph Ferguson, M.L.A., Victoria; J. P. Franki, Mort's Dock, New South Wales; William P. Faithfull, New South Wales; Ernest Faveno, New South Wales; J. O. Fairfax, New South Wales; G. E. Fairfax, New South Wales; Grantley Fitzhardinge, New South Wales; E. G. Fitz-Gibbon, Town Clerk, Melbourne, Victoria; Rev. J. H. Fletcher, Stanmore, New South Wales; Rear-Admiral Fairfax, C.B., England; The Hon. Lieutenant J. W. Fortescue, A.D.C. to Governor of New Zealand; W. J. Ferguson, New South Wales; Judge Forbes, S. J. Foskett, Mayor of Alexandria, John Forsythe, New South Wales; Carl Fischer; Hon. Duncan Gillies, Premier, Victoria; Hon. Sir S. W. Griffith, K.C.M.G., Colonial Treasurer, Premier, Queensland; John Govett, M.L.A., Queensland; Samuel Grimes, M.L.A., Queensland; Hon. James Howlin Graves, M.L.A., Victoria; Jacob Garrard, M.L.A., New South Wales; James Gordon, M.L.A., New South Wales; Hon. W. H. Groom, Speaker M.L.A., Queensland; William Gilbert, M.H.A., South Australia; A. C. Groom, M.L.A., Victoria; George Graham, M.L.A., Victoria; Hon. William Grahame, M.L.C., New South Wales; P. Glynn, M.H.A., South Australia; Hon. Henry Gore, M.L.C., Victoria; Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D., M.L.C., New South Wales; A. J. Gould, M.L.A., New South Wales; Charles L. Garland, M.L.A., New South Wales; H. H. Gill, M.H.A., Tasmania; W. J. P. Giddings, *S. A. Advertiser*, South Australia; — Godfrey, Councillor, Melbourne, Victoria; — Garton, Councillor, Melbourne, Victoria; John Gale, M.L.A., New South Wales; B. Gould, M.H.A., South Australia; Thomas H. Griffin, Mayor of Albury, New South Wales; David Gaunson, M.L.A., Victoria; John Gardiner, M.L.A., Victoria; — Geddes, Councillor, Melbourne, Victoria; G. W. Griffin, Consul for United States, Sydney, New South Wales; C. A. Goodchap, Commissioner for Railways, New South Wales; Wm. Gilmour, Mayor of Wallsend, New South Wales; T. Greiner, Acting Consul for Germany, Sydney, New South Wales; Major Gascoigne, A.D.C., New South Wales; Colonel J. H. Goodlet, Second Regiment Volunteers, New South Wales; Laurence Grayson, M.L.A., South Australia; Joseph Graham, Mayor of Marrickville, New South Wales; T. Grierson, Mayor of Lambton, New South Wales; Professor S. Gurney, New South Wales; S. W. Gray, New South Wales; J. Gormly, M.L.A., New South Wales; Hon. F. T Gregory, M.L.A., Queensland; Edward Greville, New South Wales; Rev. A. St. John Gray, King' School, Parramatta, New South Wales; N. F. Giblin, Bank of New Zealand, N.S.W.; E. C. Gray; Isaac Gorrick, West Maitland, New South Wales; M. Gotthelf, Moore-street, New South Wales; J. B. Gibbs, *Illustrated Sydney News*, New South Wales; W. Gray, New Zealand; Hon. Thomas Garrett, M.L.A., Minister for Lands, New South Wgles; Captain Gourdon, French Man-

of-war; Henry Gullet, *Daily Telegraph*; Hon. W. H. Groom, Speaker of the Queensland Legislative Assembly; E. W. Hawker, M.H.A., South Australia; Chas. Lumley Hill, M.L.A., Queensland; Geo. Wilson Hall, M.L.A., Victoria; Joseph Harris, M.L.A., Victoria; John Hurley, M.L.A., New South Wales; Nicholas Hawken, M.L.A., New South Wales; Hon. Richard Hill, M.L.C., New South Wales; Alexander Hutchison, M.L.A., New South Wales; John Moore Highett, M.L.A., Victoria; Albert Harris, M.L.A., Victoria; W. A. Horn, M.H.A., South Australia; Hon. F. T. Humphery, M.L.C., New South Wales; Thomas Hunt, M.L.A., Victoria; Hon. J. C. Heussler, M.L.C., Queensland: Hon. Alex. L. Hay, M.L.C., South Australia; Wm. Henson, M.L.A., New South Wales; Hon. David Ham, M.L.C., Victoria; James Hayes, M.L.A., New South Wales; D. Hyam, Mayor of Central Shoalhaven, New South Wales; his Honor G. Higinbotham, Chief Justice Victoria; Jno. Hodgson, Mayor of Bowral, New South Wales; Hon. C. J. Ham, M.L.C., Victoria; J. H. Howe, M.H.A., South Australia; G. Hutchinson, Mayor of Forbes, New South Wales; John Hamilton, M.L.A., Queensland; P. K. Haydon, Mayor of Morpeth, New South Wales; T. C. Humphrey, Mayor of Junee, New South Wales; George Holmes, Mayor of Armidale, New South Wales; John Hamilton, M.H.A., Tasmania; R. W. Hardie, Mayor of Burwood, New South Wales; William Von der Heyde, Mayor of Strathfield, New South Wales; Lieut-Col. W. H. Holborow, M.L.A., New South Wales; H. Hallaran, C.M.G., New South Wales; Captain Hixson, New South Wales; R. H. Hunt, Royal Mint, Sydney, New South Wales; P. Hill, Mayor of Kempsey, New South Wales; Robert Henry, Superintendent of Telegraphs, Tasmania, John Harris, Mayor of Sydney, New South Wales; — Hazledorn, councillor, Adelaide, South Australia; James A. Hogue, editor *Evening News*, New South Wales; A. W. Howitt, Police Magistrate, Victoria; J. F. Hart, New South Wales; L. J. Harnett. Sergeant-at-Arms, New South Wales; F. Hill, Controller Government Savings Bank, New South Wales; A. Hoffnung, Hawaiian Consul, England; P. J. Holdsworth, Treasury, New South Wales; John Hardie, alderman, New South Wales; Col. W. H. St. Hill, M.H.A., Tasmania; Fredk. S. E. Holt, New South Wales; Henry Hudson, New South Wales; J. Hawthorne, M.L.A., New South Wales; Matthew Harris, alderman, New South Wales; C. Huenerbein, New South Wales; Hon. William Halliday, M.L.C., New South Wales; J. J. Horrocks, New South Wales; H. H. Hayter, C.M.G., Victoria; his Excellency Sir Robert Geo. Crookshank Hamilton, K.C.B., Tasmania; Sir John Hay, K.C.M.G., President of Legislative Council, New South Wales; A. Hellicar, Bank of Australasia; W. T. Hurling, Mayor of Hattsburg; W. A. Hutchinson; W. Fredk. Hume; — Hamilton, commander H.M.S. Nelson; Rd. Holdsworth; M. J. Hammond; — Hammill, R.N., captain H.M.S. Nelson; Wm. Hezlet, Ashfield; W. J. Hogan, Mayor of Cobar, New South Wales; W. H. Hinton; James Hill; John Hughes, New South Wales; S. 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M.L.A, New South Wales; Hon. Bernhard R. Wise, Attorney-General, New South Wales; Ed. Wrench; C. H. Woolcott; S. V. Winter; R. E. Walker, New South Wales; C. S. Wilkinson; C. Young, M.L.A., Victoria; A. Young, M.L.A., Victoria; G. S. Yuill, Orient Steam Navigation Company, New South Wales; John Young, New South Wales; Montague Younger, New South Wales; John Douglas Young, alderman, Sydney, New South Wales; Hon. James Henry Young, Speaker, Legislative Assembly, New South Wales; John Zevenboom, councillor, Melbourne, Victoria.

THE INVITATION CARD.

The invitation card to the State banquet is of a unique and beautiful design. The card is rectangular in form, 18in. in width by 11½ in depth. The design is executed in chromo-lithography, and necessitated no less than 15 printings. The most striking feature of the card is a portrait of her Majesty the Queen enclosed by a wreath of laurel, and surmounted by an Imperial crown. This portion of the design is flanked by trophies of flags, composed of the Royal Standard and the ensigns of the seven colonies, and from these depend a golden fleece, which is suspended over the motto, "Orta recens quam pura nites." The vice-regal portrait and trophy of flags form the upper section of a border, which encloses a tinted space intended for the inscription. The four corners of the border are occupied by charming little sketches. That in the upper left-hand corner represents the landing of Captain Cook at Botany Bay; that in the upper right-hand corner Sydney Cove in 1788, as it appeared on the arrival of the first fleet; that in the lower left-hand corner H.M.S. Sirius and her consorts entering the Heads; and that in the lower right-hand corner Port Jackson as it appears now. The centre of the lower section of the border contains an admirable representation of Circular Quay, taken from Milson's Point. This picture is flanked by heraldic shields bearing the Imperial Arms and those of Australia. The centre of the left-hand side section of the border bears a medallion of Captain Cook, whilst the centre of the opposite section of the border is rendered conspicuous by a portrait of Governor Phillip, the first Governor of this colony. Above and below each of the medallions already described are flowing ribbons, inscribed with the names of all the Governors who have presided over the destinies of this colony—as well as that of Lord Carrington. The remainder of the design includes Australian flowers—epacris, wattle, waratah, and native rose. The card was printed at the establishment of Mr. John Sands, of George-street, the winner of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd prizes in the prize competition for an appropriate design. The designer was Mr. T. F. Curtis, and it was executed in a most artistic way by Mr. H. J. A. Baron.

THE HOLIDAY IN THE CITY.

THE APPEARANCE OF THE CITY DURING THE DAY.

It was not very difficult to guess, at a comparatively early hour in the morning, that not only was the day one which had been set apart for holiday-making, but that the occasion had been specially marked out for general rejoicing, and everybody seemed bent upon deriving as much pleasure as possible from the festivities. The great characteristic with Sydney people upon a day set apart for relaxation from the ordinary duties of life, a brief but delightful abandonment of business cares, is the promptness with which they turn out, and the anxiety they display to shake off the dust of the city as quickly as may be. This is not surprising considering the charming marine resorts that can be reached so readily by train, tram, and steamer; and yesterday the exodus was very large indeed. From 9 o'clock in the morning, until 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the stream of holiday makers pouring down Pitt and George streets, was almost continuous; but, of course, towards the approach of the hour last named, the pressure had considerably diminished, many thousands of people having been conveyed down the harbour. A very heavy contingent had also departed by tram to Bondi, Waverley, and Coogee, either to witness the ceremony of dedicating the Centennial Park, or to patronise the Agricultural Show, or the intercolonial cricket match. The congested traffic which was observable at Circular Quay and other starting points for several hours during the morning then existed no longer, and after the luncheon hour the city was pretty well deserted, and few persons, save the incorrigible loungers, or those who had not the wherewithal to place a few miles between themselves and the city, seemed to remain in the metropolis. How any stranger standing on the Circular Quay, the railway station, or any of the tramway waiting rooms, in the morning, could arrive at any positive determination as to what portion of the great concourse of people within his range of vision justly came under the denomination of "poor and destitute" it would be hard to imagine. There was certainly no outward and visible sign of poverty; on the contrary, it was evident that even what are known as the poorer classes had sufficient means to enjoy the day thoroughly in the manner that pleased them best. The only prominent fact was that a considerable proportion of the holiday-makers, especially paterfamilias, with his huge basket and numerous olive branches, appeared to be making somewhat a toil of pleasure, but this is probably the case all the world over, and it is just as well that the human mind is susceptible to such unconscious self-deception, for if people could only realise that they frequently undergo a day's severe labour in the search after enjoyment, they would in all probability stay at home. The thousands of well-dressed and happy-looking people who passed through Sydney during the day was a very striking contribution to the general commemoration of the centenary of the colony, and the fair sex consciously or unconsciously heightened the effect by appearing in light summer costumes tastefully trimmed with blue and other coloured ribbons. The appearance of the city during a portion of the day was thus eminently satisfactory, and will probably be remembered for many years to come.

The decorations of the city were completed by morning, and in some places with very striking effect. As the main details are furnished elsewhere, nothing beyond a few general remarks are necessary here. George-street was, of course, the centre of attraction, and it was not surprising to note that hundreds—perhaps thousands—of people, as they passed along the main thoroughfare, were compelled to pause in order to enjoy the novel and picturesque beauty of the scene. Standing at the intersection of George and Bridge streets, and looking to the southward a delightful vista is open to the view. The decorated arch at the corner of Bridge-street is in itself an attractive piece of work, but onward in the direction of the Town Hall the eye meets line upon line and festoon after festoon of brilliant colours broken occasionally by the handsome arches which span George-street. The row on each side of venetian masts covered with crimson cloth have a very pretty effect, but they are subordinated to the immense number of tiny flags of all nations, which flutter gaily in the breeze across the street or parallel with each pathway. The effect is exceedingly good, and at a distance the idea is conveyed of a succession of rainbows rapidly appearing and disappearing as the miniature bunting coquettes with the wind. The numberless Chinese lanterns, too, add to the charm of the picture, while the large ensigns and other flags which tower above them in a dignified and patronising sort of way from the banks and other public buildings serve to increase the pleasing *tout ensemble*. The Town Hall is also gay with bunting, but beyond this point to the

Redfern Station the attempt at decoration appears to be only spasmodic. Lower George-street can boast of a fair display of bunting, and Pitt-street, though it has not received the same Governmental attention as George-street, presented a very attractive appearance. The only other thoroughfare that need be mentioned is Oxford-street, and here the evidence of considerable care and some expenditure is apparent. There are three well-built arches composed of native shrubs, and the decorations of many of the shops seem to have been carried out upon an extensive scale. The decoration of the Government offices, as far as bunting and coloured devices are concerned was also carried out in a most complete manner, and very little in this respect was left to be desired.

HARBOUR EXCURSIONS.

The weather being so beautiful yesterday it was to be expected that there would be an exodus of holiday folk from the city to the charming pleasure resorts which are to be found within the unrivalled haven of Port Jackson. From a comparatively early hour in the morning until long after the sun had crossed the meridian, the Circular Quay was the scene of great bustle and activity, as large crowds of people wended their way to this place—the point of departure for the various picnicing grounds—from all parts of the city and the outlying suburbs. A glance round that portion of the harbour lying between Goat Island and Bradley's Head revealed a scene of surpassing loveliness. The shipping in Sydney Cove—the place where, 100 years ago, the "First Fleet" dropped anchor—made a splendid display, every vessel of note being dressed with flags, which stretched from stem to stern, and from the truck to the waterline. Chief among the mercantile marine may be mentioned the O. S. N. Company's fine steamer Orizaba (the flagship for to-day's regatta), which looked the picture of neatness and cleanliness, and the P. and O. liner Shannon. Both these steamers were profusely decked with bunting, and the fine appearance of these "cruisers of the main" attracted general attention. The M. M. steamer was also decorated with flags and streamers, while the sailing vessels Torridon, Deveron, Aviemore, and others also celebrated the Centennial by showing quite a cloud of colours. The fine ship Torridon, lying near the floating jetty, in addition to making a brave show of flags, had a floral device bearing the inscription "Prosperity to New South Wales, 1788-1888," surmounted by a coloured shield at her gangway, the approach to the side of the vessel being through an avenue of green bushes. The tasteful manner in which the "Torridons" had decorated their noble craft reflected great credit upon all concerned. All the shipping on the western side of the quay, near Dawes Point, at Miller's Point, and in Darling Harbour displayed flags and gay-coloured streamers. Long lines of flags were also to be seen at Blue's Point, Lavender Bay, Kirribilli Point, and Neutral Bay, while the old-time fortress which stands in the middle of the harbour was radiant with bunting. Looking across the water from Fort Denison to the Domain and the Botanic Gardens, the sight presented to the eye of the spectator was exceedingly grand. The great warships, the representatives of the majesty and might of Britain, with long lines of flags depending from every masthead, were to be seen riding at their respective moorings in Farm Cove, while a little further down the harbour the French and Russian vessels of war, each fully dressed with flags, were visible. As the morning passed away, the waters of the landlocked haven were furrowed by the prows of numerous steamers, while stately yachts, with their white sails spread to the freshening breeze, resembling huge sea birds, glided to and fro in every direction, and the whole harbour became literally alive with sailing and rowing boats of any and every description and size. The various harbour and river picnics which had been organised for the day, were largely patronised, and numbers of steamers—many of them laden to the water's edge—were engaged in conveying the happy-looking holiday folk to their destinations. Manly attracted a vast crowd of people, both lines of steamers being kept exceedingly busy. Arrived at "Our Village," the visitors, many of whom were from the country parts, amused themselves in different ways, some by picnicing in the bush, others by strolling on the spreading sands, and others by visiting the Aquarium and the other places of interest to be found at this favourite marine resort. It is stated that more than 8000 persons travelled to Manly. Watson's Bay was thronged with visitors, the majority of whom passed a portion of the day upon the rocky headlands overlooking the broad Pacific. The Salvation Army held a monster picnic at Pearl Bay, Middle Harbour, which was attended by more than 1500 persons. On the other side of the harbour at Clontarf, the members of the H. A. C. Benefit Society held their picnic, which was postponed from Boxing Day on account of the unfavourable weather. About 250 members of the society assembled at St. Francis' Church, Haymarket, in the early part of the day, and marched from thence to No. 2 Jetty. The splendid banner belonging to the fraternity was carried in the procession, and the members were clad in full regalia. The picnic was attended by fully 4000 persons. Good music was provided at Clontarf, and a capital programme of athletic sports was carried out. The fifth annual picnic of the Sydney Wharf Labourers' Union took place at Chowder and proved an undoubted success, there being about 3500 persons present. The temperance picnic at Cremorne was attended by about 1000 persons. Fern Bay attracted about 1000 excursionists, and the various holiday resorts "up stream," such for instance as Correy's Gardens, Cabarita, and The Avenue on the Lane Cove River, were extensively patronised. The traffic on the Mossman Bay, Neutral Bay, and North Shore lines was exceptionally large, and it is estimated that considerably more than 20,000 persons spent Anniversary Day at the different harbour and riverside holiday resorts. Good order was maintained, and it is satisfactory to note that no accidents were reported to have occurred.

BOTANY.

As usual on holiday occasions, there was a large attendance at the Sir Joseph Banks Pavilion and pleasure grounds. A great proportion were women and children, who appeared to thoroughly enjoy themselves. There were all kinds of sports for old and young, and the Tom Thumb steam engine had an exceedingly busy time of it. There were a large number of dancers in the pavilion and the excellent string band of the Alhambra Music Hall provided the music. Dancing was kept up with great spirit until 6 o'clock, and as usual the best of order prevailed. In the afternoon there was an excellent variety entertainment given in the Sir Joseph Banks Theatre, which was highly successful. Taking the whole of the entertainments at Botany, they were of a most enjoyable character throughout.

NEW BRIGHTON RECREATION GROUNDS, LADY ROBINSON'S BEACH, &c.

These favourite grounds were very largely attended, which is not much to be wondered at considering the numerous attractions of which they boast. The band of the Naval Volunteer Artillery performed in the grounds during the day, and dancing was very extensively indulged in in the spacious pavilion. In the Assembly Hall there was fun and amusement of various kinds going on throughout the day, and the Rockdale Assembly Band furnished the music for the dancers in the New Brighton Hall. Then Saywell's sea baths were largely patronised, and there was much fishing and boating in the waters off Lady Robinson's Beach. In the evening there was skating in the New Brighton Hall, and the New Brighton Hotel was crowded throughout the day. In the afternoon great interest was displayed in the £50 Sheffield Handicap, 150 yards, which came off in the recreation grounds, at which some of the best runners in Australia competed, in the presence of about 3000 spectators. There were altogether 40 competitors, and the race was run in heats, the final one taking place at 5 o'clock, and resulting as follows:—W. Hethrington (20 yards), 1; J. Armstrong (22 yards), 2; L. Hope (16 yards), 3; T. Gatterill (20½ yards), 4. Time, 14½ seconds. Mr. T. R. Smythe acted as judge, and Mr. J. Davis as starter.

THE ILLUMINATIONS.

THE outward and visible form of a national rejoicing is, *par excellence*, an illumination. Beautiful were the hours of daylight yesterday, and much were they enjoyed by the populace; but the evening had its attractions also. The lighting up of the city was a fitting close to the day's festivities; and, as will be seen from the details appended, it was carried out in no meagre style. A satisfactory feature of a display of this character is that it is the work of the citizens. Government assists only to a limited extent. It simply sees that the national buildings and the national grounds are decorated at least equally as well as those of private firms. It rests with the people themselves—with the commercial men and tradesmen especially—to make the event one worthy of the occasion. So long as they do their part, an enthusiastic, holiday-making, sight-seeing public can be depended upon to applaud. An illumination on a large scale is not arranged in a few hours. To bring about a good effect combination and good will are necessary, and there has to be a large expenditure of private energy as well as of private money. All concerned, however, are to be congratulated upon the result of this prominent feature in the Centennial celebrations. How different was the appearance of the city in the day and in the evening. During the day the shops were rigidly kept closed, and the streets were practically deserted. The banks and offices had their shutters up. Employees and assistants alike enjoyed a holiday. Displays of bunting and the exhibition of strange arrangements in piping alone spoke of the grandeur so near at hand. As it became dusk forms appeared at the topmost windows, and one after another the shop fronts were illuminated. Soon there was a glorious circle of light that unfolded both heaven and earth. The entertainment was free, and there was, therefore, no lack of spectators. People coming in from every side soon made up a large bustling crowd. The "music of humanity" could be heard in the hum of thousands of voices. After all, holiday making is hard work. Many of those met with were finishing up a day's outing. But enjoyment stops where indolence begins, and it is as well to make a day of it whilst one is about it. Void, for the time being, of the care and strife of business, everyone seemed happy. Good humour prevailed, and although occasionally there was a little crushing and squeezing, there was no disagreement or ill-will. George-street, Pitt-street, Oxford-street, and one or two of the other principal streets were a "sea of heads." One could just move along without being stifled. The decorations were seen and admired. They were of an extensive and varied character. Flags of all nations and of all sizes floated in the air. Variegated lights twinkled like stars in the distance. Large devices blazed brilliantly. Good wishes to Australia, along with her age —100 years—were traced literally in words of fire. There were visions of glory generally, and an abundance of gas. The only drawback was that rather a strong wind was blowing, and, after a time, many of the gas jets went out. The Chinese lanterns, however, were not so easily extinguished. Transparencies, bearing pictures suitable to the occasion were very popular. Captain Cook was represented as discovering Australia in every conceivable kind of vessel from a modern man-of-war to a North Shore ferry-boat. Streets vied with streets as to which should have the best show. Oxford-street looked exceedingly pretty. Those interested in decorating this thoroughfare combined their forces, and the result was most pleasing. The decorations of George-street might have been more ambitious, but those in the highway to Paddington were certainly more unique. The public buildings loked grand for some time—then they suffered from the effects of the wind. Hyde Park, rejoicing in the possession of a band, was a great attraction, and was the resort of thousands. The 'buses were crowded, and the trams were filled to suffocation; but the main thoroughfares were barricaded, so that the foot traffic was not interfered with. The policemen stuck to their parades as a matter of duty, and tried, with their best endeavours, to appear as if they did not enjoy the fun; but, beyond directing the current of the crowd, there was little or nothing for them to do. Everything bespoke the national holiday of a contented and prosperous people. There were merry faces and light hearts in tens of thousands, where a hundred years ago the kangaroo and wallaby reigned supreme. Thus matters went on for three or four hours. Then the multitude thinned; the waiting-places for trams were taken possession of, and people and vehicles streamed steadily towards the suburbs. Finally the gases were put out, and the little lamps went out of themselves. At midnight only a few loiterers were left behind in the city, and the flags and banners waving overhead in the darkness were all that remained to lend enchantment to the scene. Below will be found particulars of the illuminations:—

FROM THE POST OFFICE TOWER.

By far the best view of the illuminations in the city and its surroundings was obtained from the summit of the dome on the tower of the General Post Office. Perched at an altitude of 240 feet the spectator could note the principal features of last night's display without being compelled to move onward with the ever-shifting tide of humanity which surged through the streets. The whole of the sea-girt city and its beauteous suburbs lay at his feet, presenting a magnificent and unrivalled panorama, the sight of which once seen could never be effaced from the memory. Looking out from the dome, beneath which were the apartments in which the electric lights were burning and shedding their brilliant rays far and wide, the onlooker was enabled to take in at a glance nearly the whole of the splendour of the fairy-like picture, and watch the movements of the armies of Lilliputians who appeared to be contending with each other beneath the soft light of the swinging lamps and the greater brilliancy of blazing emblems. The illuminations appeared to be confined to the centre of the city and its immediate surroundings. The suburbs were enshrouded in semi-darkness, the only sign of life or festivity in any of them being afforded by the flight of an occasional rocket into the air, or the bursting of a shell at some distance from the house-tops. George and Pitt streets were evidently the chief centres of attraction. The former thoroughfare presented an enchanting appearance. Long lines of many-coloured Chinese lanterns stretched away to the north and south on both sides of this street, and as they swayed to and fro under the influence of the freshening and invigorating breeze which was blowing right in from the mighty Pacific, each looked instinct with life, and seemed to whisper "Hail to the Centennial of Australia." The actual illuminations (the gas devices and such-like) did not show to good advantage—in fact they appeared decidedly "patchy." This was doubtless due to the force of the wind, which extinguished several of the emblems. Many of the gas stars and mottoes shone out brilliantly, to the evident satisfaction of the vast multitude in the principal thoroughfare. The triumphal arches looked tolerably effective, especially when coloured fires were ignited in close proximity to them: but perhaps the most novel sight was the sea of upturned faces with the multi-coloured lights playing over all. At times the people seemed locked in firm embrace, and ever and anon the sound of their voices would float skyward in a mighty volume, which was like the noise of breakers on a distant shore. A moment or two sufficed to separate the crowd, and then all went on as before. The illuminations in Pitt-street appeared to show to greater advantage than did those in the main street, doubtless owing to the fact that the buildings were more sheltered from the wind. Gazing southward from the Post Office, the lines of fire stretched right away to the railway station, and in the direction of Newtown; but the Town Hall, which would have been the best illuminated building in Sydney had the evening been calm, was at 9 o'clock almost enveloped in darkness. The blaze of light in Oxford-street was distinctly visible, and the illuminations in Hyde Park looked well, the effect produced by the intermingling of the coloured lights with

the foliage of the trees being very beautiful. Looking northward the illuminations appeared to extend as far as Bridge-street, but beyond that point there was a decided blank until the eye rested upon the lights shown by the Orizaba, the Shannon, and the Torridon, lying in Sydney Cove. During the evening several of the ships in Port Jackson burned blue lights. The most brilliant picture of all, however, was that presented by the harbour by moonlight, the water of which could be seen stretching from the weather-beaten Heads to Balmain, and looking like a vast sheet of burnished silver. Before the clock struck the hour of 11, the majority of those who had filled the thoroughfares began to retire to their homes, and the city resumed its wonted aspect of peace and quietude. The people had seen the illuminations, and it is to be feared that many were somewhat disappointed with what they had witnessed; but then it is to be remembered that they did not look down upon the city from the dizzy height of the Post Office tower.

PUBLIC OFFICES AND RESERVES.

The public offices fronting Macquarie, Bridge, and Phillip streets were brilliantly illuminated, so that the whole of the architectural beauties of the structure were invested with peculiar charms. Over the entrance to the Colonial Secretary's Department there was a huge Brunswick star enclosing the arms of the colony. The main entrance in Phillip-street was made conspicuous by a large crown, and to the east and west of this were stars 6ft. in diameter, one indicative of the commencement of the colony's Centenary, and the other of the close of it. Above this was a figure of Britannia, with an eight-pointed star, the whole design measuring 13ft. in diameter. The recessed or arcaded portions of the front were lighted up—that on the east with the head of George III. enclosed in a radiating star, and that to the east a similar star, the centre of which was the head of Queen Victoria.

The Treasury buildings, opposite the entrance to Government House, were brilliantly outlined by thousands of Pain's prismatic lamps, intermixed with festoons of lanterns and diamond lights; and from time to time the whole of the building was thrown into bold relief by the combination of coloured fires. Over the porch was a large crown outlined with prismatic lamps.

The Mines Department, Phillip-street, was illuminated by a large Brunswick star, associated with figures denoting the beginning and end of the first century of the colony's existence.

The Lands Offices in Bridge-street were set off by five gas representations of the colonial badge within Brunswick stars. The centre design was surmounted by a crown.

The Royal Mint, in Macquarie-street, was appropriately illuminated by a large crown flanked with two letters "A," signifying Australasia. The crown was a magnificent design, and displayed with great vividness all the details of the royal symbol. The design covered a space of 9ft. in width, and of the same length.

Parliament Houses, which are on the same side of the street, had the main entrance rendered conspicuous by two blazing suns, one of which enclosed a profile of Governor Phillip and the year "1788," and the other one of Governor Carrington with the year "1888." The diameter of each of these devices was 8ft.

The Crown Law Offices, nearly opposite the Mint, were illuminated with a large crown, below which there was a ribbon inscribed "1788—1888."

The reserve in front of the Department of Public Instruction was festooned with strings of fairy lamps. Appropriate devices were erected over the entrances, and the grand contour of the huge Moreton Bay figtrees was shown through snail-like wreathings of streams of diamond lights, which intertwined the trees and spread out amongst the foliage and branches in every possible direction.

The General Post Office presented an exceedingly brilliant appearance. The international mission which the Department carries out is shown on the northern front by a series of carved heads typical of various nations. This feature was further brought into prominence by the national colours of each country being placed above its distinctive carving. Various trophies, produced by graceful grouping of flags over ornamental shields, were also used to set off the structure. From points of the roof huge standards flaunted in the wind. Gilded and decorated banners were suspended from the columns and colonnades; and from the summit of the tower groupings of flags were thrown forward. At night-time the tower was lighted with electric lights of dazzling brightness. Designs in gasworks were also freely used. The Pitt-street front was illuminated with a large figure of Britannia and an eight-pointed star, measuring 13ft. in diameter. Lighting up the statuary over the main entrance of the northern front was a large Brunswick star. To the right and left of this were radiating designs, enclosing in one case "Phillip, 1788," and in the other "Carrington, 1888." On the George-street front there was the badge of New South Wales within a Brunswick star, measuring about 12ft. in diameter.

Hyde Park was brilliantly illuminated. Captain Cook's statue, and the statues of the Prince Consort and the Queen, were surrounded with artificial temples, ornamented with rows of glittering prismatic lights, so arranged as to convey the impression that each statue was enshrouded in a veil of crystal prisms. From the highest point of the temple enclosing the statue of Captain Cook radiated 32 lines of Japanese lanterns arranged as a compass to symbolise the travels of the circumnavigator. The 15 entrances to Hyde Park were distinctly illuminated by means of festoons of lanterns and Pain's prismatic lights, as well as by appropriate devices. One of the great features of the illumination of Hyde Park was the ornamentation of the main avenue, which is half-a-mile in length. The whole of this was rendered into a charming vista of fairy lights. Above these again was a canopy of Chinese and Japanese lanterns. The flower beds were made to display artificial bouquets formed of coloured lights. From time to time masses of coloured fires were burnt in various sections of the reserve, and produced a transforming effect of great beauty.

Wynyard-square afforded magnificent scope for the artistic decorative talents of the Messrs. Pain. The reserve was converted into an illuminated pavilion, the ribs and other outlines of which were composed of streamers of Japanese lanterns. The kiosk was converted into a brilliantly illuminated temple.

THE BANKS.

Though the illumination on the part of the banks and insurance offices was perhaps not so general as at the Jubilee festivities, the depression having had something to do with the matter, yet the display was in many cases even more brilliant, and the absence of a few insurance offices from the ranks of those who rejoiced in this way on our attaining our hundredth year was most likely not noticed by those who witnessed the jubilee illuminations. As will be seen from the appended descriptions many of the institutions must have gone to considerable expense; but if giving pleasure to the multitude be a recompense, they were more than rewarded, for the general verdict was decidedly favourable and gratifying.

One of the most attractive bank buildings was the City Bank. Over the portico was the Australian coat of arms, with "Advance Australia" underneath, encircled in laurel leaves; and immediately below this was the word "Centenary." On each side of the building from the ground floor to the first floor were gas jets representing the waratah, and festoons of laurel from there to the top of the building. A star was placed in each of the four windows and one over the main entrance, intended to represent the Southern Cross. The design, which was purely Australian, was composed of nearly 7000 gas jets.

At the Union Bank, the top of the building along both the Pitt-street and Hunter-street fronts was draped with brass perforated jets, and attached to these graceful festoons were large ornamental tassels. The pediment immediately underneath was also ornamented with perforated jets, and in the windows on the first floor were five stars of different designs; while over the main entrance there was a large wreath, surmounted by a crown, in the centre of which were the figures "100." Immediately underneath, that and

in bold letters, was the word "centenary," and the columns on each side of the main entrance were fluted with gas jets, while the letters "A" "A," representing "Advance Australia," were placed at the extreme ends of the building. This was also a very fine display.

At the Bank of New South Wales, the illuminations were in gas, and consisted of the letters "A" "A" on each side of the front of the building, with four stars in between; also above these the figures "100," surmounted by a crown, which was set off to great advantage by a reflector. On the first floor was a row of jets running the whole length of the buildings, and also along the parapet.

The Mercantile Bank looked exceedingly brilliant with rows of gas jets all round the building just above the lower windows, and a star at each corner of the front, and one adjoining Messrs. J. Sandy and Co.'s. There was also a crown in the centre, with the figures "100" above it, the whole being gas illumination.

Although in a narrow thoroughfare, the Government Savings Bank was illuminated in a very striking and beautiful manner, gas being used throughout. On the top of the building there was a large wreath and an 8-pointed star, and immediately under this were the figures, 6 feet high, "1788." Below these were two stars, and "N. S. W." in letters 6ft. high. In the front over the main entrance was "1888" in 8ft. letters, and the six columns upholding the porch were fluted with gas jets, completing an effect that formed the subject of admiration to the large crowd of sightseers.

At the Commercial Bank the display was a most attractive one. In the centre was a crown, surmounted by a Maltese cross and a globe, and underneath was "100." A line of lights extended along the centre of the face, and from this depended at intervals perpendicular lines of lights, the whole being in gas. There were three transparencies on the George-street face of the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank illuminated by gas. The centre represented the royal coat of arms, that on the right the Australian coat of arms, and that on the left the Scottish coat of arms, with the mottoes below "In defence," "Nemo me impune lacesset." On the King-street face of the building was a star, with the letters "V. R." in the centre.

The Commercial Bank of Australia, in Pitt-street, had a crystal star in the centre of the building with V on one side and R on the other, which looked very well.

The Federal Bank looked well. Its illuminations consisted of two radiating brilliant stars on the Pitt-street side, a star over the principal entrance with transparencies, the arms of England and those of England and Australia. The King-street side was illuminated with prismatic lights, with fancy devices, surmounted by a crown and draperies of flags, &c.

The Haymarket branch of the Commercial Bank was illuminated with the words "Advance Australia" in gas, and the Savings Bank in the same locality had a star over the entrance. The Australian Joint Stock, at the corner of George and King streets, is certainly one of the finest buildings of its kind in the whole of the colonies, and last night the illuminations with which it was embellished were in correspondence with the magnificent structure. The George-street front presented a perfect picture. Over the main entrance was a crown, with "V" on one side and "R" on the other; on the right was a Maltese cross with the figures 1888 in the centre, and on the left were the figures 1788 in the centre of another Maltese cross. Close to the latter was a second crown with "V" on one side and "R" on the other, and then followed four stars of different designs, with the letters A. J. S. B. in the centre. In addition the windows were outlined with coloured lamps, the building presenting a most gorgeous and imposing spectacle.

The principal corners and outlines of the Bank of Australasia, George-street, were lit up by means of rows of numerous gas jets, while over the principal entrance was displayed a large crown of foliated design, and containing upwards of 2800 gas jets.

A crown, with V. on one side and R. on the other, was displayed at the Queensland National Bank, and the National Bank of Australasia had a crown with "1788" on one side and "1888" on the other.

The London Chartered Bank of Australia, in addition to being illuminated with festoons of gas jets, had a transparency in the centre showing Sydney Cove as it was in 1788, and as it is at the present time, enclosed in a circle, surrounded with the rose, shamrock, and thistle, and native flowers and trophies of flags. Underneath were the words Peace, progress, and prosperity, 100 years. On the top of the building was a star with the figures 100, and a kangaroo and emu in centre.

The Commercial Bank of Australia in Pitt-street had a crystal star in the centre, and "V. R." also in crystal, and as this style of illumination was not common it attracted a considerable amount of attention.

INSURANCE OFFICES.

The offices of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States at the corner of Hunter and O'Connell streets, presented a very pleasing spectacle. Double rows of gaslights ran round the whole building, with a row of prismatic lamps as a relief, and in the centre was a crown, also in gas jets, with stars and the letters "V.R." on each side. The figure at the corner, representing the Company's device, stood out boldly from amidst a border of prismatic lamps, and completed a display that was in every way creditable.

The Australian Alliance office was decorated by means of fairy lamps and other coloured lights following the architectural outline of the building, some being inside and some outside, and as several buildings in the vicinity were not illuminated, it was quite conspicuous.

The magnificent pile of buildings occupied by the Australian Mutual Provident Society, as at "Jubilee time," was among the most beautifully-illuminated buildings, and the spectacle elicited warm praise. The illuminations consisted of a row of gas-jets the whole length of the building, and over the main entrance, returning thence on the fancy stone cornice. The letters "A. M. P. S.," 2ft. high, were placed on top of the jets, and round the stone pillars was a wreath of lights, surmounted by a crown 4ft. high, and the letters "A. A." on each side of the crown. On the top of the building there were two 5ft. Victoria stars, and one garter, 6ft., with "1888" in the centre.

The offices of the Mutual Life Assurance Society of Australia were illuminated by a transparency exhibited on the George-street front, representing Australia as a maiden draped in classical costume, with the word "Australia" showing on a sash which was suspended from the shoulder to the side. Her right hand rested on a shield, emblazoned with the Australian coat of arms, and with her left raised above her head she pointed to a scroll bearing the figures "100," as indicative of the completion of the first century of our existence as a colony. Underneath the figure are the words, "God bless our native land," and below this again was a portrait of Captain Cook, with cherubs on either side. The base of the transparency was occupied with the Australian Coat of Arms, "Advance Australia!" being prominent underneath. The device of the Company, consisting of several figures, &c., over the doorway, were also illuminated.

The Mercantile Mutual Fire Insurance Company's premises in Pitt-street were beautifully lighted up. The whole outline of the building was followed by gas jets, about 7000 altogether being employed for the purpose; the columns at each side were fluted with gas jets, and in the the centre were the figures "100," with a star underdeath, and a crown further below and immediately over the main entrance.

The Australian Mutual Fire Insurance Society's buildings, at the corner of Pitt and King streets, was, as at Jubilee time, one of the features of the display, and the illuminations there were greatly admired. Instead of the Queen's head being represented at the corner, as on that occasion, the Australian Coat of Arms was conspicuous, with "Advance Australia" underneath. In King-street were the figures 1788, in-

stead of "V," with scrolls on each side; and in Pitt-street were the figures 1888, in place of the letter "R," also with scrolls on each side. On the tower at the corner was a prismatic star, and the bronze figures on the pediment were lighted up with stars and horseshoes, each figure also holding out a flaming torch. Among the buildings in George-street, the premises of the United Insurance looked exceedingly well. Over the George-street corner was a crown with 1788 over and 1888 underneath it, and the letters "A.A." one on each side; over the Hunter-street entrance to the same building was a six-point star, with a fine point (Australian star) in the centre, the latter standing out in bold relief.

The Mutual Assurance Society of Victoria, Limited, had their building at the corner of George and Margaret streets very effectively embellished with illuminations. On the George-street frontage, in the centre of the building, was a transparency of the Queen surrounded with coloured lights lit by gas, and a large star in gas at the top of the transparency and the letters "V.R." at each side. In addition to the above gas illuminations the George-street cornices of the building were all illuminated with coloured prismatic lights, the effect being very pretty.

The Victoria Insurance Company had a large crown and two stars in gas on the front of their building.

The Liverpool, London, and Globe Insurance Company's offices, at the corner of Pitt and Spring streets, were illuminated with prismatic lamps, the whole of the coping and the windows being outlined in this way; and as the wind had little or no effect upon them, the building altogether looked well.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HOUSES.

Undoubtedly among the many displays in Pitt-street, that in front of the fine premises of S. Hoffnung and Co., near the General Post Office, was one of the best. A line of jets ran immediately under the first storey along the whole of the building, with a gas star, half-circled in a wreath of leaves at either end. Somewhat higher up, and in the centre, was a beautiful transparency of the Australian shield, prettily constructed of prismatic lights. Between this and the southernmost star, were the figures "1788" in gas, while to the right of the shield was the date "1888," and under the shield ran the lettering "God bless our land." Both stars were of the well known Arabian type, and looked extremely handsome. On the next storey a double line of parti-coloured prismatic lights ran the length of the building, and higher still, at equal distances, were three single rows of the same character, while a number of the windows were outlined with lamps, the effect generally being very striking.

Farmer and Company's fine block of buildings facing Pitt and Market streets respectively, also came in for a large share of admiration. Fronting the latter thoroughfare, and over the main entrance, was a stained glass (known as a "lead light") portrait of her Majesty the Queen, and this presented a very rich, not to say brilliant, appearance. The portrait was bordered with a circle of flowers, consisting principally of the rose, shamrock, and thistle. In the portrait itself the gems and jewels of various kinds in the crown and other emblems of royalty, stood out with glistening effect. At a short distance from this picture, and at a higher elevation, was a brilliant star, in the centre of which were the numbers "100," which blazed out with much spirit, considering the size of the figures. A large crown, some 7ft. in diameter, also fronted Market-street, while above these floated flags which made an admirable finish to the picture. Round the corner in Pitt-street Messrs. Farmer continued their illuminations. The bust of the Queen, which stands upon a pedestal facing this thoroughfare, was surrounded by a star that threw a halo of brilliancy over her Majesty. In the centre of this frontage was another large star, enclosing the figures "100," and still a third star, having a crown within. Flags, projected well from the upper portion of the building, and did much to lend effect to this frontage of Messrs. Farmer's, and this effect, so far as the flags at least were concerned, was doubly heightened by the strong glare thrown upon this front by the electric light of Her Majesty's Theatre.

Messrs. Cater and Dillon showed a star, and Messrs. Harris and Ackman's premises were quite refulgent with a richly-wrought central crown of gas, supported on either hand with the "V." and "R.," which formed such a prominent feature on every hand.

Hordern Brothers had a very long line of gas jets above the verandah, with a crown in the centre, surrounded on either hand with a "V" and "R."

Charles Moore and Co., of 123, Pitt-street, showed a gas star with the letters "A. A." (Advance Australia) on each side.

Richardson and Wrench, nearly opposite, had a very brilliant 10-pointed star enclosing the letters "V. R.," and on the apex the number "100."

Messrs. Riley Brothers, at the corner of George and Bathurst streets, made a very handsome show, though not on so extensive a scale in some respects as upon the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee. There was a double line of prismatic lamps in the windows, and each of the three floors extending along the whole fronts of George and Bathurst streets, and the effect was very pretty. There was a line of transparencies extending also round both streets, and these were typical of the various industries of New South Wales, and of the changes that have taken place within the last hundred years. The transparencies were, on the whole, similar to those shown on Jubilee night.

Messrs. Myers and Solomons opposite the Town Hall also had a very pretty display, wholly of prismatic lamps in fanciful designs, with shields and groups of flags, the central space being taken up by a very handsome star of lights enclosing an appropriate emblem. All the windows were outlined with lamps, and a line of the same ran along the coping of the building; while the general effect was enhanced by festoons of Chinese lanterns hung up so as to set off the other works of ornamentation.

One of the prettiest and most artistic displays in the whole of George-street was in front of the building of Messrs. M'Lean Bros. and Riggs, opposite to the Central Police Court. It would be difficult to conceive anything prettier or more effective than this display of various coloured buckets or glasses lighted with gas. Much skill and tact had been shown in the beautiful blending of the colours. On the foot floor were two very large stars, with a laurel wreath, and the New South Wales coat of arms represented on a transparency in the centre. On the second floor were two plumes, with a large scroll medallion and coronet, and on the third floor were also two very large stars and a laurel wreath, the whole being surmounted by an exceedingly large crown. There were in addition a magnificent glass-drop crown, and a "V" and an "R" over the verandah. This building was quite a centre of attraction, and the handsome and very brilliant illuminations were much admired by the crowd. They were quite unique, and a novelty that spoke loudly on their behalf.

The establishment of Holdsworth and Co., ironmongers, 448, George-street, was a blaze of gas over the whole front of the building above the shop. In strong brilliant letters of fire were the words "Australia at the wickets—100 up." Seeing that Mr. N. Holdsworth deals very largely in cricketing materials this design was most appropriate, and was much commended by the crowd as it passed along. Over and in front of the verandah were the loyal letters V R, with a scroll of gas running from one to the other.

Messrs. Lassetter and Co., on the opposite side of the way, had no illuminations according to the ordinary acceptation of the word, but they had their shop windows brilliantly illuminated with the electric light, which showed up to great advantage the many beautiful things with which the windows were filled.

Messrs. Nicholson's piano establishment, at the corner of George and King streets, made a brave show in a quiet and subdued way; that is to say, it was

artistically illuminated with prismatic lamps of many colours. With these the outlines of the building were beautifully displayed. The lamps ran along the whole of the fronts in King and George streets at the first and second floors, and along the upper outline of all; the whole of the windows on the two floors were framed with lamps, and at the corner fronting both streets handsome shields were exhibited, surrounded by these pretty lights, over 2000 of which were used in the decorations of this firm.

The Coffee Palace, on the other side of George-street, showed a brilliant star; and John Brush, Son, and Co., of 403 in the same thoroughfare, had on the first floor elevation two very large and handsome ornaments of a similar character, besides a crown, and the usual "V.R." on either hand. There was a vivid transparency in front of Mr. Stedman's, the confectioner's, with a portrait of Captain Cook in the centre, and on each side was a picture of "our beautiful harbour," one side showing it in 1788, the other in 1888. In addition, there were side illuminations, showing his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and the Royal Arms, and Lord Carrington and the Australian coat of arms respectively. Marshall Brothers, druggists, also showed an illumination descriptive of the landing of a party of whites in Botany Bay in 1788 with a fanciful account of an attack on a party of aboriginals.

In front of Messrs. George Robertson and Sons, 361, in the same street, there was a very brilliant gas illumination showing "Advance Australia" over the shop line, an exceedingly handsome star in the centre at a higher level, and the figures "1788" and "1888" on each side respectively. Messrs. Paling and Co. also exhibited a very beautiful star of unusual brilliancy, enclosing the letters "V. R.;" while next door was a huge transparency, descriptive of the advances made of late years in connection with sewing machines, with especial reference to the "Moldacott."

Macgregor, Harris, and Co. showed an exceedingly ornate and artistic piece of gas decoration. In the centre was the transparency of a coat of arms, and on each side were brilliant representations of the native flower, the waratah; beneath the transparency there being, in addition, a profuse display of Australian flowers, with the words underneath them, "Advance Australia," while below the whole blazed forth the words, "Our Sunny Land." To the right and left of the handsome centre-piece were stars of gas, while a large and brilliant emblem of the same kind centred the front at a higher elevation, enclosing the letters "V. R.," and with larger letters of a similar kind on either side.

Peate and Harcourt, lower down the street, showed these same letters above a coat of of arms with a line of gas beneath, and the words "Advance Australia" occupying the whole length of the front. J. Johnson and Co., at the corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, testified their appreciation of the arrival of the Centenary by the exhibition of a gas star enclosing the figures of the centennial year.

Among the very few places illuminated in York-street was the fine building occupied by Messrs. A. M'Arthur and Co., whose front presented a very brilliant and attractive appearance. Along the line of the first story the words "Advance Australia" blazed in fiery gas, with the figures "1788" and "1888" upon a circular elevation, the centre being occupied by a very handsomely worked crown. At the ends of the line and on a level with the crown were two stars, which, with the other portions of the illuminations by this firm, made this portion of the street as light as day.

Messrs. J. F. Holle and Co., tailors, of 285, George-street, illuminated their premises by means of numerous coloured prismatic lamps, which were arranged in lines along the front of the building, and so as to form a framework of coloured light around the windows. Messrs. Gibson and Co., tailors, of 289, George-street, had also a line of coloured lights along the stringcourse in front of their premises. Messrs. Hume and Co., chemists, at the corner of George and Hunter streets, exhibited a brilliant gas star in a prominent position. Messrs. L. Moss and Co., of Hunter-street, had a bright illumination in the form of a large gas star over the centre of their establishment, the figures 100 being displayed in the centre of the star. Messrs Dalgety and Co., of Bridge-street, showed above the doorway of their office an effective device in gas. Amongst the various business firms, one of the most striking displays was made by the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, the front of whose extensive premises in O'Connell-street was almost covered by gas devices. Along the stringcourses there were lines of gas jets, with large gas stars on each wing of the building. In the centre was a large semi-circular design bearing the words, "A century of peace," surmounted by a crown and the letters "V.R." On either side of this motto were the dates 1788-1888. The whole produced a very brilliant effect, more especially as there were no other illuminations near the display to divert attention from it. Baumann's Café, in Pitt-street, was decorated with a crown, in gas, over the doorway. Messrs. Vickery and Co., of Pitt-street, showed a large and fanciful design in coloured gaslamps over the front of their premises. The design was of a somewhat novel character, each gas jet being enclosed in a coloured glass shade, and the various lamps being arranged so as to form a many-coloured wreath. A large transparency of the Queen was exhibited by Mr. Eve in King-street. Messrs. Partridge and Co., colonial oven manufacturers, Bathurst-street, went in for illuminating their premises on a grand scale. A large transparency in crystal glass formed into the shape of a crown was shown over the principal entrance, and all the windows were outlined in prismatic-coloured lamps. Messrs. C. Davis and Co., close by, exhibited an illuminated device, representing Australia both in 1788 and 1888. The Country Milk Company placed a well executed transparency, representing the place where Captain Cook landed, over the front of their shop at 182, Pitt-street. The new Colonnade which is now in course of completion in George-street was splendidly lit up with lines of gas jets, which followed and outlined the principal architectural features of the building. At the top of the building several large gas stars completed the illuminations. Messrs. Anthony Hordern, of the Haymarket, placed some gas devices over the principal corner of their Emporium. In the centre was a crown with the letters "V.R", and on either side were large stars. Messrs. T. E. Geddes and Co., Haymarket, displayed an illuminated device representing Captain Cook and the discovery of Sydney Harbour. The outside of the Sydney Arcade was also illuminated by means of large gas stars, placed over both the King-street and George-street entrances.

Boyd and King, at 96, Pitt-street, displayed a transparency, with Captain Cook on one side and Lord Carrington on the other, and with a central picture showing the progress of the colony in the rural districts. Mills and Pile, at 130, showed the figures "100," very large, in the centre, with a star on each side, in addition to the letters "V. R." Samuel James, wine and spirit merchant, of 176, Pitt-street, displayed a star enclosing the well-known and much-used letters "V. R."

Biddel Bros., confectioners, of 505, George-street, celebrated the occasion with a gas star, and the initial letters "V.R." in gas. H. H. Groth and Co., at No. 529, showed a double transparency, one side representing Captain Cook, and the other side depicting her Majesty seated in her royal robes, and with crown and sceptre on head and hand. M'Clelland and Roach showed a gas star. The Haymarket Permanent Land, Building, and Investment Company showed a large transparency of their new offices, with the head lines "A century of peace and progress." On the left of the new building (in the transparency) a group of aboriginals were actively engaged in some native pastimes; while on the other side was a picture of "our beautiful harbour." Messrs. Stephens and Co., tailors, showed a star, C. F. Priddy, hatter, also showed a transparency. In the centre it bore a coat of arms, with the words "Advance Australia" beneath, and on each side some appropriate mottoes; E. Millett, at 317, George-street, exhibited a large star, the circle of which enclosed the figures "100." The offices of the Peninsular and Oriental Company at the corner of

George-street and Margaret-place showed the upper half of an Arabian star, with a crown beneath, and below that again the letters "V.R.," there being also an excellent display of flags from these premises, as also from those occupied by W. E. Smith's steam printing works.

The Picturesque Atlas Publishing Company, in Wynyard-square, had their building ablaze with the electric light, there being some six of these powerful illuminators in frosted glasses in front of the building, while there were two of the lights, in all their glittering brilliancy, entirely unsubdued by coloured glass, at some distance above the roof.

THE TOWN HALL.

The Town Hall was perhaps the most beautiful sight of the evening. As on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee illuminations, it won more admiration than any other building, and was a veritable fairy palace. One could well imagine that it was inhabited by some weird beings differing from us in shape and form and having attributes which we do not possess. The facade of the building, with its pillars, arches, tower, and turrets, and windows environed with beautiful ornamentation, is a splendid subject for illumination, and standing back as the building does from the street, a view of the whole was had by the numerous spectators with ease, comfort, and pleasure. The windows fronting George-street were outlined with Pain's patent prismatic lamps in various colours, the whole blending with the happiest effect. The portico and main entrance were illumined by lines and graceful curves formed of coloured lights. The supporting pillars were entwined by snake-like wreaths of tinted glass lamps, while festoons of diamond lights were suspended from above. Over this entrance was the City Corporation coat of arms, with the motto "I take but I surrender" brilliantly represented by a huge transparency. This design was completed with the figures "1788" to the left, and "1888" to the right, in a mass of light. From the tower were suspended Japanese lanterns and coloured lamps to all the various turrets, looking like streams of light floating in the air. Flags were flying from various points, and the building was made mere radiant still by the continual combustion of tinted fires. The Town Hall was a jewelled palace for the time being, lit up with the lustre of diamonds, pearls, rubies, emeralds, and all the other precious stones.

TRIUMPHAL ARCHES.

Perhaps never before in the history of the colony did George-street present a more attractive appearance than it bore yesterday evening. The display made was sufficiently effective to reflect the greatest credit upon Messrs. M'Gregor, Harris, and Company, and Mr. Denton, manager for Mr. James Pain, under whose joint supervision the work of decorating was carried out. It is to be regretted that the amount of money voted by the City Council and subscribed by the more enterprising of the business people in George-street was not sufficient to allow these gentlemen to carry out their original design by erecting two additional arches, one at Bridge-street and the other at Bathurst-street; but, notwithstanding this, they did remarkably well with the money and the time at their disposal, and produced a really picturesque effect. The chief feature in the decorations, and that which called forth the admiration of city and country folk alike, was the grand triumphal arch which spanned George-street, at the intersection of King-street. It was to this centre that the moving masses were inevitably drawn, and the grand arch was consequently the most criticised and best admired decoration in the city. The arch, which was about 40ft. in height, was a broad one constructed in two spans. On the pillars were shields, backed by trophies of flags, and bearing the names of those gentlemen who had occupied the civic chair during the past 12 years. On the top of the arch was a model of Captain Cook's ship, the Endeavour, with a medallion of Captain Cook underneath. The top of the arch was dressed with national flags—the Royal standard, the Australian flag, and the Union Jack fluttered in the breeze. The pillars were draped with crimson curtains, and in the centre was suspended a large blue banner, on which was imprinted in letters of gold the motto, "Advance Australia." This was surrounded by a deep golden fringe. The supports of the arch were covered in crimson and blue cloth. On the front was an elaborately painted canvas, and the whole was tastefully dressed with festoons. Looking from either side of the arch towards Bridge-street or towards the Town Hall, the thoroughfare appeared to be one blaze of light, relieved here and there by the gorgeous dressings and trappings of some of the more important buildings. From Bridge-street to the Town Hall on either side masts covered with crimson cloth and surmounted with gilded tops or boses were erected to a height of about 30ft. Each mast supported a banner, and between each mast there was an extensive and most effective display of bunting. National flags fluttered on every hand, and these, mingling with the various devices and transparencies which furnished the decorations of the buildings, forming the back ground, presented a sight of brilliancy and splendour that will live in the imaginations of those who witnessed it for many years to come. Along the lines on both sides of the street were shields and rows of many-coloured Chinese lanterns, forming one continuous line of variegated lights. At distances of about 100 yards were lines of flags suspended from the windows and parapets of the buildings, and stretching across the street. These were intersected with extensive banners of crimson and blue, on which were appropriate mottoes. Seen from either end of the street, the eye was treated to an exceedingly grand spectacle. The decorations in Oxford-street, which were the outcome of the efforts of a managing committee of the trades people of that thoroughfare, and which were executed by Messrs. Gibbs, Shallard, and Co., on behalf of Messrs. Brock and Co., of the Crystal Palace, were worthy of the occasion. Three artistically-decorated triple arches formed the chief attractions of the thoroughfare. The first spanned the street from one corner of the business premises of Mr. Mark Foy, and immediately faced the corner entrance to Hyde Park. On the city side of the arch were placed the arms of Lord Carrington, and on the reverse was given a portrait of his Excellency, and the words, "Oxford-street's tribute to the Centenary," and also the motto, "Let unity prevail." These were blown in coloured letters on a transparency. The woodwork of the arch was covered with ferns and greenery. The second arch, which was similar in size and appearance, was situated opposite the Post-office. On one side, on a coloured transparency, were the words, "Advance Australia," and on the other side, "May Oxford-street flourish." The letters were shown very prominently on a black ground. On the sides of the arch were the royal coat of arms and the colonial coat of arms. The arch was tastefully decorated with ferns. The third arch spanned the street in front of the establishment of Messrs. Riley Brothers. On the transparency was shown a portrait of Captain Cook, and the words "May his Name Live for Ever." On the reverse side was a portrait of Governor Phillip, and the words "One Hundred Years are Past." This arch was also decorated with ferns. Masts were erected on each side of the street, and were gaily dressed with bunting; and along the lines were fixed prismatic lamps, Bengal lights, and Chinese lanterns. Coloured lights were also suspended across the street from mast to mast. The masts were covered with centennial blue, pink, and red cloth. The street when fully lit up presented a magnificent sight. The decorations were executed under the supervision of Mr. W. A. Clarson and Mr. J. G. Warr.

THE HERALD OFFICE.

The Pitt-street frontage was lit up by five small stars, and one 7-ft. star, with St. George's cross in the centre. The Hunter-street frontage by one 6ft. 6in. star, with the figures "100" in the centre through the top story window, and the words "Advance Australia" along the line of windows of the second story, and a 7ft. star, with a crown in the centre, with an emu and kangaroo along

the line of the first story, with a row of gas jets around the entire building, that is on the Pitt, Hunter, and O'Connell street sides.

THE OLD QUARTERS OF SYDNEY.

The northern, and in point of fact the original, quarters of the metropolis presented during yesterday, and in the evening, a comparatively deserted and forlorn appearance. This circumstance was not without its suggestiveness; and its significance—as indicative of the march of local progress, and of the ebb of the fashionable tide towards more, presumably, aristocratic sections of the suburbs could not have failed to strike the attention of the observant. A tour through the oldest of Sydney's main thoroughfares, such as Gloucester-street, Cumberland-street, and along Church-hill, and in and out of its environs, evidenced the fact that (whatever the increased value of the rateable property thereabouts may be) the pall of quietude has fallen upon the neighbourhood. The circumstance is readily explainable, inasmuch as the main attractions of centralised Sydney left but little hope for residents in the outlying streets to have their displays—if any—examined; and the probabilities, doubtless, were that householders had looked forward to the enjoyment of participating in the general enjoyment, in preference to attending to the decoration of localities and premises which have been for many years relegated to a, comparatively speaking, well-earned solitude and quietness. In several instances, however, banners and ornamentations were freely displayed. The Observatory was capped by the Union Jack, beneath which fluttered the stars and stripes of America; while from the two adjacent main flagstaffs, which face the ocean entrance to Port Jackson, a perfect sea of ensigns, bunting, and international insignia crowned the crest of the hill. Immediately below the walls the masts of the shipping presented a gaudy and holiday appearance by a dense festooning of flags, bunting, and other decorations of every describable size shape, and colour. At the bases of the adjacent harbour escarpments private "house flags," ensigns, and streamers hung from the roofs of stores, wharves, wool warehouses, produce sheds, and at all points from the massive agglomerations of mercantile piles which now flank the water's edge, on sites where, almost within the recollection of our "oldest living inhabitants," eucalypti once grew, and facing which the aboriginal canoe formed as essential a factor in harbour traffic as do now the leviathans of ocean mail services, international merchantmen, and ponderous men-of-war of all countries. From the Lord Nelson Hotel to the Victoria Arms—perhaps two of the oldest hostelries in the colony—a gay stream of flags shaded a portion of the road leading to the water's edge. Further down, along Miller's-road, Windmill-street, and amid the scores of adjacent sinuous thoroughfares, byways, and alleys, displays, more or less attractive, and of colonial significance, were to be seen. Retracing one's steps towards thicker populated quarters, the well-known "Chinese Quarters" were reached. Confucius evidently had been nodding. His adherents in this particular locality appeared to have made feast amongst themselves. At all events their external demonstations in connection with the 100th birthday of their adopted land fell absolutely short of evidencing a desire to share with the general rejoicings. The area of George-street which they have taken unto themselves was, with but very few exceptions, dark, dull, and all but unpatronised by the public.

LOWER GEORGE-STREET.

The illuminations and decorations of Lower George-street, were exceedingly meagre, and unfortunately the effect of the few that had been arranged was very materially marred by the wind, from which the whole of the illuminations greatly suffered. Flore's Hotel, at the corner of Bridge-street, showed a gas star and a large number of Chinese lanterns and flags. On the other side of George-street, the prismatic lamps of the P. and O. Company burnt pretty well, despite the wind; and Johnson's gas star, at the corner of Charlotte-place, also showed up well. For a considerable distance further towards the Quay the only lights exhibited in honour of the occasion were a few Chinese lanterns here and there, and the lamps of the various hotels, which also came out strong in the matter of flags. Alexander M'Lean, brass-founder, near Circular Quay, showed a gas star and a line of parti-coloured lamps; the P. and O. Hotel, opposite the Sailors' Home, exhibited a gas star and the line in gas, "Advance Australia." The Sailors' Home, evidently strong in the instincts of the British race, had up in front of it in gas the motto "Britannia rules the waves," and there were a few lights in the various windows of that institution, while several of the salts temporarily located there livened up this portion of the thoroughfare at times by burning coloured fires. Mr. Thomas Playfair, butcher, had a very pretty gas illumination, which showed out well in three lines—the top one consisting of the word "Australia," the second of the figures "100," and the third of the word "Years." On the whole, Lower George-street not show as much light as it generally does on an ordinary week night, and certainly there were but few more people about, the darkness apparently discouraging the people from wending their way in that direction.

FROM CIRCULAR QUAY TO KING-STREET, AND FROM GEORGE-STREET TO THE DOMAIN.

Macquarie-place also presented a brilliant spectacle. The Exchange, of course, was the main feature of the display in this part of the city, and, as will be seen from the following description, it would have been a splendid sight, but, as with other places, the high wind blew the jets out as soon as they were lighted, and only a faint idea could be had at intervals of what a happy result the time and labour expended in preparation had achieved. Thousands of people congregated before the building, and waited in the hope that the wind would go down and enable them to see the illuminations, but unsuccessfully; and shortly before 10 o'clock the gas was turned off. The illuminations were in gas, the whole of the columns being wreathed with jets, the cornices festooned and the general design the same as on the occasion of her Majesty's Jubilee. Over the doors were the words "New South Wales—100," along the cornice between bands of light appeared "God bless Australia," on either side were 1788 and 1888. Surmounting the whole was a splendid southern cross, 12ft. by 8ft., also in gas. It is intended to light the illuminations of this building again in order that the public may have the opportunity of witnessing them. Messrs. Ostermeyer, Dewez, and Co. (the offices of the Belgian Consulate) had their premises illuminated by a transparency representing the Belgian coat-of-arms, surmounted by a star and with a line of lights below; and the offices of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes, adjoining, were similarly decorated. Messrs. Curcier Adet, and Co. had a star in the front of their building on the second floor. Messrs. Dangar, Gedye, and Co. had the words in gas jets, in the centre of the front of their offices, "God bless our land," the words describing the segment of a circle, and over this were a crown, a star on either side, and a line of lights underneath. At the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co.'s, Limited, offices was a transparency of the Queen, with coloured lights surrounding it, in the centre of the building facing Bridge-street. Messrs. Marshall and Co.'s premises, adjoining Dangar, Gedye's, also looked well. There was a line of prismatic lamps along the second story, a gas star of pleasing design in the centre, and a line of gas jets beneath. The Circular Quay was not so brilliant as on Jubilee night, but the Paragon Hotel, as on that occasion, was beautifully lighted. The letters "V.R." were displayed at the corner of the building facing the Circular Quay, there was a large star over the centre, both in gas, and the building being outlined with coloured lights and Chinese lanterns and flags tastefully disposed gave completeness to the *tout ensemble*. One prominent feature of the Jubilee illumination on the Circular Quay was missed on this occasion. Messrs. Mort and Co.'s warehouses, from which a very brilliant effect was secured by means of some thousands of candles in the windows, an

at present filled from top to bottom with wool and tallow, and candles on the inside could not therefore be used with safety. A large device was, however, displayed on the outside facing the Quay, with the appropriate centenary sentiment, "Many happy returns of the day." Several of the ships burnt coloured lights, and rockets were exploded; but the general effect in this part of the city was dull compared with the display made at Jubilee time. At the offices of the Tasmanian Steam Navigation Company great efforts had been put forth by the Messrs. Willis, and the result must have been as gratifying to them as it was agreeable to the thousands of sightseers. In the centre of the building facing Pitt-sureet was a transparency, 12ft. by 8ft. In this Australia and Tasmania were represented as maidens classically The whole of the face of the Orient Steam Navigation Company's offices was illuminated by lines and festoons of prismatic lamps and Chinese lanterns with flags at intervals, and on the centre pediment was a trophy of flags. On the third story, in the centre, were the words "Orient Line" in prismatic lamps, with 1788 on one side and 1888 on the other, and draped, with the words "Tasmania greets Australia" underneath. In the centre was a large painting of the Tasmanian Company's fine steamship Pateena, with Hobart and Mount Wellington as a background, and the words "May our friendship increase with our years." In a shield underneath the steamer were two lines from Wentworth's well-known poem, "And Australasia float with flag unfurled, a new Britannia in another world." Below this were two transparencies representing the Endeavour, with the figures 1788 on one side, and the company's magnificent 6000 tonner Orizaba and 1888 on the other, showing at a glance the remarkable strides shipbuilding has made during the past century. A star and anchor over the doorway completed the scene, which was not only effective and telling, but very beautiful. Turning from Pitt-street into Bridge-street, the only building lighted up between that street and George-street was the South British Insurance Company's office, which had "Advance Australia" on the top, a star in the centre, and a line of jets along the second story, which looked exceedingly well. Proceeding into George-street, the illuminations and bunting there looked splendid, and the thousands of people who were parading up and down were free in criticism of the most favourable character, despite the fact that the wind had an unfavourable effect on the gas, leaving the "illuminations" at times in total darkness. Messrs. Peate and Harcourt's establishment was specially noticeable on the right; and what with the arches, the venetian masts, flags (which occurred at intervals), and the lanterns which were displayed on both sides of the street along to King-street. the scene was a most attractive one. The Bank of Australasia looked very well, and the transparency exhibited at the London Chartered Bank was certainly one of the best "bits" of illumination in the city, and reflected much credit on the artist. Macgregor, Harris, and Co.'s ironmonger's shop was also most creditably illuminated, taste and skill being displayed in the whole design. As one approached King-street the crowd of people grew denser, but their behaviour, as might have been expected from the memorable scene witnessed at Jubilee time, was admirable, and extreme politeness was certainly more observable than any conduct which might be termed rude. The Post Office, with the powerful electric light flashing from its lofty tower, and the numerous gas illuminations, attracted more than passing attention, but not so much that a glance could not be given to the display at Holle's, Gibson and Sons', and at the Café Français, which were all creditably lighted. Paling and Co.'s made a brave show, as did also the banks opposite, including the Savings Banks in Barrack-street, George Robertson's, and the E. S. and A C. Bank. Nicholson and Co.'s pianoforte warehouse, at the corner of King and George streets, lighted with prismatic lamps, added materially to the appearance of that part of the city by its effective show, and the Café Monaco looked very pretty with a mixed design of lamps and gas. The Federal Bank showed well, and the hotels in King-street also displayed a good deal of taste in their illuminations. In Macquarie-street nearly all the private residences were lighted up with Japanese lanterns, and the public buildings—viz., the Crown Law offices, the Mint, the Houses of Parliament, the Treasury, and the Colonial Secretary's offices were great sources of attraction to the spectators, who were almost as numerous here as in George and Pitt streets. Turning from Macquarie-street into Bridge-street once more, the Colonial Secretary's Offices, facing that street, were open, and numbers of people took advantage of the opportunity of entering and inspecting the statue recently erected there. The trees in the reserve fronting the Minister of Education's Offices were very brilliantly illuminated, and it is certain the giant tree there never had so many eyes upon it before as it had last night. Passing along the pedestrian was next attracted by the Lands Offices; but the whole of the Bridge-street face of this building was almost in darkness, owing to the gas being blown out, and it was only in Spring-street that they could be seen. Mort's statue on the right had thoughtfully been decorated with foliage and flags, and the effect would have been improved had it been lighted as were the other statues. From Bridge-street to King-street Pitt-street was shorn of part of its glories owing to the wind. The Australian Mutual Provident Society's offices were in darkness most of the time, but some of the other buildings were seen to advantage, notably the *Herald* Office, the Union Bank opposite, and the City Bank, the latter meeting with unqualified praise for its chaste and beautiful, while thoroughly Australian, design.

FROM KING-STREET TO BATHURST-STREET.

The two thoroughfares of George and Pitt streets carried the bulk of the traffic in this area, although George-street was the more attractive. The attempt at decorating George-street upon a set design was a new and successful idea, and the simple festoons of lamps hung on either side of the street, joined and led up to the large points of light, and gave completeness to the whole scene. This effect was further assisted by the triumphal arches, and the experience of this celebration, while in marked contrast with the detached and fragmentary efforts of past occasions, points to fine effects when more fully developed. The chief centre of light in this part of George-street was at the Royal Hotel, where the lamps of the Royal blended their rays with the bright gaslight of Messrs. John Brush and Sons across the street, and Mr. W. Stedman's transparency on the same side. Messrs. F. Lassetter and Co. turned the occasion to account, and helped in the illumination at the same time, by lighting up their windows. Tuttle's vestibule was also brightly lit, and attracted much attention. The Crown and Anchor Hotel at the opposite corner had a good decoration concentrated on a bay window, which had an admirable effect. The Royal Arcade had a bright monogram of V.I.R. in a star, in gas, with flags tastefully arranged. Messrs. M'Lean Bros. and Rigg's beautiful display of prismatic lamps was one of the attractions of the evening; and it was noticeable that every lamp burned perfectly all the time. This illumination will be repeated to-night. At the Town Hall, on the other side, the lamps were not all successful, but the design attracted attention and admiration. Messrs. Riley Bros'. transparency of the colonies, and the lighted windows, added to the blaze of light at this spot. On the other side of Park-street a conspicuous display was that of Messrs. Myers and Solomon, with variegated lamps on the windows, and in designs placed upon the walls. Mr. J. Partridge's establishment at the corner of Bathurst and George streets, made a bright show with lamps round every window, a transparency on the corner, and a great crown of glass at the other end. The Sydney Permanent Building Society displayed two transparencies, one having an historical and the other an allegorical subject. The office of the Inspector of Weights and Measures, in Bathurst-street, was illuminated with lanterns and a gas star. In Pitt-street the crowd was not so dense, and the extra air space available made it a pleasant relief to escape there out of the hot squeeze of George-street. A very bright light centre was

formed by the combination of the electric lights of Her Majesty's with the gas illuminations of Messrs. Farmer and Co. Along towards King-street the light of some gas letters, "V.R." and a crown, showed in front of Messrs. Hordern Brothers; and similar subjects were displayed by Messrs. Harris and Ackman. The chief illumination in Market-street was at the office of the *Evening News* and *Town and Country Journal*, where prismatic lamps were freely employed on the windows and the lines of the building. Mr. W. Goulston had a small but effective display. Castlereagh-street had practically nothing in the way of illumination, but in Elizabeth-street an attractive design was shown at the Albion Hotel, and smaller illuminations were shown at houses along the street southward. The whole of the cross streets in this part of the city were thronged with people moving between the main thoroughfares, but all went on smoothly. Now and then a band of rollickers would charge through the crowd in a solid body, shouting and singing and blowing horns, or flourishing parasols and top-hats and flags. This was really the only way of getting about from place to place quickly, and the noisy battalion would be met again and again forcing its way through the streets on a tour round the town. The whole proceeding was good humoured, however, and, while it pleased the boys, it did not seem to do any harm. In some cases, certainly, small knots of larrikins went about maliciously pushing everyone who was in their way, and, although these rascals well deserved the blackthorn, they apparently escaped punishment; and it must be said that the good order and quiet behaviour of the immense crowds were very remarkable.

FROM BATHURST-STREET TO THE UNIVERSITY.

The illuminations in this part of the city were very scattered. It was only here and there that any attempt at a display was made. Some of the buildings in the vicinity of Bathurst-street were much admired, and notably Partridge's galvanised iron store. The windows were outlined with bottle lights of all colours with most beautiful effect, and on the Bathurst-street façade a lovely crown of white glass lighted up with gas was very prominent and attractive. Further south some of the larger buildings presented devices in gas light and large transparencies illustrative of the progress of the colony; but there was no harmony of arrangement for a general display. George-street from this point to the neighbourhood of the Alhambra Music Hall was thronged with people. There was any number of family parties who tried in vain to go hand in hand. The people were certainly most orderly and well disposed, but they insisted in disrespecting the rules of the street. To go to the right is a simple rule, and should be generally known, because it does wonders in facilitating pedestrian traffic, and especially on such occasions. The people last night followed no system, and the result was that there were innumerable collisions, and the comfort of all was interfered with. You could not stand to gaze on any particular place, and if you gazed and proceeded simultaneously it was at your own peril. There was dust also blowing about, and this annoyed the eyes very much. The street was crowded more or less nearly all the way to the railway station. It lessened from Goulburn-street going south, but the spare room was well filled by the vehicular traffic. Indeed, with omnibuses, cabs, and carriages, the people ran great risk of being trampled under foot by the horses any minute, and there was no one to regulate either vehicular or pedestrian traffic. Confusion was even greater at the rise between the junction of George and Pitt streets and the railway station. There was quite a perplexing whirligig of vehicular traffic here, including over-packed trams, and the people were crossing and recrossing in great numbers in the midst of it all. The wonder is that they escaped danger so well. Flags were flying from various places of business up to this point, but onward to the University there was nothing except the unusually large traffic to indicate an exceptional occasion or event. At some few private houses Chinese lanterns were suspended in the balconies or verandahs. Belmore Park was in darkness except for the circus, and nothing bright was to be seen in or near Victoria Park and the University save the lights of the cabs on the cabstand. At 10 o'clock the people were flocking homewards in crowds as great as those seen coming in to the city two hours before, and expressing the opinion that the illuminations were not as good, generally speaking, as those of Jubilee night.

HYDE PARK.

It was no doubt on account of Hyde Park being the main artery connecting the city and its most important and populous suburbs, extending from Paddington eastwards, that all energies were devoted to making its illuminations a feature in the attractions of Sydney last night. Preparations had been steadily proceeded with for some days past, so that the public were well aware of the treat that was in store for them on Anniversary night. The best spot to catch a first glimpse of the park was on entering Chancery-square from King-street. The Queen's Statue first appeared to the view in the midst of a maze of delicately subdued coloured lights from Chinese lanterns and incandescent lamps. Then the statue of Albert the Good and the main entrance to the park, with the myriads of coloured lights twinkling in all directions amid the trees, caught the eye. The statue of the Prince Consort was most elaborately decorated with Chinese lanterns and incandescent lamps, the whole design forming a brilliant framework of light in all imaginable colours, which harmonised well with the variations of shade and colour at the entrance and the background of green foliage. The figures "1770" and "1880" were shown very prominently by incandescent lights in a pretty combination of colours. Passing into the park, the Lovers' Walk was found to have been converted into a veritable fairy avenue. The close foliage of the trees lining the walk on each side, met almost overhead, and excluded the rather bright rays of the moon. Rows of incandescent lights in all imaginable colours extended as far as the eye could see. The effect was simply dazzling and bewildering for a brief period. Lights, the colours of which apparently merged into each other in the distance, formed a most harmonius and beautiful sight, and extended in all directions till reaching Park-street, where there was a slight break in the line of illuminations owing to the roadway intervening. Both the flights of steps at each entrance contained an effective centrepiece, consisting of a brilliantly-coloured star, with background of heraldic design. The line of twinkling coloured lights were continued to Macquarie-street South, and on several of the side paths; but all these, pretty as they were, were lost sight of in the dazzingly pretty view which was afforded by Captain Cook's Statue on the one hand, and the doctors' terrace in College-street on the other. The statue was illuminated very much on the same principle as the Prince Consort's Statue, viz., rows of incandescent lamps of all colours on a framework extending over and round the statue, with lines of Chinese lanterns, forming a complete outer design, which set off the smaller light in the inside rows in the most beautiful manner. The entrance from Oxford-street was also very effective, and the same might be said of all the entrances right round the park. The two, however, at the intersection of Elizabeth and Park streets were the prettiest; and considerable pains must have been taken over the execution of the designs. On one side of the Park the motto "Advance Australia," was the centre of the most harmonious blending of colours; while on the other side were coloured stars with backgrounds of coats of arms. The lighting was almost completed about 8 o'clock, and at that hour the crowd commenced to pour into the park from Oxford-street, and made its way city-wards. A constant stream of human beings kept passing through the principal pathway in one dense mass for nearly an hour. As all were moving one way there was very little inconvenience, except at the exit at Chancery-square. There the crush was excessive. About 9 o'clock there were two streams, one going towards Oxford-street, and the other moving the opposite way. The trouble commenced then. At Park-street there was simply a mass of men, women, and children wedged closely together, the

crush extending for a considerable distance into the pathway in the park on either side of the street. The difficulty was added to by steps having to be negotiated on each side. The crowd was, however, very good, humoured, and the crushing and various tugs of war which ensued as to whether one portion of the crowd should get in or the other out were taken in good part. At one time a broad-shouldered colonist would be seen with extended elbows and firm-set frame making a way for his mate and olive branches. Then a chivalrous youth would essay to stem the current in order to enable a damsel to get through into safety. How the ladies (and many of them with children in arms) got through the crush was surprising. Chancery-square and portions of the park surrounding it were literally packed when her Majesty's statue was being illuminated by coloured fires. As the people got tired with their long tramp through the city, impromptu seats were made on the grass in all directions. The park was crowded until about 11 o'clock; after that hour the number thinned considerably, and at midnight was almost deserted. Bulch's Model Band, from Ballarat, which is to take part in the band contest, voluntarily took up a position near the Prince Consort's statue, and rendered a number of selections in a manner which gained for the members considerable applause, more especially when it became known that the performers were from over the border.

OXFORD-STREET.

One of the most lively and most lavishly illuminated thoroughfares about the city was Oxford-street, where there was an almost unlimited exhibition of transparencies, flags, lamps, and lanterns. Both sides of the street were festooned all along with small lamps of variegated colours, and with an elaborate display of bunting. The triumphal arches stood out in great splendour, the motto transparencies showing with good effect. Messrs. Riley Brothers' establishment looked particularly gay with the verandah columns draped with flags, and with the underneath portion of the verandah embellished with numerous lanterns. Above appeared a portrait of her Majesty the Queen, and the motto, "Advance Australia," with the figures 1788 and 1888 on either side. The premises occupied by Messrs. C. E. Wigzell and S. Whiddon, which are adjacent to one another, looked very brilliant indeed, rows of blue and white lamps being arranged at all the windows, and the verandah supporting a long row of circles of evergreens enclosing Chinese lanterns. Another interesting spot was Mr. R. B. Smith's establishment, in the front of which a mechanical star 8ft. in diameter had been erected. The effect was produced by clockwork, by which means a large disc was kept in motion, causing the star itself to radiate, and changing the size of numerous diamonds and other devices. Beneath this there was exhibited a transparency, representing Captain Cook and Sir Joseph Banks. The Westminster chimes were also periodically given forth on a peal of bells. There was a liberal amount of bunting at Mr. Mark Foy's premises. Close by, Mr. T. Dixon had a large transparency suspended, illustrative of the landing of Captain Cook. King Bungaree and one of the members of his tribe appeared in the foreground, the former being made to extend a welcome to the visitor in the expression "Budgeree Cook." At the base of the representation were the words "Australia—The Future Europe." A quantity of branches of the gum and geebung, together with some flags and lanterns, completed this exhibit, which, at times, was illuminated with white and red fire. Mr. J. T. Austin had a large triangle of evergreens surmounting his verandah, with lanterns depending at intervals from the artificial structure. "Welcome, Sunny Australia—our Centennial," figured in the fore part of Mrs. E. M. Mills's premises, while those of Messrs. Bouffler Brothers and Lidgey and Son were shown to some advantage. Mr. R. Williams had on view a large transparency delineating the heads, in the base of which was written "Welcome all Nations to our Centennial." Flags and lamps embellished Messrs. Levy and Scott's warehouse. Transparencies revealing the line "Advance Australia, 1888," were to be seen on the premises occupied by Messrs. C. Carugati, W. C. Hind, and A. Theodore and Co. A gas star, with the figures 88 in the centre, was affixed to Messrs. Elder and Falconer's establishment. Messrs. Cooper and Sons, M. Connery, H. Abrahams, H. and E. Wenban, J. Freeman, W. Harris, A. Fear, and Neustadt and Co. also exhibited some choice work. The figures 100, neatly made of geebung, appeared at Mr. J. Roberts's premises, where there was also the motto, "God Bless Our Queen," followed by "Dieu et mon Droit" and "Advance Australia." Mr. G. Everard's, Mr. M. J. Foxall's, and Messrs. Hawkins and Co.'s establishments were the other principal spots of interest.

THE HOTELS AND CLUBS.

These representative institutions made a substantial bid for prominence in the display of light and colour. Several of the largest had prepared very striking illuminations, and, taking them all round, they provided a marked variety of design. At Petty's Hotel the balcony and pillars were brightly outlined in prismatic lamps, chiefly green, placed close together, and the trees in the garden were hung with large, bright lanterns, which made a good contrast with the lights behind. The gateway was decorated with a combination of both descriptions. Pfahlert's Hotel had the windows and the verandah hung with glass prismatic lamps; the spaces between the pillars carried festoons of lanterns. In the open ground adjoining the hotel were long drooping lines of lanterns and a transparency showing a large and splendid building designed by Messrs. Loweish and Moorhouse, and about to be erected on this spot as an hotel. The Grand Hotel displayed some very large lanterns, with small ones arranged between them for the sake of contrast. The Royal had a good show of lines of lanterns along the balconies. At the Crown and Anchor the illumination was confined to the bay window at the corner, which was artistically framed in prismatic lamps of deep tints. The Oxford set out two lines of green prismatic lights, that on the verandah being looped into festoons, and that on the balcony running straight, with coloured lanterns placed at intervals. The white light of the portico combined well with this arrangement. The decorations of the Albion Hotel included outlines of prismatic lights of alternating colours on the windows, and yellow lights on the coping, with an Australian arms transparency on the corner of the building. Flags were stretched across the street. The effect of the whole design was excellent. Other hotels made slight displays. Coming among the Clubs, the Reform may be mentioned as carrying a good arrangement of the dates of the century on either side of the initials of the colony, and a transparency portrait of her Majesty framed in prismatic lamps of various colours, with the letters V. R. in gas lights. At the Warrigal Club the balcony and pillars were tastefully worked up in coloured lights, with a large crown in the centre. The Australian Club made a fine display, exceeding its remarkable illumination of the Jubilee. The whole of the balconies were ablaze with pink light from 600 variegated lanterns, arranged 200 on each floor in two lines, one straight and one festooned. Over the main entrance was a crown containing 150 variegated lights. The appearance of this building was splendid, and it attracted well-deserved admiration. The Union Club also made special efforts. The garden plots at each end of the buildings were profusely hung with ropes of light-tinted lanterns, and the front of the building was very artistically decorated with flags. Three large ensigns floated over the portico, and one at each wing, and lines of small flags were gracefully drooped between them. The corridor round the dining-room was festooned with lanterns. The New South Wales Club displayed a gas-lit star.

NORTH SHORE.

No combined attempt was made to decorate or illuminate the thoroughfares or public buildings of this beautiful suburb, and few individual efforts were made to mark the Centenary of the colony by illuminations. This apparent want of enthusiasm was probably due to a knowledge of the fact that anything of the kind attempted at the North Shore would certainly be eclipsed by the greater splendour

of the city illuminations. Nevertheless, it is to be regretted that those living in the large centres of population in this Antipodean Brooklyn did not display a little more public spirit and take steps to erect a few triumphal arches or illuminate the several public buildings. As there was little if anything to be seen within the precincts of the various boroughs "across the water," nearly the whole of the inhabitants migrated to the city during the evening to feast their eyes upon the fiery devices and the blazing stars and other attractions which were exhibited outside the buildings in the crowded streets of Sydney. It should be stated that the exterior of the dwellings of many residents of North Shore were effectively lighted by Chinese lanterns of all colours, shapes, and sizes. A fiery device bearing the words "Advance Australia," and having the dates 1788 and 1888 upon either side of the lettering, was shown by Messrs. Godwin and Co., plumbers, opposite the Wesleyan Church, St. Leonards. A few gas stars were also displayed at intervals, and a number of juveniles amused themselves with letting off a quantity of fireworks.

BALMAIN AND PYRMONT.

At both of these important suburbs the decorations and illuminations were more conspicuous by their absence than by their presence, as very little preparation had been made to produce any great local display. The inhabitants were apparently more inclined to patronise the festivities in the city than to attempt anything on their own account, consequently the streets and thoroughfares in both centres presented a rather deserted appearance. During the day several of the private houses and shops exhibited a few flags and bannerets, and some of the vessels moored in the bays that skirt the two peninsulas were gaily dressed in bunting. The various wharfs, during the early morning and evening hours, presented a scene of bustle and animation as each ferry-boat "put off" from the landing with its complement of sightseers, all bound citywards. A large number of the residents also found their way to town by omnibus and other means of conveyance. During the evening a few residences were adorned with Chinese lanterns and coloured lights, which, viewed from the harbour, looked very pretty.

EASTERN SUBURBS.

The various suburbs to the eastward of the city were not slow to realise the effect of display, judging from the number and design of the different decorations that were observable in almost every street. Shops and private residences all contributed their quota to the general effect; and some of the exhibitions were most tastefully arranged. Evergreens and cornstalks entered largely into the work of constructive decoration, and, combined with the varied colours of the flags and bunting, contributed to give a pleasing and happy contrast. William-street presented a very agreeable appearance, as a considerable number of business places in that populous thoroughfare were set off with an abundance of decorative adornment, emblematical of various events and periods in the history of the colony. At several places a line of flags was suspended over the street, and in some instance the flags alternated with evergreens worked into various patterns and ornaments. At night the view from College-street, looking towards Darlinghurst, was particularly beautiful, for the vista as far as the eye could see appeared studded with all kinds of multi-coloured lights that twinkled and shone with an agreeable brilliancy. In College-street the façades of several of the tall buildings were lighted up with fairy lamps, and in Liverpool-street some very pretty displays were made with Chinese lanterns.

WESTERN AND SOUTH-WESTERN SUBURBS.

Among the various suburbs along the railway line to Parramatta the decorations and illuminations in honour of the Centenary were carried out very successfully. During the day flags and bunting of all descriptions and colours were to be seen in every direction, and several of the principal streets in the different centres were rendered quite gay by the presence of numbers of cunningly-devised and many-coloured streamers and bannerettes. In the evening fairy lights and Chinese lanterns took the place of the bunting displays, and innumerable coloured lamps and lanterns were to be observed on every side. On some of the stately residences along the line several very effective combinations of light and colour were displayed, and viewed from the carriages of the passing trains the sights were indeed very pretty. The railway stations at Burwood and Ryde were tastefully decorated with evergreens and drapery, and after nightfall they were illuminated with a profusion of Chinese lanterns and other lights, which produced a most pleasing effect and was admired very much.

HARBOUR ILLUMINATIONS.

Nothing very striking in the way of the illumination took place in the harbour last evening. The Orient Company's R.M.S. Orizaba was one mass of light at her berth at the Circular Quay. The electric light, which had been arranged along her forecastle rails, showed most prominently. The general effect from the other side of the Quay was most pleasing. The P. and O. Company's R.M.S. Shannon also displayed a considerable amount of light, and at times, and simultaneously, numerous blue lights were burned. The various ships of the fleet in Farm Cove looked exceedingly bright and gay, although no attempt was made at any extra illumination. Captain Shepherd, of the ship Torridan, had several indications of illumination; a bright light was run up to each masthead, and another was placed on the very end of the jibboom, while above the port rail were numerous Chinese lanterns. The general effect was very good, and called forth general expressions of admiration on the part of passers-by. Beyond several rockets and bluelights being burned here and there on board a distant ship, no extra display of illumination took place on the waters of Port Jackson.

THE BAND CONTEST.

The Carrington Grounds were well attended yesterday afternoon, large numbers of people having been drawn thither to hear the opening of the intercolonial band contest, which was announced to commence at 2 o'clock. At these grounds there is seating accommodation for several thousand people, so arranged that everyone can see clearly what is going on; and, as the whole place is either covered with permanent roofing or with awnings, the spectators are pleasantly sheltered from the sun. It was so late when the morning band performance in the Centennial Park was concluded that punctuality could hardly be expected, and it was somewhat late before a start was made. At about half-past 2 the Cumberland (Parramatta) Band ascended the centre platform, amid cheers, and under bandmaster Waters played three pieces, so as to provide the audience with music to wile away the time before the contest began. The items were "Forget and Forgive!" (quick march), a cornet-duet polka ("Alliance)," and a bright overture, by H. Round, named "Victory," all being well performed and much applauded. By this time it was evident that some hitch in the proceedings had occurred, and it presently transpired that the bandmasters had meanwhile held a consultation, and had come to the conclusion to postpone the actual competition until this morning, commencing at 11 o'clock. The bandsmen were all more or less wearied from their morning exertions, and their long exposure to the dust and glare and heat had unfitted them for competition. Beside all else, the majority of the bands had come direct from the Park without even having had any refreshment; and it was therefore not unreasonable that the performers should object to playing yesterday under such unfavourable conditions, seeing that those bands whose turn might not come until this morning would have the advantage of a night's rest, which would enable them to bring fresh vigour to their task. So that the audience should not be disappointed, the afternoon was filled up by excellent performances of the several bands; and doubtless it mattered little to those present whether or no the competition was actually in progress. It will suffice to say that a high standard of excellence

was generally exhibited, and that the performances were without exception both creditable and enjoyable. The Albury Band, the Ballarat Band, Northcott's Sandhurst Band, St. Joseph's (Launceston) Band, and that of the 4th Regiment each played several pieces. The vociferous applause which was frequently bestowed showed a very hearty appreciation of the musical selections, and even if no better playing were heard during the competition than what was presented yesterday, ample proof would be afforded that military music in Australia has progressed satisfactorily. To-day's arrangements will include the special solo competition at the Protestant Hall in the evening, as well as the morning and afternoon performances by the bands at the Carrington Grounds.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES CENTENNIAL REGATTA.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28.

In many respects yesterday, regarded as a Centennial holiday, was one of the most successful of the days which have yet been devoted to the celebration of this great event, for the occasion was essentially a people's holiday, and, as such, nothing was wanting to make it thoroughly enjoyable. When, as in yesterday's case, we have magnificent weather, a public holiday, and abundance of every kind of recreation available, it is only the confirmed misanthrope who can refuse to yield to the surrounding influences, and, throwing aside for the while all cares and anxieties, join the happy band of revellers bent on making the most of their brief period of relaxation. We have already, during the week, devoted several entire days to the celebration of the Centenary by means of formal and impressive ceremonies of deep national import, but yesterday we threw aside all formality and officialdom, and celebrated our hundredth anniversary after a manner peculiarly dear to the hearts of the aquatic-loving citizens of Sydney; that is to say, in plain English, we held a grand Centennial Regatta, otherwise an enlarged and rejuvenated edition of the Anniversary Regatta usually held on the 26th of January each year. The liberal additions to the prize-list, which had been received both from public and private sources, made the regatta quite an important sporting event, and assured its success The appearance of the principal city thoroughfares during the forenoon indicated at first sight the unanimity with which the city residents, and many country visitors, availed themselves of the holiday, for the streets were thronged with parties of gay and happy excursionists, each one hurrying onward with an evident desire to commence his day's outing as soon as possible. The regatta was, of course, the great attraction of the day, but the cost of admission to the flagship rendered a good view of the races available only to the favoured few who could afford to spend half a guinea on the attainment of this object. Many therefore had to content themselves with the view obtainable from the shore; Fort Macquarie, Dawes Point, and every other place on the harbour from whence anything could be seen, having its eager crowd of spectators. The great mass of the people, however, went their way independently on one or other of the numerous harbour excursions, and it somehow seemed as if all the city was afloat on Port Jackson enjoying to the utmost Sydney's magnificent heritage of beauty. Every craft of any kind which could be floated and propelled in some way was pressed into service to meet the exigencies of the event, from the humble canvas dingy to the gigantic Orizaba, and passenger steamers plying on the harbour required careful navigation to avoid a collision with one or other of the innumerable smaller boats which were darting about in all directions. The Circular Quay—the great centre of the harbour traffic—was a scene of the utmost animation during the greater part of the day; and, in addition to the ordinary lines of ferry steamers, special excursions of all kinds appeared to be perpetually on the point of starting for every popular resort in the harbour. Crowds of bewildered excursionists blocked up the roadway round the edge of the quay, unable to find the steamer they required, or undecided whither to turn their footsteps, until at last they were beguiled by the blandishments of the gentlemen who sell tickets on the sidewalk taking you there and back for 6d., invariably on the fastest boat in the harbour. In other directions the traffic was equally great, the trams conveying large numbers of persons to the popular resorts of Bondi, Coogee, Botany, and numerous other places: and of course many, especially those interested in agricultural pursuits, found their way to the agricultural show at Moore Park. The various beautiful spots on the Illawarra line, which have of late become so easily accessible, were extensively visited, and at the National Park a very successful picnic was given to a large number of newsboys and other working lads, which enabled many of these hard-working and hard-faring youngsters to break the monotony of their lives by a happy day spent in the open air amidst the beautiful scenery of the park. Many other excursions and picnics, too numerous to mention individually here, took place; and in addition, for those of a sporting turn of mind there were the Rosehill Races, with which direct railway communication has now been established, and the intercolonial cricket match at Moore Park. In the city itself, after the excursionists had passed away, things became a little quieter, and during the mid-day hours the traffic was not much greater than on ordinary occasions. Those who made use of the streets were principally visitors from the country, and, judging from the change in the character of the people met with in the main thoroughfares, the town was peopled with strangers, the Sydney residents having apparently abandoned their noisy and dusty streets for the day. Certainly, during weather such as prevailed yesterday, there is no great hardship or self-sacrifice involved in a retreat from Sydney to some cool and shady harbour retreat, and the only wonder is that so many people can be found willing to remain in town. Although the day was a public holiday, the shops were nearly all opened, hoping, perhaps, to catch a little holiday trade, but they did not appear to be overwhelmed with work. The last remark does not apply to the hotels, which naturally did a good trade during the day, and a better trade still during the evening, when the crowd of weary and thirsty excursionists returned from their day's pleasuring. The flags and banners and centennial decorations, so plentifully displayed on every side, gave the day a thoroughly carnival air; George-street in particular, with its apparently endless rows of red-covered poles, banners, Chinese lanterns, triumphal arches, &c., stretching away in the long bewildering many-coloured vista, presenting a remarkably lively appearance. In the evening, most of the illuminations were again re-lit, and crowds of people thronged the streets enjoying the brilliant scene until a late hour in the evening. The crowds were of a remarkably orderly character, and but few drunken or disorderly persons were to be seen in the streets.

THE REGATTA.

Patron: His Excellency the Right Hon. Baron Carrington, P.C., G.C.M.G. President: His Worship the

Mayor of Sydney, Mr. John Harris. Vice-presidents: Hon. J. B. Watt, M.L.C., Sir Patrick Jennings, K.C.M.G., Mr. W. G. Laidley, Mr. John H. Want, M.L.A., Hon. George Thornton, M.L.C., Hon. C. J. Roberts, C.M.G., M.L.A., Hon. W. J. Trickett, M.L.C., Mr. J. R. Fairfax, Mr. J. P. Garvan, M.L.A., Sir Henry Parkes, G.C.M.G., Hon. J. F. Burns, Dr. Milford, Mr. A. G. Milson, Mr. I. J. Josephson, Mr. P. J. Clark. Officers.—Sailing Races: Starters, I. J. Josephson and P. C. Trebeck; timetakers, E. M. Dietrich and W. J. M'Leod. Rowing Races: Starter, W. G. Anslow; judge, J. E. Myers; umpire, P. J. Clark. Hon. Treasurer: C. Bros. Hon. Secretaries: C. Medcalf and A. Green. Sailing Committee: Messrs. E. W. Knox, A. Fairfax, P. W. Creagh, E. M. Dietrich, G. Hellings. Handicappers: Rowing—Messrs. J. Blackman, C. A. Bros, C. C. Medcalf; sailing—Messrs. A. Fairfax, E. M. Dietrich, G. Hellings. Committee: Messrs. E. W. Knox, P. W. Creagh, E. M. Dietrich, A. Green, W. Cope, A. Ickerson, C. H. Goddard, J. Blackman, Major Gascoigne, Messrs. J. R. Drewett, R. Shute, W. Cubitt, A. Hale, P. H. Sullivan, W. J. M'Leod, Chas. Bros, G. Hellings, E. P. Simpson, W. J. Merriman, G. Snow, J. H. Myers, A. Fairfax, H. Cornwell, C. C. Medcalf, F. Bennett, T. E. Creswell, W. M. Maclardy, W. G. Anslow, A. Cormack, P. R. Pedley, R. Moodie, W. Cordeaux, E. A. Gaden, W. Reeks, H. R. Robey, V. R. M'Dermott, J. R. Love, F. J. Smith, M.L.A., A. Goodyear, T. Keary, T. R. Thompson, Chas. Cameron, P. C. Trebeck.

The regatta, which was held yesterday as part of the celebrations in honour of the centenary, was worthy of the occasion, passing off in a manner that on the whole reflected credit on all concerned. True January weather prevailed, the sun shining out with great force, and a strong wind blowing from N.E., which made the water very broken and rough for the rowing races, though it was just what suited the sailing boats. By the kind permission of Mr. G. S. Yuill, the manager in Australia of the Orient line, and of Captain Conlan, the commander, the magnificent liner Orizaba, was placed at the disposal of the committee as flagship, and she was accordingly taken from the Circular Quay to moorings off Farm Cove, whence a splendid view was obtained of the racing throughout the day. For the past week Captain Conlan had been hard at work getting the Orizaba trimmed up and decorated for the occasion; and but one opinion seemed to prevail amongst the crowd of people on board yesterday as to the success achieved. The vessel, gaily decorated with bunting, was a perfect picture of neatness and taste inside and out, and with her splendid fittings and furnishings was the admiration of all. Captain Conlan and Mr. Lindsay Hay, the chief officer, Mr. Theodor Hellery, the purser, and others of the executive on board, were not only courteous, but went to great personal trouble and inconvenience to make the visitors as comfortable as possible. The North Shore Ferry Company ran steamers at intervals from their jetty at the Circular Quay to the flagship, and under the superintendence of Captain Summerbell, their manager, the traffic, which was very great, was carried on without a hitch. By noon the flagship looked her best, crowded as she was with an assemblage of ladies and gentlemen such as perhaps was never seen here before on such an occasion. Among those who were then on board or came soon afterwards were:—Hon. T. Garrett (Minister for Lands), Hon. J. F. Burns (Colonial Treasurer), the Hon. C. J. Roberts, C.M.G. (Postmaster-General), the Hon. J. H. Young (Speaker of the Legislative Assembly), the Mayor of Sydney (Alderman J. Harris), Messrs. R. Burdett Smith, T. M. Slattery, D. O'Connor, J. P. Garvan, W. J. M'Millan, C. Jeanneret, the Attorney-General (Hon. B. R. Wise), the Minister for Mines (Hon. F. Abigail), the Most Rev. the Primate (Dr. Barry), the Bishop of Brisbane, Mr. Justice Windeyer, Hon. W. Halliday, Hon. W. J. Trickett, Hon. G. Thornton, Sir John Robertson, and Admiral Fairfax and officers from the squadron. The following visitors from Victoria were present:—Hons. T. F. Cumming, T. Bent, Mr. J. G. Duffy and Mr. L. L. Smith, Ms.L.A. The visitors from Adelaide were:—Hons. T. Playford (Treasurer), J. C. Bray, J. G. Ramsay, Hawker, and Furner, Ms.P., Hons. C. C. Kingston. The following visitors from Tasmania were present:—Mr. Alfred Crisp (Mayor of Hobart), Alderman Dillon. There were also present Messrs. Charles Todd, C.M.G., Postmaster-General of South Australia; Lieutenant-Colonel J. M'Donnell, Under-Secretary Postal Department, Queensland; Colonel Roberts, C.M.G., Dr. Brownless, Chancellor Melbourne University; G. S. Yuill, C. B. Fairfax, Captain Hammill, A. Bennett, J. Thomas, J. See, Captain Tillett, J. C. Keeg, Wilshire, &c. The band of the New South Wales Permanent Artillery was at one end of the upper deck and the band of the training ship Vernon on the other, and both played selections throughout the day, adding thereby materially to the general pleasure. The harbour presented a magnificent sight from early morning until sunset. Every sort and condition of craft that was at all seaworthy seemed to have been pressed into the service for the day, and the result was a display certainly never surpassed in the history of aquatics in the southern hemisphere. Boats under a press of canvas that threatened momentarily to cause them to capsize, and on several occasions actually brought about that result, shot past the flagship with lightning-like speed; others cruised about in various directions; rowing boats flitted hither and thither, and steamers of all sorts and sizes crossed the vision at short intervals, the whole making up a scene that is probably unrivalled. Farm Cove, with all the war ships moored there, looked well, and in other parts of the harbour bunting and other signs of holiday-keeping served to complete the picture. There was an immense gathering of people on Mrs. Macquarie's Chair, at Fort Macquarie, Dawes Point, and on the various other headlands from which a view of the regatta could be obtained, and there must have been as many more on the water. So far as could be ascertained there were no accidents of a serious nature, and beyond complaints regarding the catering for the general public on the Orizaba, which was done by the Sydney Catering Company, the whole affair was in every way successful. The boys from the Vernon, as usual, formed the firing party, and carried out their duties well, and the various officers of the committee, &c., worked zealously to bring about a satisfactory result, Messrs. Green and Medcalf, the secretaries, being particularly noticeable in this regard. Mr. P. J. Clark followed the various rowing races in the steam launch Leila, and was accompanied by members of the Press, to whom every facility was afforded for the performance of their duties. The rowing races were all well-contested. Kemp won the All-comers' race in outriggers; the Laidley Sculls were appropriated by Mr G. J. Ruwald, and the senior fours fell to the lot of No. 2 Sydney Rowing Club, No. 1 being second. The man-o'-war race excited a good deal of interest, and was won by the Naval Brigade easily. The Coasters' Race and the great yacht race were the most important events on the programme, and what could be seen of them from the flagship was watched with much interest. A full description of these and all the other events, together with a report of the speeches at the luncheon, will be found below. It was expected that his Excellency Lord Carrington, together with the Governors of the other colonies, would have paid the flagship a visit at noon, but it was not until a considerable time after that hour that the Nea steam launch, with the vice-regal party on board, ranged up alongside the flagship. His Excellency was met on the floating stage by the Mayor and the reception committee and Captain Conlan and his officers, and after the formal greetings had been exchanged, Lord Carrington and the other Governors (who were all present except Sir Henry Loch), together with their respective staffs proceeded to the saloon, where refreshments were served and toasting followed. The Mayor presided.

The CHAIRMAN proposed "The Health of the Queen," which was drunk right loyally.

The CHAIRMAN next proposed the toast of "His Excellency the Governor Lord Carrington." (Cheers.) He said that we had never had so popular a Governor as Lord Carrington. (Cheers.)

Lord CARRINGTON, who was very heartily received, said: Mr. Mayor, your Excellencies, ladies, and gentlemen,—I return you my most respectful and grateful thanks for the compliment you have paid me this morning as the representative of her Majesty the Queen. The Mayor in speaking of me has been far too complimentary altogether — (No, no) — and has said that I have been a popular Governor. (Cheers.) Well, I can only say, Mr. Mayor, that that is my object and my mission, and I trust that I shall always be popular in the proper sense of the word—in touch with, in sympathy with, and trusted by the people of this colony. (Loud cheers.) I also return our grateful thanks to Captain Conlan for putting his magnificent ship at the disposal of the visitors that have honoured the colony with their presence during the Centennial celebrations, and while deeply regretting the accident which has temporarily indisposed him, trust that he will be soon restored to his usual state of health. (Cheers.) A hundred years ago, and five years after England had signed the peace of Versailles, by which she lost all her possessions in the North American continent, save Canada and Nova Scotia, Governor Phillip addressed the 1030 persons who formed this colony in the following words:—"We are here to take possession of this fifth division of the globe on behalf of the British people, and to found a State which we hope will not only occupy and rule this great country, but will also be the beneficent patroness of the entire southern hemisphere." (Cheers.) Six years after this important event England again signed a treaty—the Treaty of Amiens—by which she surrendered all her conquered colonies with the exception of Ceylon and Trinidad. She gave back Malta to the Knights of St. John, and acknowledged the Cape of Good Hope to be a neutral port. Sixty years ago the Punjaub was independent, Canada unsettled and half rebellious, and England herself was taxed to the utmost, and the position of affairs was lamentable in the extreme. But fortunately, what some people still call "the good old days" came to an end. (Hear, hear.) Then came the days of huge railway extensions; the Bank Acts gave a stable money; gold was discovered in California and Australia; steam shipping began to develop; telegraphs and submarine cables were laid; raw materials and food became cheaper; barbarous laws were repealed; religious persecution ceased; slavery was abolished in America; our constitution was practically established; and the star of Great Britain's glory kept steadily rising. In no part of the world, I venture to think, is the changed order of things more remarkable than in Australia. In 1835 New South Wales, which then comprised the whole of Australia, owned 250 vessels (inclusive of Government transports), of a tonnage of 63,000 tons; in 1886 the total tonnage was 4,000,000 tons. In 1835 the imports and exports amounted to two millions; in 1886 they amounted to forty millions, and we may fairly say that Britons have the carrying trade of the world. (Cheers.) We still occupy this great country, which is becoming the "beneficent patroness of the southern hemisphere;" her own early trials and troubles are over: and as England has flourished and pregressed, so have her sturdy sons across the seas settled down in peace and contentment. But the world knows that the cubs of the old Lion have become strong and well-grown—(cheers)—resolute to retain their glorious inheritance; and with regard to the present position of England and her colonies and her Indian possessions, it seems as if not only the prophetic words of Governor Phillip had come to pass, but also that the old prophecy of the Psalmist King had been fulfilled:—"Her sons are like the arrows in the hands of the giant. They shall not be ashamed when they speak with their enemies in the gate." (Cheers.)

Sir HENRY PARKES, who was heartily cheered, said: I have been asked to propose a toast to you which I am quite sure you will receive with enthusiasm. This city of Sydney at the present time must be the capital of the colony of Australia—(laughter and applause)—for we have got all the Governors here—(cheers)—and my toast is "The health of their Excellencies the Governors of the other Australian Colonies." (Cheers.) I can scarcely trust myself to say much in support of the toast. We have become somewhat acquainted with gentlemen who represent the Queen in our separate colonies, and it seems as if in reality instead of one we had seven governors—(laughter)—commissioned by her Majesty to take care of the elder colony who is the host on this auspicious occasion? (Applause.) We already know of the talents with which these gentlemen are gifted, and I suppose I can hardly say a better thing for their respective colonies. I give you "The Governors of the other Australian colonies. (Cheers.)"

Sir ANTHONY MUSGRAVE said: I have the honour, on behalf of my brother Governors, to return our sincere thanks for the kind manner in which you have received the toast, and also for the kind and generous hospitality with which you have greeted us. (Cheers.) The present will be an event to keep green in our memories, to look back upon with pleasure, to be remembered, that we were able, in this Centennial year, to be present with you. (Cheers.) We have all of us had so much speech-making of late that I will not detain you long now; but I am glad of the opportunity of thanking you, in this comparatively informal manner, for the great kindness you have shown to us all, and of congratulating you on the splendid Queen's weather we are having. (Cheers.)

Lord CARRINGTON proposed "The health of the Chairman," and said it gave him very great pleasure to do so. This was, he believed, the fourth time that Mr. Harris, whom he now met for the first time publicly, had been chosen to represent the citizens—(hear, hear)—and that he was Mayor when the citizens were honoured by a visit from the grandson of the Sovereign. (Applause.) Since that time he had gone on increasing in the estimation and confidence of his fellow citizens. (Cheers.)

The toast was duly honoured, and after it had been responded to by the Mayor the vice-regal party, accompanied by members of the committee, Captain Conlan, and others, walked over the ship, and spent a short time in witnessing the splendid scene around. They then took their departure, and were heartily cheered as they left. About half an hour afterwards luncheon was served in the saloon, and when the meal was over toasting began.

The CHAIRMAN gave "The Queen;" and, after it had been honoured,

Mr. D. O'CONNOR proposed the toast of "The Ministry." He need not tell a distinguished assemblage like that that this toast did not apply to individuals. Although we were only celebrating our first centenary in this distant part of the world, we had institutions in these colonies as free as those of the most enlightened countries of Europe—(hear, hear)—and one of the most potent powers that we possessed was that manifested in a free Government, as expressed in the possession of a Ministry. (Applause.)

The Hon. B. R. WISE said a toast like that seemed to be almost out of place, for they came there to forget the cares and disturbances of politics. However, he welcomed the opportunity of replying to the toast, which he accepted rather as expressing an opinion on the part of those present that in any assembly such as that it was fitting to pay a slight tribute to those whoever they might be, and whatever might be their party, who were for the time being entrusted with the administration of the affairs of the country. He thanked them on behalf of his colleagues for the way in which they had honoured the toast. He felt especial pleasure in having been called upon to respond to this toast on that occasion, because he believed he was the only member of the Ministry in any way identified with yachting. (Cheers.) He thought the Ministry had acted not unwisely towards the yachting community, not only of this colony, but throughout the whole of Australasia, in founding a prize which they hoped would be the means of stimulating yachting and yacht-building throughout the whole of the colonies. (Cheers.) They hoped that the Australian Challenge Cup would become to Australia what the Queen's Cup had been to America and to England—(cheers)—that it might prove a worthy object of rivalry between the colonies, and that regulations in regard to the competition for it would be so framed that any boat might compete for it at any time, and the holder be compelled to race. (Cheers.) If this result were attained the object of the Ministry would be achieved, and then they might look forward to competing for the Queen's Cup,

and win it back from America. (Cheers.) He again thanked them.

The Hon. W. J. TRICKETT said: It is my privilege on this occasion to propose a toast which I am sure all present, whether they be Australian-born, those who have made Australia their adopted home, or visitors to Australia, will respond to with deep enthusiasm, namely, "The Day we Celebrate"—(cheers)—for although we are holding our annual regatta this year one day later than usual, in consequence of other engagements which filled yesterday's programme, still we may look upon to-day as a continuation of yesterday's festivities, and are met here to celebrate in a manner peculiarly Australian not only the anniversary of the colony but also its 100th birthday. (Cheers.) Since the birth of this colony, a period short in the history of a nation, but long in that of individuals, what an immense deal has been accomplished! (Hear, hear.) The foundation of an empire have indeed been laid. Hundreds of thousands of people have been welcomed from the older countries of Europe. The increase of our population has steadily gone on, and we have adopted many of those institutions which have led old England to the foremost position amongst the nations of the world. (Cheers.) All around us we see the march of progress, and more particularly in this great city of Sydney, where everywhere the old is giving way to the new. We are the freest community under the sun (Cheers.) We have no privileged aristocracy, no dominant Church—(cheers)—no tithes, no political exclusion, no distinctions of any kind but such as inevitably arise from the variety of human character and fortune; and I am glad to say that though many vicissitudes of fortune, of position, and of prospect have changed the face of the colony at various times, although chequered has been the onward course of the colony, yet has it been ever onward still—(cheers)—and it is now no empty boast to say that Australia at the present time is the observed of all observers, and the bulk of its inhabitants enjoy a prosperity and freedom having no rivals —(applause)—and with all this prosperity and freedom we still remain part of that great and august Empire of Great Britain, we still remain true to the country from which we sprung. And I ask fearlessly, and knowing that no one will gainsay it, where is the true Australian that does not desire with all his heart to see unsullied the honour and supremacy of Great Britain? (Applause.) Where is the true Australian who would not regard the enemies of Great Britain as his own? (Applause.) Coming more closely to the toast, I may say that not only is the 26th of January the natal day of Sydney, it is the birthday of New South Wales; it is not merely the birthday of New South Wales, it is the anniversary of the foundation of a great colonial empire—the day on which the morning star of Australia was first seen in the sky. Other colonies have their separation days, but this colony alone has what in the strictest sense of the word is an anniversary, on which we celebrate the actual foundation of a colony. As to our present mode of celebrating our national holiday, none could be more appropriate than by a regatta—(hear, hear)—and in speaking of our advancement generally, we may well be proud of our prowess in the world of sport, and young Australia has shown in many ways that she is a formidable rival, more particularly in the aquatic world, where our oarsmen have helped to make us world-renowned by wresting the championship from the old country. (Applause.) If there is one place more than another where the inhabitants can and do enjoy a holiday in a united and rational manner, it is Australia; and if there is one place in Australia where sports of all kinds have developed and become part of the life of the people, it is Sydney. (Cheers.) I hope the day we are now celebrating will long be marked by this annual regatta, which presents an aquatic carnival unequalled in any part of the world. (Cheers.) I am aware that this is not the occasion for long speeches. It is impossible to crowd all one feels on this occasion into an after-dinner speech. I ask you to join with me in drinking to the toast, "The day we celebrate." May prosperity still continue to smile on us—may good government, added to all the advantages the country possesses, be our lot—and may we, ere long be able on this our national holiday to welcome our neighbours—not as neighbours from other colonies, but as part and parcel of ourselves, and drink, ere long, to the prosperity of federated Australasia! (Loud cheers.)

The Hon. GEORGE THORNTON, M.L.C., was called upon to reply. He said: In these days of universal holiday, enjoyment, and enthusiasm, it will be difficult to avoid using phrases, or even words, which have not already been abundantly spoken at our many gatherings at this festive season; but even with this fact fully before me, I will not be deterred from my duty on this occasion. This is the birthday of Australia, a great nation and people of the not distant future. Whether it is to be a monarchy, an empire, or a republic is not for me—whatever my opinions on the subject may be—to attempt to foreshadow on this occasion; but Australia, the continent of Australia, peopled by the Anglo-Saxon race, formed, directed, and forced onward by their strength, courage, perseverance, and skill, must and will become a "Greater Britain." (Cheers.) The 26th of January was the day-dawn of our existence, and has been marked and set apart from the first as a day to be observed and enjoyed as a holiday. Who of all that are now living can foresee or foretell what this Australia shall be at the end of the next hundred years, or even the next fifty years? I remember being (although only a small boy at the time) one of a number of Australians who, on the 26th January, 1838, met at a public dinner at the old Royal Hotel, in George-street, Sydney, to celebrate on that day the colony's jubilee. (Cheers.) Who of that assemblage on that occasion could, even in his liveliest imaginings, have foreseen or foretold what the state of things in these colonies would be 50 years afterwards—as we now see them to-day? (Cheers.) This is a big theme, but I will not now enlarge upon it. I am privileged at a meeting of distinguished citizens, to be held next Monday night, to have a better opportunity of expressing myself thereon. "Advance Australia," the chosen motto of one of the earliest newspapers published in the colony, is now our motto and watchword. We will all combine in one universal effort to let that be our text and guide. (Hear, hear.) Another word comes lovingly, acceptably, and beautifully upon us—a word I hope to see venerated, accepted, and appreciated in all our hearts, and to be so held by our people for all time. I mean the "Queen's message." In that assemblage last night of distinguished men—Governors, statesmen, dignitaries, and others from our own colony and from the other colonies—that great telegraphic message from our loved and noble Queen came suddenly and so acceptably—like a streak of beauteous and brilliant light, upon the assembled thousands of distinguished people whose privilege it was to hear it read by his Excellency Lord Carrington. It can never be forgotten. The 26th January in every year will be our Australian national holiday, growing with our growth, and strengthening with our strength. I thank God we are permitted to do our utmost upon this occasion, and that the 26th January of every year, whilst time itself shall last, shall be in Australia, "The day we celebrate." (Cheers.)

Mr. J. P. GARVAN proposed "The Press," and Mr. H G. PARKER responded.

The Hon. J. B. WATT proposed "The Health of Captain Conlan and his Officers," referring in terms of praise to the splendid vessel and the kindness of Captain Conlan and his officers not only on that occasion but also whenever any one travelled in his ship. (Applause.) He had had the good fortune to make one voyage with him, and the best compliment he could pay him was to say that he would like to make another. (Cheers.)

Captain CONLAN, in responding said the Orient Line, invariably supported by the Government of the colony, had done its best to keep up with the wants of the trade—(applause)—and some evidence that they had done so successfully was to be found in the fact that other companies were following in the Orient Line's footsteps. (Applause.) He thanked them for the honour they had done him and his officers, and concluded by proposing the health of the ladies.

The "Health of the Chairman" concluded the list of toasts, and the party then returned to the decks.

THE ROWING EVENTS.

First Race.—Youths under 18, in light skiffs, single sculls. Course: From flagship round Goat Island, and back to flagship. First prize, £10; second, £5. Entrance, 10s. 6d. E. Meadows, 1; W. M'Master, 2; T. Hopwood, 3. Other starters: W. Ryall, H. Yates, J. Anderson, Henry Jones, and G. C. Anderson. J. Sullivan came to the scratch, but was left on the post, consequently he entered a protest against the start. A pretty good start was effected, and Meadows, who is said to have learnt his rowing when acting as assistant caretaker at the Mercantile R. C. shed, at once took the lead, M'Master and Hopwood following in the order named. At Goat Island, Meadows had increased his advantage to such an extent that the race was virtually over. M'Master and Hopwood followed him home to the flagship, keeping close to each other at intervals, Anderson coming next. Meadows pulled well right through the race.

Second Race.—Maiden Fours, string-test gigs. Course: From Flagship round Goat Island and back to Flagship. Prizes: Trophies valued, first £15, second £5; entrance, £2 2s. Mercantile Rowing Club: A. C. Hollingworth (10st), C. T. Morath (10st. 6lb.), W. C. M'Donald (11st. 7lb.), N. J. M'Donald (10st. 3lb.), S. Ferguson (cox), 1; Glebe Rowing Club: G. F. Tindale (10st.), W. A. Walker (10st. 12lb.), J. Leeds (11st. 4lb.), Alf. Edwards (10st.), M'Gregor (cox), 2; Sydney University Rowing Club: A. Thomson (9st. 8lb.), E. H. Wilkinson (11st.), T. Hungerford (11st. 6lb), V. B. M'Dermott (10st. 5lb.), Hellings (cox), 3; East Sydney Rowing Club: W. Jacobs, F. Boshell, J. M'Ivor, W. G. Higgs, Chate (cox); Sydney Rowing Club: W. Armitage (9st. 10lb.), P. Norton (9st. 10lb.), A. Godfrey (11st.), D. S. Walker (10st. 2lb.); J. Hellings (cox). The starter got the crews away well together. The Sydney men at once took the lead, being closely attended by the University and Glebe crews. After passing Fort Macquarie the University men, who were rowing well together and putting all their weight on, drew ahead and beat the Sydneys. Dawes Point was passed in the following order:—University, Sydney, Mercantile, and Glebe, the East Sydney men being in the rear. From this place to the island A good contest ensued, the Mercantiles, if anything, appearing to work too hard, as they pulled rather wildly at times. Rounding the island University kept well ahead, the Mercantiles coming next, still rowing very hard, Sydney being in third place. At this point the stroke of the Sydney crew caught a crab, which allowed the Glebes to forge ahead a little, the S. R. C. representatives falling behind, and the East Sydney men being far away in the rear. A great race took place on the northern side of the island, University being about a length and a half ahead of the M. R. C. men, the Glebes and Sydney coming next in the order named. East Sydney retired from the contest about here On the return journey a large steamer crossed in front of the boats, and University and M. R. C. had to make quite a detour in order to avoid being swamped. The Glebe men, who were behind, made the best of their opponents' ill-luck, and forged ahead for a while. By this time all the crews had settled down to real hard work, and it was evident that the race would be fought out with determination to the end Off Milson's Point the Glebes showed fine form, and putting on a spurt they took the lead, M. R. C. and University following, Sydney being last. On reaching Kirribilli the Mercantile stroke shook his men up a bit. The crew responded to his call in gallant style, and passed the flagship first after a desperate race with the Glebes. This event was one of the best of its kind ever witnessed in Port Jackson, and was a great contest all through for a maiden race.

Third Race.—Laidley Sculls, wager-boats. Course: From flagship round Goat Island, Fort Denison, and back to flagship. First prize, Laidley sculls and medal; second, trophy valued £5. Entrance, £1 1s. G. J. Ruwald, 10st. 5lb., 1; W. Matterson, 10st. 12lb., 2; J. Thomson, 9st. 5lb., 3; G. J. Robertson, 11st., 0; F. Ives, 9st. 2lb., 0; John M'Rae, 0. Ives rowing a fast stroke dashed off at the start and maintained the lead for a good while. Thompson, Ruwald, and Robertson got entangled shortly after starting, and Matterson who was on the northern side and well out of the way of passing steamers, kept along very comfortably. A transit boat crossing from the North Shore now impeded the competitors considerably. Off Dawe's Point, Ives, Matterson, Ruwald, Thomson, and Robertson were in the order stated, all being "spread out" pretty much. Thomson, who is a good oarsman, rowed in a very taking manner, his style being greatly admired. Ruwald, who also pulled very well, led at Goat Island, followed by Matterson, Thomson, and Ives. At Blue's Point a lump of a sea was running, but Ruwald, who is used to rowing in broken water, pulled a long, steady stroke, and got plenty of pace out of his boat. Thomson, who passed Matterson after leaving the island astern, rowed in splendid style as far as Milson's Point, and then allowed his opponent to go up into second place again. At Kirribilli Ruwald had a long lead. Matterson now put on a spurt and dashed clean away from Thomson, the men finishing as indicated after a well-contested race. Ruwald pulled very consistently all through.

Fourth Race.—All comers, in light skiffs, handicapped. Course: From flagship round Goat Island, Fort Denison, and back to flagship. First prize, £30; second, £10; third £5. Entrance, £2 2s. W. Anderson, 10st. 10lb (20lb.), 1; J. M. Barnes, 10st. 10lb. (30lb.), 2; H. Messenger, 11st. 6lb. (40lb.), 3; J. Brown, 11st. 2lb. (12lb.), 0; R. Green, 10st. (20lb.), 0; R. Matthews, 8st. 10lb. (12lb.), 0; R. J. Banks, 11st. (feather), 0. Matthews dashed to the front at the start, and off Kirribilli Barnes and Messenger, the weighted men, were nearly run down by a steamer. At Dawes Point Anderson led, Matthews, Barnes, and Messenger following hard after him. The steamer Illawarra now got right across the men, and knocked them all out of shape, the wash from her paddles nearly sinking some of them. After awhile they managed to pull themselves together, and started away again. Anderson had a long lead at the island, which he maintained till the finish. There was a good race between Barnes and Messenger for second place.

Fifth Race.—Merchant ships' boats, pulling five ash oars; boats to belong to the vessel entering, and the crew to be on the ship's articles. Course: From Dawes Point round Fort Denison, and back to flagship. Prize, £15. Entrance, nil. Aviemore, 1; Thos. Stephens, 2; Murrumbidgee, 0. One of the Torridon's boats entered, but did not start. This was a well-contested race, but the competitors were sadly interfered with by passing sailing boats and steamers. The Aviemore had a lead of about two lengths at the finish.

Sixth Race.—Senior fours, in string-test gigs. Course: From flagship round Goat Island, Fort Denison, and back to flagship. Prizes: Trophies valued £100. Entrance, £5 5s. Sydney Rowing Club, No. 2—N. Johnson, 10st. 2lb.; J. G. Kennedy, 11st. 9lb.; J. E. H. Kennedy, 12st. 9lb.; C. Dobson, 10st. 9lb.; Chate, coxswain—1. Sydney Rowing Club—S. A. Tiley, 10st. 6lb.; E. O. Griffiths, 11st.; W. F. Kloster, 11st. 2lb.; C. A. Bros, 11st. 2lb.; J. Hellings, coxswain—2. Mercantile Rowing Club—G. Seale, 10st. 12lb.; H. R. Pickering, 11st.; W. C. Freeman, 12st.; G. M'Gill, 11st. 4lb.—3. Balmain Rowing Club—J. Collins, 11st. 8lb.; E. W. Martin, 12st.; J. Frazer, 12st 4lb.; F. Bellbridge, 11st. 10lb. This race was started just as the Governor's party boarded the Orizaba. Bros's crew went off with the lead, rowing very fast. Sydney No. 2 then shot up, followed by the M.R.C. and Balmain. A large steamship now bore down upon the competitors and caused the boats to spread out a good deal. Both the Sydney crews rowed extremely well, although they had their share of lumpy water. Off Dawes' Battery, the M.R.C. coxswain let go one of his lines, which caused him to steer a bad course, and threw the crew out of position. Going up to Goat Island, Bros obtained a good lead, Sydney No. 2 and M. R. C. being second and third respectively, the Balmain representatives, who had a boat which proved unfit for rough water, bringing up the rear. Sydney No. 2 had a palpable lead at the island, the M. R. C. and Bros' crew being about level, and racing together in a splendid manner, Bros giving his men a good steady stroke, and M'Gill taking his crew along very well. Rounding the

island, Sydney No. 2 had a long lead. The rowing in this boat was splendid, Johnson and the two Kennedys doing grand work all the way. Off Blue's Point the M. R. C. stroke seemed to be "done up," and for a moment the crew threatened to "go to pieces;" but recovering their wind, they pulled themselves together and gained upon Bros's crew, the Balmains having retired from the contest. Dobson's crew had the race in their own hands after passing Milson's Point, and they won rather easily, having rowed well together and displayed good action all through the contest. Bros woke up considerably after rounding Fort Denison, and he came home at a terrific pace, the boat fairly flying across the waveleta. The Mercantile men did not put life enough into their work. Just as the latter crew rowed under the stem of the Orizaba, their boat, which must have been bursted badly during the race, broke in two, the occupants being thrown into the water.

Seventh Race.—All Comers, in wager boats; course—from flagship round Goat Island, Fort Denison, and back to flagship; prize, £75; entrance, £4 4s. Peter Kemp, Colo, 11st. 2lb., 1; W. Hearne, New Zealand, 11st. 7lb., 2; C. Nelson, 10st. 10lb., 0. This contest attracted a considerable amount of attention. Kemp went away with the start, rowing about 30 strokes to the minute, and showing brilliant action in the rough water, which was thoroughly unsuitable for wager boats. Nelson, who rowed with great determination, was second, the New Zealand oarsman (Hearne) being a length or so behind him. Kemp, who pulled a long steady stroke, had very little difficulty in keeping his lead. Rounding the island the New Zealander went up smartly and took second place, but the pace proved too fast for him, and he soon fell back into his old position. The homeward journey, made in the teeth of a nor'-easter, proved exceptionally trying to the oarsmen, whose frail boats were knocked about in all directions by wind and waves. The Hawkesbury sculler held steadily on his course, occasionally displaying excellent form. Kemp rounded Fort Denison in a very clever manner, and then rowed home an easy winner. Meanwhile Nelson and Hearne were keeping on after the leader, the former being three lengths ahead of the Maorilander, when a steamer (the Invincible) deliberately crossed the scullers and threw Nelson out of his position altogether, thus allowing Hearne, who was about tired out, to obtain second place.

Eighth Race.—Junior Fours, in string-test gigs. Course: From flagship round Goat Island and back to flagship. Prizes: Trophies valued—First, £25; second, £5. Entrance, £3 3s. Mercantile Rowing Club, A. C. Hollingworth, 10st.; C. T. Morath, 10st. 6lb.; W. C. Macdonald, 11st. 7lb.; N. J. Macdonald, 10st. 3lb.; S. Ferguson, cox., 1. Glebe Rowing Club, G. T. Tindall, 10st.; W. A. Walker, 10st. 12lb.; J. Leeds, 11st. 4lb.; Alf. Churchwood, 10st.; J. M'Gregor, cox., 2. Sydney Rowing Club, E. W. Senior, 10st. 7lb.; W. H. Bros, 10st. 4lb.; F. J. Payne, 11st. 2lb.; H. E. Butchart, 10st. 2lb.; J. Hellings, cox., 0. This was a good race. Sydney had the best of the start, M. R. C. being second, and Glebe last. M. R. C. and Glebe rowed with much vigour at the island, Sydney leading by two lengths. At Blue's Point the S. R. C. increased their lead to six lengths, Glebe being almost the same distance behind M. R. C., last. The water was exceedingly rough in Lavender Bay, and baling had to be resorted to. Just as they neared the flagship the gig of the Sydney crew, who were leading, was swamped, and the M. R. C. came in first, Glebe being second. These crews had their work cut out to keep their boats on top of the water until they reached the winning post, and they were also swamped shortly after the gun was fired.

Ninth Race.—Manual Labour Amateurs, single sculls, in light skiffs, handicapped. Course: From Kirribilli round Goat Island and back to flagship. First prize, £10, and trophy valued £10; second, £5; third, £3. Entrance, £1 1s.—W. Lewis, 15st. (15lb.), 1; E. Bailey, 10st. 10lb. (15lb.), 2; J. Gleeson, 10st. 10lb. (30lb.), 3; C. Dutch, 12st. (feather), 0; S. Davis, 10st. 10lb. (30lb.), 0; A. Cormack, 11st. 2lb. (20lb.), 0. Dutch capsized shortly after he had started. Gleeson led at the island, Davis, Bailey, Lewis, and Cormack following in the order mentioned. Bailey, who hails from New Zealand, pulled a fine race, and Lewis and Gleeson gave a good exhibition of rowing. After pulling a steady race, Lewis put on a great spurt, and won rather easily.

Tenth Race.—Man-of-War Service Whaler Race, including British and foreign, Naval Defence Forces, and Lifeboat Service, rowing five ash oars. Course: From Dawes Point round Fort Denison, round all men-of-war in Farm Cove, and back to flagship. First prize, £15; second, £10. Entrance, nil.—Centennial, 1; Lily, 2; Nelson, 3; Rapid, 0; Undine, 0; Dart, 0; Never Won, 0; Newcastle, 0; Opal, 0; Diamond, 0; Calliope, 0; Duchaffaut, 0; Duchaffaut No. 2, 0. Quite a fleet of small steamers followed this race, which proved of considerable interest to the spectators afloat and on shore. The boats got away to a fairly good start. The Centennial soon took up the lead, being closely attended by the Lily, Nelson, and one of the French boats. As the whalers passed the various warships the crews were heartily applauded by the seamen congregated in the bow of the vessels. The Centennial won easily.

Eleventh Race.—All Manual Labour Amateur Fours, in stringtest gigs. Course: From flagship round Goat Island, Fort Denison, and back to flagship; prize, £2b.; entrance, £2 2s.—Dawes Point, H. Winter, 9st.; A. Latta, 9st. 2lb.; J. Adams, 10st.; W. Chinnery, 9st.; M'Gregor, cox., 1. Balmain, S. Davis, 10st. 10lb.; J. Backhouse, 11st. 4lb.; J. Johnston, 12st.; A. Cormack, 11st. 2lb.; J. Hellings, cox, 2. White Horse, P. Duggan, 11st.; H. Bishop, 11st. 6lb.; J. Bishop, 11st. 6lb.; W. Backhouse, 11st. 6lb.; D. Ferguson, cox.

The White Horse boat swamped while the crew were getting ready to start. A splendid race ensued between the two remaining crews, both rowing with energy and determination. On reaching the flagship Dawes Point spurted in fine style, and obtained a slight lead, which was maintained until they passed the winning post. The Balmain boat filled and sank at the termination of the contest.

Twelfth Race.—Vernon boys. Course: From Dawes Point round Nelson's buoy and back to flagship. First prize, £10; second, £5. Entrance, nil—1st cutter, 12 oars, 1; 2nd cutter, 8 oars, 2; galley, 16 oars, 3; 3rd cutter, 8 oars, 0; 4th cutter, 12 oars, 0. This was an exciting race, and the youngsters entered into the spirit of the thing with heartiness and pulled their hardest to carry off the coveted first prize. The finish was very close.

SAILING EVENTS.

Challenge Cup Yacht Race.—Yacht Race, the One Hundred Years' Challenge Cup, value £500, presented by the Parliament of New South Wales. Terms of Challenge: To be sailed for on the 27th January, 1888, and succeeding National Regattas; to be won twice by the same yacht. Time by rating. Course: Flying start between starter's boat and Blue's Point, thence to and round Shark Island, back to and round boat off Goat Island, thence round a boat off Long Reef, thence round a boat off Long Bay, and back to flagship.—Era, A. G. Milson, rating 40 tons, scratch, 1; Magic, J. R. Fairfax, rating 26 tons, 11m. 3s., 2. Other starters being—Mistral, W. Buckingham, rating 29 tons, 8m. 11s., and Waitangi, F. Milford, M.D., rating 26 tons, 11m. 3s. A great deal of interest was centred in this race, possibly owing to the number of entries (four), it being an unusual sight to see so many of our larger craft under racing canvas at one time. If the course had included a little more inside, and less outside, the spectators on the flagship and elsewhere would have had the pleasure it must be to all lovers of aquatics to see our big yachts, with their beautiful white sails, moving gracefully up and down the harbour. Shortly after 10.30 the yachts were ready and waiting to start, Era, Magic, and Waitangi with jackyarders set, Mistral with squareheader, all anxiously watching the flag. On the signal being given, Magic and Waitangi crossed together at 10.35, Era at 10.36, Mistral some two minutes later, all going off on the starboard stretch, wind at the time making from N.E. and tide strong ebb. Era was first to come about working the ebb; Mistral following on her weather, Magic and Waitangi standing in under Milson's Point, latter obtaining weather position.

Mistral, about on starboard, stood for northern shore. Era bringing Garden Island, Waitangi and Magic on the port stretch, following leader, the latter being crossed by Mistral, all now standing down in line. Era first round on starboard, going well out into mid-channel, was soon about, Waitangi following these movements, and sailing nicely. Magic standing well under island, came about, and meeting Mistrel crossed her, former standing well across. Era, with strong lead, bringing to leeward of Shark Island. Waitangi, coming about off Clark Island, stood across for Bradley's, thence round again towards Shark Island. Magic and Mistral about, stood down mid-channel; Era now rounding island at 11h. 16m. 8s. Waitangi, bringing to leeward of buoy, had to make a short leg, passing at 11h. 19m. 30s. Magic bowling along on the port stretch, Mistral in her wake, both cleared latter place, jibing round island at 11h. 20m. 55s. and 11h. 21m. respectively; the three leading boats setting jib topsails and balloon foresails for the lead up to Goat Island, Mistral latter sail only, balloon foresails being boomed out by Waitangi, Magic, and Mistral when nearing flagship, Era gradually increasing her lead to the boat, which was rounded by Era at 11h. 45m. 10s.; Waitangi, 11h. 51m. 40s.; Magic, 11h. 53m. 40s., and Mistral, 11h. 54m. 30s., all standing towards Blue's Point, Era round, and brought to windward of Nelson's buoy, thence to starboard tack to weather of flagship, Waitangi tacking short off Kirribilli, came about for a short stretch, both going away on port, Magic working tide down, Mistral following their movements, Era about bringing to leeward of Bradley's stood out into mid-stream. About again, standing in for Chowder, Waitangi rounded to weather of Clark Island, looking well up for Bradley's. Magic standing down on port stretch being crossed by former, Mistral going down midstream, Era standing across for Bottle and Glass, Waitangi coming out on port stretch got into rather close quarters with Magic, latter on starboard. The former throwing round stood for Taylor Bay, her bobstay carrying away, and losing her some considerable time. Mistral coming down on starboard working tide and sailing very well. Era, round again, stood to weather off George's Head: thence, about again, stood to sea. Magic stood down mid channel, thence to Watson's Bay, a short stretch taking her clear of South Reef, she quickly leaving Mistral and Waitangi; the latter, with bobstay gone, sailing under difficulties. Mistral, now all aback off the Old Man's Hat, with weather rigging gone, was soon put about, mainsail stowed, and a course shaped for home. Era, well clear, was seen to come up in wind, the throat halyards parting, brought the gaff up and down the mast. The foretopmen, with their usual agility, jumping on the cross trees, the mainsail being lowered, she was put about, getting along at a great pace under headsails only. Magic stood well clear of North Head, thence round to windward of Honeycombs, thence seaward: Waitangi still plugging on, Bobstay carrying away again in the short jump. Era down off Curl reset mainsail; Magic, with good lead, well to windward, standing towards boat off the reef the former stood out to port. Waitangi coming about to leeward of Curl, stood out, Magic rounding boat at 2h. 19m. 50s.; Era at 2h. 23m.; Waitangi carrying away bobstay again, peak halyards following, she being then squared away for home; Magic set balloon foresail, Era following with same and jib topsail, for run to boat off Long Bay, Era passing Magic off the light, latter getting topmast on end, and setting jib header the boat being rounded by Era some three minutes ahead; both stood in, working short stretches along the land until off Bondi, Magic, then going seawards for a change, not improving her position. Era setting balloon foresail before entering Heads. The run to finish at Flagship being accomplished in good time by Era at 6h. 31m. 45s., and Magic at 7h. 7m. Former thus winning by 23 minutes 58 seconds, and was well sailed by her owner; the Magic being well handled by Mr. P. O. Williams.

Yacht Race, open to all yachts Handicap: First boat in, of either class, saving her time to take first prize; but in the event of the second boat in saving her time, being of the same class as the winner, then the second prize to go to the first boat in saving her time of another class. Such classes to be under 10 rating, and over 10 but under 20 rating. Course: Flying start between starter's boat and Blue's Point, round Fort Denison, back round a boat off Goat Island, thence round boat off Long Reef, round flagship, round Shark Island, and back to flagship. First prize, vice-president's cup; second prize, £20. Entrance, £3 3s.—Assegai, 6 tons, W. P. Smairl, 30 minutes, 1; Sirocco, 10 tons, E. W. Knox, scratch, 2; Iolanthe, 6 tons, W. M. Maclardy, 25 minutes, 3. Other starters: Pleiades, W. B. Mitchell, 40 minutes; Tritonia, P. Ward, 45 minutes; 'Possum, A. Oliver, 50 minutes. The start of this race was rather unsatisfactory, as the tide being strong ebb, and the wind very light from the north-east, the Iolanthe drifted past the line and had to round the starter's boat again, which lost her a lot of time. The Sirocco fouled the Pleiades, putting her jibboom right through the latter's mainsail, which caused a delay of some minutes. The yachts got away from the start in the following order: Assegai, Tritonia, 'Possum, Sirocco, with Pleiades and Iolanthe a long way astern. For the trip to Fort Denison Sirocco and Assegai carried square-headed topsails, and the remainder jib-headed topsails. The Fort was rounded by the Assegai 12h. 16m. 32s.; Sirocco, 12h. 19m. 40s.; 'Possum, 12h. 20m.; Pleiades, 12h. 21m. 20s.; Tritonia, 12h. 21m. 30s.; Iolanthe, 12h. 21m. 40s. The Iolanthe passed the Tritonia in rounding, and the Pleiades in the run up to the Island. Tritonia setting her spinnaker, passed Iolanthe and Pleiades. Assegai carried her spinnaker. The others carried squaresails. The Tritonia was put out of her course by an ocean-going steamer, which ran her some distance to leeward. After rounding the boat at Goat Island, the yachts took advantage of the tide, and worked down the middle of the channel. The Iolanthe passed the 'Possum, Tritonia, and Pleiades in the work to Bradley's Head, and the Pleiades, although handicapped with a split mainsail, was sailing well, and succeeded in passing the Tritonia before Bradley's was reached. Bradley's Head was passed by the Assegai, Sirocco, Iolanthe, Pleiades, Tritonia, and 'Possum in the order named. On the work to the Heads the Assegai chose the northern shore, while the Sirocco and Iolanthe worked across the harbour. The Pleiades, Tritonia, and 'Possum followed suit. On standing seaward between the Heads, the Assegai was passed by the Sirocco, which, with the Iolanthe, stood well up to North Head, while the Assegai stood straight to sea until she was able to make Tumble Down. After clearing North Head the Sirocco and Iolanthe stood to sea, and on coming round cleared Bluefish. The remaining three yachts, after a short trip to sea, gave up the contest. The wind had now increased to a strong north-easter, with a nasty short sea, which compelled the yachts to shorten sails. The Sirocco changed her square-headed topsail for a jib-header, Iolanthe and Assegai sending their topmasts down, made snug for the thrash to the reef. The Assegai, which was sailing in splendid form, still kept to sea, while her rivals stood inshore, the Sirocco making Curl Curl Head, and on going round picked up a N.W. slant, with which she improved her position. The Iolanthe was not so fortunate, as she got into the doldrums off Curl Curl. The Sirocco, after leaving Curl Curl Head, stood to sea, and on the next stretch made Dee Why Beach, and from there came within about 50 yards of the flagboat, having to make a short stretch to clear it. The Iolanthe also worked close inshore, and on standing out passed the Assegai, which had been working more to sea, and cleared the boat, the Assegai following half-minute later. Times at Long Reef were as follows:—Sirocco, 3h. 20m.; Iolanthe, 3h. 28m.; Assegai, 3h. 28m. 30s. For the run back the Sirocco set a squaresail and jibheader, Iolanthe a small spinnaker, while the Assegai sent her squareheader aloft, and off North Head she managed to pass the Iolanthe. The yachts now had as much sail as they could carry (the Iolanthe having set her square-header). Off Lang's Point the Assegai set a spinnaker, but was compelled to take it in again. The flagship was rounded as follows:—Sirocco, 4h. 20m. 15s.; Assegai,

4h. 34m. 50m.; Iolanthe, 4h. 35m. 25m. At the flagship topsails were taken in, and after a short stretch the yachts laid their course to Shark Island. During the trip down the Iolanthe passed the Assegai, the latter fouling the former, and carrying away the ironwork from her boom. Shark Island was rounded as follows:—Sirocco, 4h. 39m.; Iolanthe, 4h. 56m. 35s.; Assegai, 4h. 57m. 40s. For the run home, topsails and balloon foresails were set, and the flagship was passed as follows:—Sirocco, 4h. 55m. 30s.; Iolanthe, 5h. 12m. 41s.; Assegai, 5h. 14m. 20s. Thus the Assegai wins the cup. Sorocco as first boat of another class, taking second prize. The winning boat was sailed by Mr. T. Dudley, while the Sirocco and Iolanthe were in charge of Sam Richardson and Mr. S. Wilson.

Coasters' Race, time for registered tonnage. Course: From line between Kirribilli Point, and steamer Lady Loch, round Shark Island, back round Fort Denison, round boat moored off Long Reef, and back to flagship. First prize, £75; second, £25; third, £10; entrance, £3 3s.—Bound to Win, 32 tons, Thos. Shakeshaft, 1; Endeavour, 44 tons, D. M'Lennon, 2; Clara Jackson, 32 tons, Jackson Bros., 3. Other starters: Jane Moorehead, 49 tons, Thos. Moorehead; May Flower, 56 tons, Giles Jenkins; Ettie, 44 tons, J. G. Koadie; Prince Alfred, 56 tons, S. Dickson; Emanuel, 64 tons, Chas. Johnson; Echo, 55 tons, Geo. Spears, Julia, 56 tons, Edwd. Davies; Agnes Rose, 35 tons, B. Lloyd and Mrs. J. Starr, Tuggerah, 62 tons, T. Davis. Great delay was caused at starting, owing to the starting point having been altered after most of the competitors had taken up their moorings in Neutral Bay. All came to the scratch, and at 10.25 a.m. were sent off, the start not being by any means a good one, Clara Jackson and Prince Alfred getting the worst of it, their cables getting foul. They went off on the starboard tack, Jane Moorehead with a good lead, followed by the Emanuel, Echo, Ettie, Bound to Win, Agnes Rose, Julia, Tuggerah, Clara Jackson, and Prince Alfred, in the order named. The Emanuel, however, was sent back to cross the line. The Moorehead stood well into Neutral Bay, others not standing in so far, thence worked mid-channel with strong ebb tide down to Shark Island, which was rounded by Jane Moorehead first, at 11.30 a.m., with Ettie, Bound to Win, close up. Then followed Echo, Endeavour, Agnes Rose, Clara Jackson, and Prince Alfred, with Tuggerah, Julia, May Flower, and Emanuel some distance astern. On the run to Fort Denison the leading boat mistook the course and rounded the flagship instead of the Fort, thus allowing Bound to Win to assume the lead. The times rounding Denison were as follows:—Bound to Win, 11h. 32m. 10s.; Ettie, 11h. 32m. 57s.; Echo, 11h. 34m. 50s.; Endeavour, 11h. 35m. 40s.; Jane Moorehead, 11h. 39m. 15s.; Agnes Rose, 11h. 40m. 50s.; Clara Jackson, 11h. 44m. 5s.; Prince Alfred, 11h. 44m. 10s.; Tuggerah, 11h. 46m.; Emanuel, 11h. 50m. 40s.; Julia, 11h. 57m. 50s.; May Flower, 11h. 58m. 15s. Off Bradley's Clara Jackson had worked into fifth position, and the Heads were cleared by Bound to Win at 12.45 p.m., sailing splendidly and increasing her lead. Then came Ettie and Jane Moorehead, the latter carrying away her topmast off the Hornsby light, and retired. Off Curl Curl Bound to Win was still in command of the fleet, with Clara Jackson second, and Endeavour and Agnes Rose close up, and others very much scattered. The boat at Long Reef was rounded as follows:—Bound to Win at 3h. 9m.; Clara Jackson, 3h. 22m.; Endeavour, 3h. 24m.; Agnes Rose, 3h. 27m.; and Ettie, 3h. 21m. All set squaresails for the run home, Endeavour hoisting raffee and watersail also. The breeze being rather hard, they came along at a rattling pace, Bound to Win being first to enter the Heads at 3h. 45m. p.m.; Clara Jackson, 3h. 55m.; Endeavour, 4h.; and Agnes Rose close up. The leading boat increased her lead to the finish, and the race for second place between the Clara Jackson and Endeavour was most exciting, the latter securing it by a few seconds only. The finishing times were—Bound to Win, 4h. 13m. 5s.; Endeavour, 4h. 25m. 38s.; Clara Jackson, 4h. 25m. 50s.; Julia, 4h. 26m 24s.; Ettie, 4h. 32m. 40s.

Canvas Dingies, 14ft., no boat to rank under 10ft.: time allowance, 1½ minute per foot; amateur crews. Course: From moorings in Lavender Bay round Clark Island, round flagship, round Clark Island, and back to flagship. Fort Denison to be passed each way on the northern side. First prize, £12; second, £5; third, £3. Entrance, 10s. 6d. Pearle, 14ft., J. Hayes, scratch, 1; Violet, 14ft., O. Taylor, scratch, 2; Thomas Punch, 14ft., J. Smith, scratch, 3. Other starters: Daisy, 13ft., C. Crinks, 1½ minute; Blanch, 14ft., C. Cowel, scratch; Julia, 12ft. W. Rodick, 3 minutes; Verena, 13ft., F. W. Birch, 1½ minute; Estrella, 14ft., G. Snow, scratch; Acme, 14ft., S. Small, scratch; Cygnet, 14ft., J. Brown, scratch; Young Jack, 14ft., J. T. Robinson, scratch; Chance, 14ft., Slater and Foster, scratch; Bessie, 14ft., T. Mulhall, scratch. There was hardly enough wind to move the boats along when the signal to start was given. Pearle and Violet got all the best of the start, and took up a good lead, followed by Chance. On the beat to Clark Island a great race ensued between the first three boats, the order passing the Denison being Pearle, Chance, Violet, Thos. Punch, Acme, Young Jack, and Estrella. Violet closed on Chance, and Thos. Punch gained on the leaders, as also did Estrella. After rounding the island balloon jibs were hoisted, for the run to the fort, which upon reaching, square sails were substituted for the short run to the flagship, which was rounded as follows:—Pearle, 11h. 16m. 20s.; Violet, 11h. 17m. 25s.; Chance, 11h. 17m. 40s.; Thos. Punch, 11h. 19m.; Acme, 11h. 20m. 30s.; Estrella, 11h. 21m. 10s.; Young Jack, 11h. 21m. 25s.; Bessie, 11h. 22m. 10s.; Daisy, 11h. 22m. 30s. Going round, the Violet and Chance were left in the lee, the latter fouling the anchor chain, thus loosing the very good chance she had of taking the prize. The race was now virtually over, the Pearle sailing over her opponents. The times at the finish were as follows:—Pearle, 11h. 51m. 23s.; Violet, 11h. 52m. 14s.; Thos. Punch, 11h. 53m. 12s.; Chance and Bessie. The winner was well handled by Thos. Leach.

Fishermen's Race, bona-fide net and line boats, having been licensed six months, crews limited to four, handicap, working gear, sailing only. Course: From moorings in Lavender Bay, thence to boat moored off Long Reef, and back to flagship. First prize, £15. Entrance, £1 1s.—Hero, 22ft., F. Newton, 4 minutes, 1; Admiral, 23ft., Geo. Newton, scratch, 2; Victor, 24ft., E. Meffin, 2 minutes, 3. The Hero led all through the course, the finishing times being as follows:—Hero, 4h. 57m. 30s.; Admiral, 4h. 58m. 50s.; and Victor.

Dingies Under Canvas, not exceeding 16ft. in length, 5ft. beam, and 20in. in depth, any crews. Course: From moorings in Lavender Bay round flagship, round boat off Goat Island, thence round Shark Island, round flagship, round Fort Denison, and back to flagship. First prize, £15; second, £5. Entrance, £1 1s.—Our Boys, 16ft., G. Fletcher, 1; Our Own, 16ft., W. Pacey, 1; Sophia, 16ft., C. G. Cameron, 2. Other starters:—Our Girls, 16ft., G. Bell; Sunbeam, 16ft., H. Gilbert. A good start, all getting away well together. The order rounding the flagship was—Sophia, 11h. 47m. 57s.; Our Own, 11h. 48m. 30s.; Our Girls, 11h. 48m. 33s.; Our Boys, 11h. 48m. 35s.; and Sunbeam, 11h. 49m. 52s. Squaresails were hoisted for the run to Goat Island, Our Boys running into third place crossing Farm Cove. After rounding the boat at the island, they stood over to the northern shore, the Sophia and Our Own increasing their lead. The breeze seemed a little too much for Sophia, as she staggered under it a lot, but Our Boys went along in fine style. The Sophia was still leading, passing the Denison with Our Own and Our Boys on about even terms, the former holding weather position. For the run to the flagship from Shark Island all set topsails, and when off Fort Denison Sophia hoisted balloon jib. The Our Own sailed up to leeward of Sophia just before reaching the flagship, and they lay becalmed for some time under the ship, when Our Boys came up level with them. The latter caught the wind first, and was well into it before the others made any progress. Our Boys and Our Own stood over to Kirribilli, while Sophia went about at the stern of the ship, and made the Denison, but had to make a short board to clear it. She did not catch the others. The times on rounding were—Our Boys, 1h. 17m. 20s.; Our Own, 1h. 17m. 30s.; Sophia, 1h. 17m. 50s.; Our Girls, 1h. 19m. 30s. From here to the flagship the positions were unchanged, and

they finished as follows:—Our Boys, 1h. 20m. 10s.; Our Own, 1h. 20m. 15s.; and Sophia, 1h. 20m. 35s. The winner was sailed by George Fletcher, Our Own by Tom Colebrook, and Sophia by George Ellis.

All Boats, 20ft. and upwards, limited crews. Handicap: Under 22ft., four hands: 22ft. and under 24ft., five hands; 24ft. and upwards, six hands. Flying start, between starter's boat and Blue's Point. Course: Round Shark Island, round Fort Denison, round lightship and Sow-and-Pigs, and back to flagship. First prize, £25; second, £10; third, £5. Entrance, £1 10s. Varuna, half-open, 22ft. (William Paul), 7 minutes, 1; Tempest, open, 22ft. (A. Gale), 7 minutes, 2; Triton, half-open, 22ft. (J. H. M'Kinlay), 3 minutes, 3. Other starters: Buttercup, half-open, 22ft., H. Carpenter, 7 minutes; Ianthe, half-open, 20ft., E. W. Heywood, 10 minutes: Wingadee, half-open, 20ft., H. Pollock, 8 minutes; Adelphi, open, 24ft., M. A. H. Fitshardinge, 1 minute; Irene, half-open, 22ft., H. Bevan, 4 minutes; Millewa, open, 20ft., R. C. Gordon, 8 minutes; Irex, open, 22ft., N. A. Johnson, 3 minutes; Young Dick, 20ft., W. Bull, 8 minutes; N. A. V., open, 32ft., V. W. Williams, 10 minutes; Hermione, half-open, 20ft., W. Clark, 5 minutes; Sea Breeze, open, 24ft., F. Rae, 7 minutes; Waveney, open, 22ft., H. Woolnough, 5 minutes; Naval Brigade, open, 32ft., W. Rickwood, 8 minutes; Moewe, open, 24ft., Dr. J. Elliott, scratch; Our May, half-open, 24ft., W. Stannard, 4 minutes; Ariadne, half-open, 27ft., H. Stevens, scratch; Cynthia, half-open, 20ft., C. J. Saunders, 5 minutes; Vacuna, half-open, 22ft., J. B. Wilson, 6 minutes: The start of this race was a rather pretty sight, the entries being so numerous. The starter got them away well together, and passing the flagship the order was—Triton, Varuna, Tempest, Adelphi, Cynthia, Sea Breeze, Ariadne, Buttercup, Ianthe, Irex, Waveney, Our May, Moewe, Hermione, Wingadee, Millewa, Varuna. On the way to Shark Island and back the positions changed, Adelphi assumed command, Ariadne ran into third place, and the times rounding Fort Denison were as follows:—Adelphi, 1h. 24m. 45s.; Triton, 1h. 24m. 50s.; Ariadne, 1h. 25m.; Moewe, 1h. 25m. 5s.; Irex, 1h. 25m. 7s.; Varuna, 1h. 25m. 14s.; Sea Breeze, 1h. 25m. 20s.; Cynthia, 1h. 26m. 45s.; Our May, 1h. 27s.; N. A. V., 1h. 27m. 40s.; Waverney, 1h. 27m. 50s.; Ianthe, 1h. 28m. 28s.; Irene, 1h. 29m. 25s.; Young Dick, 1h. 29m. 55s.; Buttercup, 1h. 30m.; Vacuna, 1m. 32h. 40s. Going down to the lightship the Ariadne and Adelphi had a foul, which put them out of the race. The finishing times were as follow:—Mowe, 2h. 35m. 30s.; Varuna, 2h. 36m.; Triton, 2h. 37m. 5s.; Irex, 2h. 37m. 10s.; Tempest, 2h. 37m. 20s.; Our May, 2h. 40m. 51s.; Cynthia, 2h. 41m. 5s.; Waverney, 2h. 41m. 43s.; Ianthe, 2h. 46m. 43s.; and Vacuna, 2h. 49m. 53s. Thus the Varuna, well handled by her owner, takes first prize by time allowance, Tempest second, and Triton third.

Canvas Dingies, 10ft. and under, to be manned and sailed by youths under 16. No two boats of same class to take prizes. Course: Flying start from Lavender Bay, round Clark Island, round flagship, round Clark Island, and back to flagship; Fort Denison to be passed each way on the northern side. First prize, £7; second, £3; third, £2. Entrance, 10s 6d.—Young Ethel, 10ft., W. Holmes, 1: Our Boys, 8ft., E. Bell, 2; Endeavour, 10ft., P. Summerbell, 3. Other starters: Neva, 10ft., and Nereus, 10ft. Young Ethel got away at the start, and led throughout the race, the finishing time being as follows:—Young Ethel, 2h. 27m.; Endeavour, 2h. 32m. 58s.; Neva, 2h. 34m. 9s.; and Our Boys, 3h. 2m. 30s.

Half-decked Boats over 22ft. handicap, under canvas, amateur crews. Course: from moorings in Lavender Bay, round Fort Denison, round boat at Goat Island, round R. S. Y. S. buoy at Manly, and back to flagship. First prize, £30; second, £5. Entrance, £1 10s.—Pixie, 33ft., M. R. Evans, scratch, 1; Miss Maud, 23ft., C. Messenger, 7m., 2; Wilfred, 24ft., P. Roberts, 7m., 3. Other starters: Lotus, A. Leigh, 1m.; La Belle, 33ft., C. Binnie, 5m.; Eula, 24ft., C. Goddard, 7m. All got away well together, and they rounded Fort Denison as follows:—Pixie, Lotus, La Belle, and Wilfred. All set baloon jibs for the run to Goat Island, Wilfred getting hers into the water. On the beat to Manly Pixie proved too good for the others, and at Manly had a long lead and the race all her own way. The finishing times were as follows:—Pixie, 4h. 44m. 6s.; Miss Maud, 5h. 4m. 45s.; and Wilfred, 5h. 5m. 35s. The winner was well sailed by Mr. R. Moody.

Dingies, 14ft., wooden, amateur crews. Course: From moorings in Lavender Bay, round Clark Island, round flagship, round Clark Island, and back to flagship. Fort Denison to be passed each way on the northern side. First prize, £10; second, £5. Entrance, 10s. 6d.—Hero, 14ft., J. Drake, 1; Our Roy, 14ft., T. H. Snowdon, 2; Young Victor, 14ft., J. Abram, 3. Other starters: Vision and Thistle. Hero got the best of the start and at once sailed clean away from the others and won as she liked, being well handled by Mr. C. P. M'Conville.

Open Boats, 20ft. to 21ft., handicap, amateur crews. Course: From moorings in Lavender Bay round Fort Denison, round boat off Goat Island, round R.S.Y.S. buoy off Manly, round flagship, round Fort Denison, and back to flagship. First prize, the Mayor's prize; second, £10; third, £5. Entrance, £2 2s. Rosetta, 22ft., E. Clark, 1¼ minute, 1; Xarifa, 24ft., H. B. Pickering, scratch, 2; Pomona, 20ft., J. M. Firth, 9 minutes, 3. Other starters: Planet and Ellie. Rosetta got away with the lead, and was never caught. The finishing times were: Rosetta, 5h. 39m. 22s.; Xarifa, 5h. 41m. 7s.; and Pomona, 5h. 55m. 19s.

Half-decked Boats, 20ft. to 22ft., handicap. Course: From moorings in Lavender Bay round Fort Denison, round boat off Goat Island, round R. S. Y. S. buoy at Manly, and back to flagship. First prize, £25; second, £10. Entrance, £1 10s.—Genesta, 20ft., C. G. Cameron, 5 minutes, 1; Myosotis, 22ft., J. Flynn, 8 minutes, 2; Itonia, 20ft., H. Carpenter, 5 minutes, 3. Other starters: Guinevere, 22ft., H. Dinham, scratch; Carissima, 22ft., J. A. Tibbey, 8 minutes; Florrie, 22ft., A. M. Castle, 10 minutes; Velox, 22ft., W. Uhr, 8 minutes; Nereus, 20ft., F. G. Russell, 5 minutes. The Myosotis was first away, followed by Guinevere, Genesta, Velox, Itonia, and Carissima; Genesta with a second suit on, and Itonia with one reef down. They jibed round the Denison as follows:—Genesta, Velox, Myosotis, Itonia, and Cariesima. The Guinevere capsized while jibing. After rounding, Velox assumed command, and passing the flagship one of the crew fell overboard, and was picked up by George Ellis in the Genesta. On the way up from Goat Island Myosotis took up premier position, with Genesta second, and Itonia third. Genesta passed Myosotis, and they finished as follows:—Genesta, 6h. 7m. 26s.; Myosotis, 6h. 14m. 45s; and Itonia, 6h. 15m. 9s. The winner was handled in first-class style by George Ellis.

OFFICIAL DINNER AND EVENING PARTY AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

His Excellency the Governor gave an official dinner at Government House last evening in honour of the distinguished visitors from the Australasian colonies who are now in Sydney for the purpose of taking part in the Centennial celebrations. The chair was occupied by Lord Carrington, and there were present—His Excellency Sir Henry Loch, Governor of Victoria; his Excellency Sir William Jervois, Governor of New Zealand; his Excellency Sir Anthony Musgrave, Governer of Queensland; his Excellency Sir William Robinson, Governor of South Australia; his Excellency Sir Robert Hamilton, Governor of Tasmania; his Excellency Sir Charles Mitchell, late

Governor of Fiji; Sir Henry Parkes, Premier of New South Wales; the Hon. D. Gillies, Premier of Victoria; Sir S. W. Griffith, Premier of Queensland; the Hon. T. Playford, Premier of South Australia; the Hon. Sir Frederick Darley, his Eminence the Cardinal, the Chief Justice of Victoria, the Hon. Sir John Hay, the Earl of Carnarvon, Sir James MacBain, the Archbishop of Melbourne, Mr. Justice Faucett, the Archbishop of Adelaide, the Mayor of Melbourne, the Mayor of Hobart, Major-General Richardson, Captain Avellan, Captain Kane, the Rev. Dr. O'Haran, Lord Bertie, Captain Mechan, the Hon. B. R. Wise, the Hon. Sir William Fitzherbert, the Hon. William Clarke, the Hon. J. G. Ramsay, the Hon. Francis Abigail, the Hon. A. J. Clarke, the Hon. Henry Cuthbert, the Hon. E. N. Braddon, the Hon. F. J. Derham, the Hon. C. Todd, the Hon. Speaker of Victoria, Lieutenant Erskine, Mr. Robinson, Captain Keith Falconer, Admiral Fairfax, the Most Rev. the Primate, the Chief Justice of South Australia, the Hon. the Speaker of New South Wales, his Grace the Duke of Manchester, the Bishop of Queensland, Mr. Justice Windeyer, Mr. Justice Webb, Mr. Justice Deffell, Mr. Justice Mein, Mr. Justice Owen, the Mayor of Adelaide, Captain Clayton, Captain Gourdoy, Captain Musgrave, Mr. Carington, Mr. Forteecue, the Hon. J. F. Burns, the Hon. B. S. Bird, the Hon. John Sutherland, the Hon. C. C. Kingston, the Hon. James Inglis, the Hon. C. H. Pearson, the Hon. C. J. Roberts, the Hon. C. F. Johnson, the Hon. D. M. Davies, the Hon. W. H. Wilson, the Hon. the Speaker of Western Australia, Colonel Roberts, Captain Hammill, Major Phillimore, Mr. Prichard, Mr. Wallington, and Major Gascoigne. Sir Alfred Stephen, Mr. Justice Stephen, the Right Rev. the Archbishop of Brisbane, the Right Hon. W. B. Dalley, and Mr. Justice Innes, were invited to be present, but they were unable to attend.

After the dinner there was an evening party at Government House, at which about 2000 guests were present, including the gentlemen who attended the official dinner. Amongst the company were—Lady Carnarvon, the Misses Darley, Miss Stephen, Miss Parkes, Miss Faucett, Lady and Miss Hay, Mrs. Garrett, Mrs. W. Clarke, Mrs. Sutherland, Mrs. Abigail, Mrs. Windeyer, Mrs. Deffell, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Roberts, Sir Patrick and Lady Jennings, Sir Robert and Lady Wisdom, Sir John Robertson, Sir Edward Strickland, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Fairfax, Major and Mrs. Hanning Lee, Mr. and Mrs. W. Curnow, Mr. and Mrs. Tooth, Major Mackenzie, the officers of H.M.S. Nelson, Calliope, Rapid, Diamond, Lark, and Dart, the officers of the Russian corvette Rynda, and of the French warship Du chaffaut. &c. Lady Carrington received the guests in the drawing-room, and the arrangements for their entertainment were of the most sumptuous character. The charming gardens were crowded throughout the evening. The brilliant illuminations of the vessels of war and of the harbour were greatly admired. The grounds, illuminated with electric light, were bright and beautiful. The band of the Permanent Artillery, under the direction of M. Devery, performed the following selections of music:—March, "The Englishman," Devery; overture, "Zampa," Herold; valse, "Dream on the ocean," Gung'l: selection, Op. "Faust," Gounod; serenade, "Farewell," Herfurth; gavotte, "Le Bijou," Kotham: fantasia, "From East to West," Browne; valse, "Deutsche Lieder," Ziehrer; galop, "The Wallaby," Devery; mazurka, "Arm in arm," Strauss; God save the Queen.

WORKING LADS' PICNIC AT THE NATIONAL PARK.

Not the least interesting event in connection with the Centennial celebration was the treat given yesterday at the National Park to some 3400 working lads connected with the tobacco and other factories, the milk and news vending trades, and other branches of labour in which the lower class of our juvenile population are engaged. The idea originated with Mr. George Lewis, by whom it was communicated to the Centennial Commission, who at once fell in with the view, and submitted it to the Colonial secretary, who very cordially approved of it, and arrangements were proceeded with accordingly, without delay. Committees were appointed to provide for the amusement and entertainment of the lads (whose age was to be limited to 17 years), called a sports committee, a provision committee, and a ground committee. The duties of the latter consisted of the care and oversight and transit of the lads to and from the Park, the preservation of order at the park, and the general well-being and behaviour of all concerned. The convener of the committee was the Rev. J. A. Clarke, who was ably assisted by the Rev. Mr. Beck and Messrs. John Davies, M.L.C., Mr. Wilson Robjohns, and 27 other gentlemen. When it is considered that no less than 3400 lads visited the park yesterday the extent of the work of this committee will be at once fully appreciated. The sports committee consisted of Mr. T. Corbett as convener, and Mr. C. Wisehart as secretary, assisted by Mr. Herbert Fairfax and 27 others. In reference to the prizes given in connection with the sports, it is a matter worthy of note that a simple personal appeal to the city warehouses was responded to by no less than 57 of them who gave a large number of articles of the character generally prized by boys. The provision committee consisted of Mrs. Robjohns as convener, assisted by Mrs. Pottie, Mrs. Lewis, Miss Wilson, Miss Wilkinson, and Mrs Selby; and in addition there were no less than 55 ladies and a few gentlemen, including Messrs. Condy and Widdon. This large number of ladies belong to that class af the good hearted women of this city who are always willing to assist in works of this kind. The provisions were obtained from the establishments of Messrs. Bruce, Lovely, Kidman, Condy, Griffiths, Biddell, and Starkey, and were the best of their class. They consisted of buns, meat and sausage rolls, sandwiches, cakes and confectionery of all kinds, ginger beer, tea and coffee, and bread and butter.

About half-past nine o'clock two special trains left the Redfern station, crowded with the young excursionists, each of whom had been supplied with a ticket, and all of whom were in the very height of youthful spirits. These trains also contained the whole of the ladies and gentlemen who had given their services for the occasion. A third special train left at 10 o'clock with Sir Henry Parkes and party, and also about a hundred youngsters, who had missed the earlier specials. The weather was all that could be desired, and during the run up the boys seemed delighted with their trip out, and the various cars and carriages were a perfect Babel of voices.

The site selected for the picnic was close by the Loftus station on a bald eminence, on which is erected Mr. Kidman's store depot in connection with the unemployed. In this store the whole of the provisions had been placed in baskets, boxes, &c., ready for handing out. At a short distance a number of long rough tables had been erected, each one having an awning placed over it; and about 20 barrels of gingerbeer were ranged near these, ready to be drawn into buckets for distribution.

Shortly after the boys had arrived, word went round that Sir Henry Parkes would be among them in a few minutes to make a speech, and it was resolved to give him a fitting reception. A little later the special arrived, and Sir Henry, the Hon. Thomas Playford (Premier of South Australia), the Hon. J. G. Ramsay (Chief Secretary of South Australia), the Hon. F. Abigail (Minister of Mines), and the Hon. Thomas Garrett (Minister for Lands), stepped on to the platform, and were greeted with several rounds of cheers.

A few minutes later Sir Henry Parkes addressed a few encouraging words to the boys, and in the course of his remarks said it was not because they were now poor that they might not aspire to the highest positions in the land. Many of the greatest men who had ever lived sprang from very lowly stations, and he specially instanced the greatest among them all in one respect—President Lincoln, who had liberated no less than five millions of slaves. (Cheers.) Lincoln had sprung from the poorer classes, but had worked hard with a conscious rectitude of purpose and a noble ambition. He read

himself up for the Bar, and became a lawyer, and one of the bright traits in his character was that he would never take up a case in which he did not think justice was in his cause. (Cheers.) That was a noble thing, and a noble example for the boys before him to try and emulate. (Cheers.) There were many lads in that audience who had it in their power to rise in life—it all lay with themselves. It was no disgrace to be poor—indeed, it might be an honour to be poor if honour and integrity were preserved. Though all could not expect to be presidents of a republic, or kings or emperors, yet each in his own particular sphere might be remarkable for a life of simple integrity. There was no phase of life more needed in these colonies than honesty, truthfulness, and uprightness. Given these, and they must inevitably succeed in life, and become remarkable in that sphere where their lot might be cast. Should they be guided in such a path and fall into adversity they would never want friends, or those who would stand true to them in times of trial; and they would always be found developing the truest manhood—he did not by this mean in the shape of brute force, but that manliness which was true, even to the weak, as well as to the strong, and they would also develop the phase of character that would prove a source of confidence to all whom they might meet in life. (Cheers.) While wishing them all the happiness that the day and the beautiful scenery around them could give, he would also say to them, "God bless every one of you, my lads."

As Sir Henry concluded, one of the boys in the body of the crowd cried out, "Three cheers for Sir Henry Parkes," and they were given with a strength of voice that spoke volumes for the health of the boys' lungs.

Shortly afterwards Sir Henry and party took their departure, having other engagements elsewhere. As the train left the platform it was again loudly cheered.

The next feature of the day was giving each boy a tin pannikin and some gingerbeer, which was served from pails which had been filled from the casks. There was a good deal of difficulty over this, as the big boys rushed the little ones; and the same may be said of the after distribution of victuals. Notwithstanding the large number of gentlemen and ladies who took part in this distribution there were very considerable difficulties in the way, in consequence of the presence of a number of larrikins, who would have been far better engaged elsewhere. The age of the guests was supposed to be limited to 17 years, but there must have been hundreds who were 19 and 20, while several were grown men with fully developed moustaches, who should never have been included in such a general invitation. So great was the rush at one time that had it not been for the ladies anything like a fair distribution could never have been made. However, ultimately things were placed in a satisfactory groove, and everyone succeeded in getting as much as he wanted; and the same may be said of the afternoon tea. With the exception of the struggling referred to, pretty good order prevailed, there not being a single fight during the whole day, which, considering the large number of boys present, and many from rival establishments, is a matter for satisfaction.

The programme of sports was a very long one, embracing swimming (in which some of the little fellows showed themselves quite adepts, and the different events were well contested, there being several ties), flat races, throwing the cricket ball, hurdle races, hop-step-and-jump races, Siamese races, high jumps, apple races, walking matches, long jumps, sack races, somersaults, wheelbarrow races, walking the greasy pole over water and climbing it on land, and kicking football. In consequence of the large number of events, and the early hour at which the last train left the "finals" were not decided in many of the races; but, in consequence of the number of prizes in hand, the committee will be able to give awards for all the different heats, and these will be presented at a special meeting to be held one evening next week. The whole of these events passed off without a hitch, for which great praise is due to Messrs. C. Wiseheart and Corbett and the large committee assisting them. The only accident that happened in connection with these sports was to a little fellow who was in one of the swimming races, and who fell on the back of his head on a stone as he was walking across a shallow part of the river. He was not, however, badly hurt, and his wound was attended to at the camp of the National Park trustees. During the day there was a case of sunstroke and a case of epilepsy, but they were mild forms of attack and the patients soon recovered. At the same time it is only right to suggest that upon such an occasion there should have been a medical man present, or upon any occasion where there is a large assemblage of people at a distance from the city under such circumstances.

The band of the Russian man-of-war now in harbour had been kindly lent for the occasion by his Imperial Highness Grand Duke Michaelovitch, and accompanied the party. During the day they played almost without intermission, and it is only fair to say that the band is one of no mean merit, and such a one as is seldom met with in the colonies.

There were three or four policemen present, but fortunately they were not called upon to do any very active service. A boy was apprehended with a strap in his possession that had been torn off one of the carriage doors, and taken before Mr. John Davies, M.L.C., who as a J.P. accepted his explanation that he had picked it up, and ordered his discharge, especially as the story bore an air of probability. It might be here mentioned that Mr. Davies looked after the trains, and did much efficient service in that and other ways. A number of naval artillery men tendered valuable assistance in the distribution of food and keeping the youngsters in order; and, as for the ladies, it is not too much to say that much of the success of the whole affair was due to their untiring efforts. But chief among all, who worked like a horse almost without a moment's intermission, was Mr. George Lewis, to whom, however, it seemed a labour of love. The Rev. Mr. Clarke, too, showed incontestibly that he is a muscular Christian, for at times he was placed in a position where much of his strength was required in resisting the encroachments of the crowds of boys. Mr. Burrowes, the National Park superintendent, also gave a good deal of valuable assistance, and the same might be said of nearly all who had so thoroughly taken up this matter, and seemed determined to work it to a successful issue.

Shortly after 5 o'clock the return journey was commenced, and Sydney was safely reached before 7, so bringing to an end one of the events in connection with our Centennial celebrations that is not likely to be forgotten for years to come by those who took part in it.

THE BAND CONTEST.

The band contest was commenced in earnest yesterday at about noon, and was continued, with hardly any intermission, until late in the evening, at the Carrington Grounds. The "grand contest selections" were all played excepting that by the Cumberland (Parramatta) Band, which was not present. The weather was well suited for the performance, the wind not being too boisterous, and there was ample accommodation provided for everybody. The attendance was not very large in the morning, but was much increased during the afternoon. The adjudicators (Messrs. Zelman, Caron, and Gildea) were accommodated in one of the side buildings, close to the band-stand, which was entirely covered in, so as to screen the bands from view—the judges not being allowed to know the names of the several bands, and agreeing to make their award entirely according to the merits of the several performances, known to them by numbers only. The order of playing was decided by lot, and the name of each band as it came forward was hoisted on the board, together with a number corresponding to the title of the piece of music as set down on the programme. The numerical strength of each band was strictly limited to 25, and while only some played with the full complement, yet nearly all came within two or three of the limit—the average being about 22. The general playing was really astonishingly good, and when it is remembered that the competition is strictly confined to amateur players, and that the performers are those who do not follow music

as a calling, and who have but little leisure for its study, the more credit must be given. In some cases the performances were nearly perfect in every department, and at least six bands showed such a high standard of excellence, that there will be no cause to be ashamed on the part of those who may not gain the first place in the judge's list, for even the winner of the fourth prize will not be compelled to feel that he is far from the first so far as honour is concerned. This competition will certainly do much good; for it not only teaches us that there are better amateur military bands in Australia than most people would expect; but also the opportunity it affords for the several bands to hear the excellences and the failings of others, can hardly fail to cause a further advance in the standard already attained.

The Albury Town Band (Mr. D. Pogson, bandmaster) played first, a fantasia; Balfe's "Il Talismano" being the chosen selection. This band showed much delicacy, but the piece gave small opportunity for the exhibition of the more dashing qualities of style. The tune was generally good, and much attention was given to expression. The next to appear was the St. Joseph's (Launceston) Band, under Mr. W. T. Bates, "Maritana" being the piece played. There was some uncertainty of attack, and slight sharpness of intonation at times; but some of the sostenuto passages were decidedly good, notwithstanding a slight tendency to fail as regards pitch in the opposite direction. The finale was excellently played, however, and was most effective. The Band of the Fourth (Newcastle) Regiment was the third in order of performance, and under Mr. W. Barkell acquitted itself remarkably well. The selection from "Ernani" afforded scope for every performer to show what he could do, and one and all did full justice to their parts. Refinements of light and shade, excellent precision and attack, and perfect balance of tone, were all noticeable—indeed, there was much to admire on all counts. The band was hailed with loud cheers on retiring. Northcott's (Sandhurst) Band played next a capital arrangement of subjects from "Rigoletto." Some of the cornet playing was particularly fine, and the phrasing was neat; but there was less mellowness of tone than in certain other cases, and the blend of instruments was not always good. The Mudgee Town Band (Mr. A. W. Sheppard, bandmaster) played only 15 strong, and so its selection, "The Gospel Trumpet," could hardly fail to suffer in effect in consequence. This band is entirely composed of youths, and therefore the highest standard could hardly be expected of them. The South Australian Militia Band, under Lieutenant R. V. Squarise, played "La Forza del Destino," and would have secured perhaps greater applause only that the opening was considerably out of tune, for there was much otherwise to admire in the performance. "Der Freischutz" was played by the Eastern Suburban Band (South Australia), under Bandmaster Mr. A. Heath, and there were so many points of noticeable excellence that it was to be regretted occasional failings in tempo militated against general success. The Sydney Naval Brigade Band, under Mr. J. Devlin, chose a most difficult piece in their selection from Wagner's "Rienzi," and the ensemble was good, while the baritone solo also attracted much attention. The Hobart Garrison Band chose "Lucrezia Borgia," and acquitted themselves well under Mr. W. T. Bates. The clarionet and horn were excellent, but flatness of the second cornet spoiled other effects. Bulch's Model Band, from Ballarat, though only recently formed, gave a splendid performance of "Gems of Weber." The expression seemed at times slightly exaggerated, but with this exception the whole piece was admirably rendered, and the cornet and euphonium soloists acquitted themselves splendidly. The overture to "William Tell" was also finely played by the Launceston City Band, under Mr. W. A. Wallace. The difficult opening movement was not altogether successful, and the finale was somewhat hurried, but otherwise the performance was admirable. The piccolo of this band is specially deserving of praise, while the clarionet-playing was also good.

In the evening the solo competition took place at the Protestant Hall, Castlereagh-street. The attendance of the public was only moderately good, but the friends of the several performers mustered in good force, so that the audience was fairly numerous. A large number of competitors came forward, the instruments for which entries were received being clarionet, cornet, euphonium, and trombone. In the clarionet department there was very excellent playing, although most of the performers seemed to think perhaps too much of execution, and too little of purity and mellowness of tone, which is so all important as regards this instrument. Two performers stood from the rest, viz., Mr. Allison, of the Eastern Suburban Band, and Mr. Munro, of the Hobart Garrison Band; and between these two probably lie the choice for first place. But others also performed well, from the military standpoint, and the clarionet exhibition was the best of the evening. There was less to notice about the cornet performances, although the entries were more numerous, as there was but little refinement shown in most cases. The euphonium players, as a rule, produced only an indifferent tone, although considerable facility of execution was frequently apparent. The performances last evening showed, however, that the amateur bands of Australia possess a variety of members who can give excellent account of themselves as soloists in their several departments, which is a highly satisfactory addition to make to the record of general excellence of the bands (as a whole) which has been referred to in our notice of the contest performances of the morning and afternoon.

So much enterprise has been shown by the promoters of this band contest that it would be gratifying to see the public take more interest in the affair. The labour must have been immense, and the expense must also have been very considerable, before bringing together these seventeen bands from the various colonies. And as the performances are certainly as enjoyable as they are creditable, it may be hoped that the public will, for their own sakes, attend in larger numbers.

THE ENGINEERING ASSOCIATION'S CENTENARY EXCURSION.

In connection with the Centennial celebrations, and taking advantage of the presence in Sydney of representatives of the other colonies, the Engineering Association of New South Wales arranged a series of excursions, including visits to various industrial establishments. The first of these trips took place yesterday. The company met at 10 a.m., on board the steamer Illawarra, and set off for a trip round the harbour, which, with all the boats afloat for the regatta, presented a scene which greatly pleased the visitors. The gentlemen present were the following:—The president of the association, Mr. W. Cruickshank; the vice-president, Mr. S. A. Key; the members of the council, Messrs. R. Pollock, J. Richmond, A. D. Nelson, W. Shellshear, H. W. Kerle, N. Hargrave, and G. Fischer; the treasurer, Mr. J. Sands; the secretary, Mr. W. E. H. Nicolle; and the following members, Messrs. N. Selfe, H. Selfe, W. Greenwood, P. Hunter, W. Scott, R. Scott, S. Poolman, A. Christie, H. Vale, G. A. Morell, J. Wildridge, A. D. Marshall, J. Lang, Professor Warren, J. P. Franki, J. Touch, R. W. Finlayson, H. G. Sands, O. Blacket, H. Perdriau, W. Milne, H. P. Howe, J. Proctor, J. T. Haycroft, H. Ford, W. Grant, Dr. Storer, J. A. Leahy, J. M. Dunn, E. H. S. Nicolle, J. Elder, W. H. German, T. Stewart, J. F. Carson, and A. S. Hinder. Intercolonial visitors: Mr. J. E. Edwards, Mr. O'Hanlan, Mr. J. B. Garde, Mr. E. Phillips, Mr. J. Guillan, Mr. P. R. M'Dougall, Mr. John Buncle, Mr. D. Mackenzie, Mr. Wise, Mr. M'Killop, from Victoria; Mr. F. May, from South Australia; Mr. E. W. Robertson, Mr. R. Macdougall, Mr. J. Booth, from Queensland; Mr. W. Branstone, from New Zealand. Other guests: Mr. J. Kelsey, London; M. Louis Violette, France; Mr. J. Macnamara, Cork; Dr. Bernstein, Lismore; Mr. G. Harrison, Hay; Mr. F. A. Franklyn, Mr. O. Bagge, Mr. Irvine, and Mr. C. M. Stephens, Clarence River; Captain F. H. Trouton, Captain Broomfield, Captain Vine Hall, Captain Heselton, Mr. A. Blackett, Mr. Smith (of Messrs. Smith and Rowe), Mr. G. Cowdery, and Mr. T. R. Firth, of the Railway Department; Mr. A. B. Portus, Harbours and

Rivers; Mr. C. W. Lang and Mr. Marritot, New England; Mr. Ryland (of Messrs. Ryland and Morse), Mr. E. C. Bett, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Hudson, junior, and Mr. Muir and Mr. Fisher (of the Colonial Sugar Company). The Illawarra steamed out of Sydney Heads and, having turned in the entrance, came back to Sydney waters. Passing on from the lively picture off Farm Cove, the steamer went round to Pyrmont, and stopped at the Colonial Sugar Refining Company's Works. The party landed and went through the establishment, witnessing in operation the strange and numerous processes which few who use the finished article think are necessary to its production. The huge stacks of raw sugar in the storehouse waiting for treatment attracted attention, and the refining process was followed with great interest. After returning to the steamer, the company had an excellent luncheon in the saloon. During lunch, the president announced that there were to be no speeches, and this welcome departure from the beaten track of after-dinner misery was greeted with a storm of cheers. The next place visited was Mort's Dock and Engineering Works, at Balmain. Here the great steam hammer was seen at work on a heavy shaft, and various other interesting machines were inspected. A noticeable feature was found in the new plate rollers, lately imported and now just erected. These rollers will turn out plates 18ft. wide, and with this fine machine and a new hydraulic riveter, now being put up, it is expected that the establishment will be able to do any work that may be wanted for some years to come. The party returned to the steamer and then went up to the works of the Atlas Engineering Company, opposite Cockatoo Island. It was originally intended to visit th · Government Docks on the island, but the programme was altered, the attraction being the new floating dock just completed by the Atlas Company on a plan entirely new to these colonies. The dock consists of a series of pontoons, which raise and carry the vessel, balanced by a counterpoise, the pumping and other machinery being enclosed in a walled space in the centre. This dock lifts a 2000-ton ship clear of the water in 25 minutes. At a short distance off pontoons were in course of construction for continuing the dock to double the length. An attractive operation here was the use of the hydraulic rivet-closer. Locomotive boilers for the Government were seen in various stages. This completed the day's excursion, and the Illawarra returned to her wharf. On the way down the president, Mr. Cruickshank, said a few words on behalf of the association, welcoming their visitors, and expressing the pleasure of the members at having the opportunity of entertaining them. Mr. Buncle acknowledged the compliment on behalf of the Victorians and others, and emphasised the value of such friendly meetings in promoting intercolonial federation. Mr. Robertson, of Queensland, also replied. The guests generally warmly expressed their thanks for the pleasure of the day's entertainment. The party landed at about 6 o'clock.

TRADES AND LABOUR DEMONSTRATION.—THE NEW TRADES HALL.

MONDAY, JANUARY 30.

On Saturday the principal ceremony in connection with the Centenary was carried out by the sons of toil, who assembled in the manner peculiar to themselves to celebrate the Centenary of Australia—not as mere passive spectators but as the actors in a demonstration, the most successful of its kind ever held in the colonies. Great events had gone before in which those high in place and power had taken a fitting part, but Saturday's spectacle interested the masses more than any proceedings of the week that saw Australia launched upon the second century of her existence. This was natural and proper, for the occasion was the laying of the foundation-stone of a building which is to be the bureau, the meeting-place, the library and reading-room of the working men of Sydney. In our last issue we gave an illustration and description of the Trades Hall. In order to give *eclat* to the ceremony, no less than 28 industrial organisations assembled and formed themselves into a procession, and punctually at the appointed time, and in the manner laid down in the official programme, set out from Cook Park and moved on through the prescribed route to the Trades Hall site, by way of Macquarie, Bridge, and George streets. Every society was preceded by its band and banner. There were first the carpenters and joiners, with their models, and the ironmoulders, with locomotive boiler. The tobacco manufacturers showed four carts covered with barrels and cigar-boxes, adorned with the green weed. The Seamen's Union—hundreds of healthy, cheerful men, in straw hats, and wearing the Centennial ribbon, looking every inch heroes of the sea—was a striking feature of the procession. Following these came the Typographical Association, with printing presses of Gibbs, Shallard, and Co.'s, printing on the way. Plumbers and gasfitters, boiler-makers, and farriers formed a goodly array. The Stonemasons' Society was preceded by the Scottish Volunteer Band, in full highland costume, and the martial strains of the bagpipes mingled harmoniously with the music of the brass instruments. Five carts loaded with barrels and vats of various sizes typified the cooper's industry. With the wharf labourers came a dray, drawn by gaily decked horses, with a *tableau vivant* of nine persons in past and present costumes, intended to represent the landing of Captain Cook and Australian progress since. Perched above all was a central figure, representing New South Wales—a well-favoured and jocund maiden, stepping on the threshold of womanhood. Then there was a six-horsed dray, with allegorical figures representing Britannia, Neptune, Commerce. This amused and delighted the crowds mustered in thousands along the routes, who cheered the toilers to the echo. The plasterers, painters, and tailors were all represented, and the shipwrights carried model boats. There appeared next bricklayers, coachmakers, engineers, amalgamated carpenters, tinsmiths, cooks and stewards, and brickmakers with trollies, upon which the making of bricks was exemplified by the Eight-hours Brick and Tile Company. The Licensed Drivers' Union brought up the rear. The thoroughfares traversed by the procession were thronged with gay and happy holiday makers. The city was holding high carnival. The scene in George-street was supremely picturesque. Line upon line of brilliant colour, row upon row of Venetian masts covered with crimson cloth, strings of tiny flags fluttering in the breeze, ensigns of every colour, towering high above the house-tops, decorated arches and artistic devices, opened a vista delightful to the eye. The whole city seemed to line the thoroughfares as the procession passed. The demeanour of the crowd was decidedly orderly and good tempered. The music of nearly 30 bands enhanced the effect of the display, and contributed to the excellent spirits of all. Vehicular traffic was suspended, and the procession marched through the principal streets, no accident occurred to mar in any way the proceedings.

Thousands of people were congregated in the narrow and somewhat unsavoury thoroughfares leading into Goulburn

and Dixon streets when his Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Lady Carrington, drove up to perform the ceremony of the day. The vice-regal party included Sir Henry Loch, Governor of Victoria; Sir Anthony Musgrave, Governor of Queensland; Sir Frederick Napier Broome, Governor of Western Australia; Lord Bertie, and Captain Keith-Falconer. Cheer after cheer rent the air with acclamation as the members of the party took their places on the improvised and carpeted dais. The procession, which had been awaiting in Dixon-street the arrival of his Excellency, passed the site of the hall, led by a detachment of mounted troopers, shortly after half-past 10 o'clock, and continued the march through Goulburn-street, Regent and Cleveland streets, to Prince Alfred Park. The bands played as they passed the representatives of royalty "Advance Australia Fair." The men of the Seamen's Union presented specimen hats to Lord and Lady Carrington as they marched by, and his Excellency, amid great enthusiasm, removed the ribbon from the hat and fastened it on the breast of his coat. The bands and banners at length disappeared, and the spectators crowded closer round the somewhat frail looking platform. A grand stand immediately in front of the site—bearing over it the mottoes "Welcome our Guests" and "May Peace and Unity Prevail"—was crowded, its occupants being for the most part daughters of labour, assembled to witness the ceremony. Mr. J. E. West presented the Executive Committee of the Trades Hall to his Excellency and Lady Carrington, and then spoke at some length on the difficulties that had been overcome, and the patient labour required to secure a sum sufficient for the hall. In 1883 and 1884 meetings were held at which representatives were present from some of the labour organisations, and these culminated in a deputation to the then Premier, Sir Alexander Stuart, urging for a grant to enable the committee to purchase land for a site. The request was declined, and then followed a motion in Parliament authorising a sum not exceeding £6000 for the purpose of covering the cost of a suitable block of land. The site was secured, a company formed, articles of association were drawn up, competitive designs for a hall invited, a tender for the construction of a part of the building accepted, and the initial steps have been taken in the erection of the structure. Mr. Smedley, the architect of the building, presented his Excellency with a silver trowel and mallet with which to perform the ceremony; and the stone, amid great cheering, was placed in position. A sealed bottle, containing copies of the Sydney newspapers and one of each of the current coins of the realm, was placed in a cavity underneath the stone. The inscription on the stone was, "Foundation stone of the Trades Hall, laid by his Excellency the Right Hon. Baron Carrington, G.C.M.G., 28th January, 1888." Lord Carrington performed the ceremony with the handsome trowel and elegant mallet, and declared the stone well and truly laid. Three hearty cheers were given for the Queen, for Lady Carrington, and for his Excellency. An eminently practical speech from Lord Carrington followed, in which his Excellency warmly recommended to his hearers Mr. Riley's scheme for ameliorating the condition of the dwellings of the working classes, and described the endeavours of the Edinburgh building trades to cope with this question. Two sorts of houses were, he said, required here for the industrial population—first, four-roomed houses, at a weekly rental of 12s., to become in 12 years time the property of the lessees; second, three-roomed houses, under the same conditions, to be let at 10s. per week. It might be said that these proposals were in advance of the times, but was there not such a thing as being too late? Sir Henry Parkes also delivered an address in which, while he acknowledged the usefulness of labour organisations, he warned them not to entrench upon the rights of others. "We don't do it," said Mr. Talbot, a prominent member of the Trades and Labour Council. "No, I know you don't," was the rejoinder of Sir Henry Parkes; "at least I hope you don't." A speech from Mr. D. O Connor, a few more cheers, and the proceedings ended. The crowd, as his Excellency drove away, was enormous, and cheers were raised as the party proceeded to the Prince Alfred Park. There was a large gathering at Prince Alfred Park when his Excellency and a party from Government House arrived about noon. Artisans with their wives and daughters to the number of several thousands devoted themselves to a day of pleasure. They gave Lord and Lady Carrington an enthusiastic welcome, and the Premier, who entered the Park about the same time, was also loudly cheered. The gathering had not assembled to listen to speeches, so the addresses delivered were few and short, and related principally to the ceremony of the morning. An interesting feature in the proceedings was the presentation of a centennial commemorative medal to the children in the Park. The little ones received the gift with many expressions of pleasure. Sports and games and dancing and other amusements were freely engaged in; and in the afternoon the sight on the grounds was animated and bright. The weather was refreshingly cool, and all enjoyed themselves. The bands played dance music in the Exhibition Building, and hundreds of young men and maidens spent the afternoon in dancing. There were the usual number of minor attractions—a Punch and Judy performance, a merry-go-round, a lottery on the art union principle. A good programme of sports was prepared by the committee, who offered liberal prizes, and secured large fields and good contests. Early in the evening the gathering dispersed.

HISTORY OF THE MOVEMENT.

Some details in connection with the New South Wales Trades' Hall will be of interest. Taking the history of the movement in connection with it at its outset, it may be explained that formerly the Trades and Labour Council of New South Wales appointed a sub-committee, which was designated the Trades Hall Committee, with the ostensible object of erecting and maintaining much-needed "meeting rooms for the artificers, operatives, and others in and around Sydney." That committee continued in existence for no less a period than 11 years, until November, 1883. But having, so it is said, made no satisfactory progress, its members were disbanded, and a fresh set of committee-men were selected. The original list consisted of Messrs. West, Symons, Lawrence, Duran, Smith, and Ferrier. Fresh blood having been introduced, it was decided to act entirely independently of the Trades and Labour Council, and to work upon self-decided lines of action. With that end in view, the assistance of the various trades organisations was sought, and, as the sequel shows, was successfully asked for. The members held their first meeting on December 14, 1883, on which somewhat memorable occasion the following societies were represented, viz.:—The Plumbers, Stonemasons, Bricklayers, Coopers, Farriers, Journeymen Tailors, United Painters, Typographical Association, Coachmakers, and Tinsmiths. It was then resolved that invitations should be issued to various members of Parliament asking them to meet the trade delegates in conference at the Town Hall, for the purpose of requesting the Government to grant a suitable site in the city on which could be erected a representative Trades Hall. The conference was held on February 22, 1884, and the meeting proved of a highly successful nature. A resolution was unanimously carried to the effect that a deputation should wait upon the then Colonial Secretary Mr. Stuart (afterwards, the late Sir Alexander Stuart). A memorial was at the same time drawn up, which fully set forth the wishes and requirements of the committee, and this was read and presented to the Premier by a deputation which was introduced by Mr. H. Copeland, M.L.A. Accompanying the deputationists were Messrs. J. Garrard, G. N. Griffiths, J. Harris, F. Abigail, D. O'Connor, J. B. Olliffe, George Withers, and the Hon. J. Sutherland, M.L.A. The answer given by Mr. Stuart was favourable. He stated that he had been very much impressed by the manner in which the deputation had put forward their views. The movement, he conscientiously believed, was one for the social and general improvement of a large section of the community. Their request was a weighty matter, which would receive the utmost consideration from himself and those who were associated with him, and if the leaders in the movement would indoctrinate him with

the full scope of the societies, he would lay the whole matter before his colleagues. On May 16 a letter was received from the Government, informing the committee that the authorities "declined to accede to their request." It was thereupon unanimously, and without delay, decided to have a contingent motion tabled in the Legislative Assembly. Mr. Copeland was entrusted with it, and on June 3, 1884, he moved as follows, viz.,—"That this House will on Friday next resolve itself into a committee of the whole to consider an address to the Governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be placed upon the Supplementary Estimates of the present year a sum not exceeding £6000, for the purpose of covering the cost, either by resumption or purchase, of some suitable block of land in the city of Sydney, to be vested in trustees, to be appointed by the Governor and Executive Council, for the purpose of erecting thereon a Trades Hall, the cost of such building to be defrayed by public subscription." This motion was unavoidably postponed from time to time, and shared the inevitable parliamentary "slaughter of the innocents," until September 5 of the same year, when it was carried by a majority of 23 to 7 votes against the Government. The ayes on that occasion were—Messrs. Copeland, Garrard, O'Connor, Garvan, Gibbes, Mitchell, Chapman, Hammond, Day, S. A. Stephen, S. Smith, Ellis, Luscombe, Hon. J. Sutherland, G. N. Griffiths, James Fletcher, G. Withers, Poole, Burdekin, Barbour, A. G. Taylor, Merriman, and Sir John Robertson. The voters in the negative were Mr. Stuart, Messrs. J. P. Abbott, Dibbs, J. S. Farnell, R. M. Vaughn, Dr. Tarrant, and Andrew Lynch. After various long-continued struggles and vicissitudes, which extented for almost two years, matters commenced to assume a substantive form, and the vote of £6000 having become available, the committee purchased the present site of land for the sum of £5950, at the corner of Dixson and Goulburn streets. Its measurements are 130ft. to the first-named thoroughfare, and 82ft. to Goulburn-street. Nine trustees were appointed by the Government, viz., Messrs. Copeland and Garrard, M.s.L.A.; William Ferrier, stonemason; John E. West, plumber; John R. Talbot, ironmoulder; John Atkinson, shipwright; Thomas Caddy, draper; Richard Mooney, journeyman tailor; and Hugh Patterson, boilermaker. The committee then determined to float a limited liability company, in shares of £1 each, with a capital of £15,000. The societies represented, which at that time had swelled to the number of 17, at once took up 2000 shares. After about £3000 worth had been subscribed for, the committee resolved to invite tenders for their building, and a number of competitive designs were received, the prize for which fell to Mr. Smedley, a drawing of whose proposed edifice now hangs in the Temperance Hall. It shows a large and ornate main hall, which will seat about 1400 people. Twenty-five lodge rooms will be attached, capable of accommodating 80 persons each. There is also to be a library and reading-room, in addition to a labour bureau or "hiring room," the use of which will be rendered available to all classes of employers and employees for their mutual convenience. This latter idea, it is thought certain, will provide a most valuable and long-required accommodation, and one which will be largely, and in fact almost universally, availed of throughout the colony. It will, it is believed, be utilised by masters and men alike, with benefit and saving to both sides. It is further thought that, when once fairly established, its ramifications will be of such a character that the Government will be very largely relieved of incidental trouble, clerical routine, and expense in connection with matters appertaining to the "unemployed." Its existence will, it is urged, tend materially to make working men of all grades more self-reliant, and more inclined to trust to their own individual efforts in the legitimate quest of employment, in preference to being compelled from force of circumstances, or otherwise, to act as so many hangers-on to the benevolent coat-tails of successive Administrations.

Taking the hall as a whole, its completion will prove an undoubted boon. Hitherto a lamentable, and almost crippling, amount of enforced disarrangement and lack of accommodation has been nightly felt. Members of lodges, and of various trades organisations, have had to content themselves with the luxuries of dingy back parlours, isolated tavern bars, and nondescript, stuffy, malodorous haunts of almost every kind in various parts of the city—a circumstance which has engendered delays, by reason of the immediate interchange of deputationising business being rendered practically out of the question. Press representatives, in their turn, whose duty is to nightly seek out and record the doings of the score or so of committees which sit, will in future be in a position to do greater justice to their by no means sinecural labours so soon as the gatherings are centralised. As the case just now stands, the trades unions' rendezvoux are so widely scattered that to keep fully *en rapport* with the everyday doings of the lodges is a difficult, and not unfrequently an almost impossible, task. The first contract for the new building has been let to Mr. T. H. Bell—viz., for the basement storey alone, at a cost of £1686.

THE ASSEMBLING OF THE PROCESSION.

At an early hour—before daylight had fairly broken—the vicinity of Cook Park, College-street, and the Sydney Museum was astir with the nucleus of that which two hours later on proved to be about the largest representative gathering of trades unionists and amalgamated labour organisations which has ever assembled in Australasia. The executives of the various trades and labour lodges, affiliated and non-affiliated with the central board, viz., the New South Wales Trades and Labour Council, had evidently allowed the apple of petty discord to remain aside, and with a will, and with a downright earnestness of purpose each and every individual exercised himself in the freedom of adding to the general effect and success of the historical and red-letter day with respect to labour's advancement. The marshalls and their various henchmen were at work betimes, and the "marshalling of men, though not of arms," had been fairly completed towards eight o'clock. Matters of detail had been prearranged with an exactitude which did credit to those who were responsible for the day's fitness of things. At intervals along the pavements were black and white painted boards, on which, in distinguishable type, was set forth the name and number of the branch or society which was expected to take its stand there. Consisting, as it did, of probably about 9000 members, the procession was handled admirably; and without more than more passing hitches or delays, the men quietly fell into their respective divisions, mounted banners, formed file and rank, made space for their accompanying bandsmen, ranged up in marching order, passed the word that they fully understood the programme, and then stood in expectancy of the order to advance. This duly followed, and, amid the merry strains of about a dozen full bands, each of which were sufficiently far separated to obviate the discord of intermingling music, the mammoth procession slowly commenced to wend its way, at about 20 minutes after 9 o'clock, in the direction of the Queen's statue, and thence past the Sydney Mint, the Mines and Law Departments, and the Parliamentary buildings, towards the Botanical Gardens, the Colonial Secretary's offices, Government House entrance, the Treasury, &c., into Bridge-street. En route, the streets, footpaths, balconies, and windows were, as the phrase goes, "alive"—thousands upon thousands of ladies, gentlemen, and children, thronging each available point of view, while at intervals as tune upon tune merrier than its predecessor swelled out, cheers and waving of hats and handkerchiefs became incessant. Beyond the unavoidable excitement and enthusiasm, there were but few if any special features or incidents to note at the outset of the column. Convalescent patients at the Sydney Infirmary, in bandages, splints, and other hospital regalia, lined the walls and railings of that indispensable and sorely overtaxed institution; drawing a half-hour's undisguised enjoyment, and, doubtless, shortening in no inconsiderable degree the period of their continuance on the sick list.

The original programme of the procession, as had been decided by preliminary ballot, could not be strictly carried into effect, and as the men actually marched the order was as follows :—

Nine mounted and fully accoutred New South Wales troopers taking the lead.

Launceston (Tasmania) Band.

Progressive Carpenters and banner.

Ironmoulders and banner.

Cameron and Co.'s two drays of colonially-manufactured tobacco exhibits.

Dixon and Son's three trollies of tobacco, one of which showed three hogsheads of raw American leaf, surrounded by two enormous plugs of Conqueror tobacco.

Eight Hours Coopers, banners, band, and implements of trade.

Seamen's Union, in full force, the members wearing white straw hats with nautical ribbons, and preceded by a band and banner.

Messrs. Gibbs, Shallard, and Co., display of printing presses, &c., in operation.

Amalgamated Plumbers and Galvanised Ironworkers (with banner).

Boilermakers and Shipbuilders (with banner, implements of trade, &c.)

A marine engine in full work on a dray.

Band of Highland Pipers (with bagpipes and musical instruments).

Masons' Society (with students' models).

Coopers (with an excellent and valuable display of handicraft).

Gas-stoker's Protective Association (headed by band and banners).

Sydney Wharf Labourers (with band and banner, and accompanied by Newcastle delegates.)

Four-horsed dray carrying a *tableau vivant* of nine persons, in aboriginal, and past and present costumes, armour, and accoutrements emblematic of the progress of Australasian civilisation since the advent of Captain Cook.

An aboriginal mounted stockman, in bona fide up-country station costume.

A six-horse dray, with a second *posé plastique*, emblematical of Britannia, Neptune's and Commerce's relationships and civilising developments.

Procession of about 300 banneret-bearers and carriers of blue ensigns, headed by a merrily-playing band.

United Friendly, Trade, and Benefit Society of Painters (with band and banner).

Tailors (with band and banner).

Shiprights' Protective Union (headed by band and banner, and followed by many valuable and interesting models of steam and sailing vessels in various stages of construction).

Coal-lumpers' Union (with band and banner).

Operative Society of Bricklayers (with band and banner).

Coachmakers (with banner).

Fife and drum band.

Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners (with band and banner).

Amalgamated Tinsmiths and Ironworkers (with band and banner).

New South Wales Typographical Association (with band and banner).

Following the main procession was a stretch, about a quarter of a mile in length, of advertising exhibits and exhibitors, the former of almost every conceivable form, colour, and character; the majority of them being conveyed upon two, three, four, or six-horsed waggons, and in spring-carts and drays.

THE PROCESSION IN BRIDGE-STREET.

The procession reached Bridge-street at about a quarter to 10 o'clock, and its approach was hailed with a considerable amount of enthusiasm by some hundreds of spectators who had been standing in a state of expectancy on the side walks between Pitt and George streets for some time. It was signalled by the music of the bands, which could be heard for some distance, and as soon as the first banner came into view a joyful shout of "Here they come" arose from the large assemblage of people at the corner of Bridge and George streets. By this time all was bustle and excitement, and the people commenced crossing and recrossing the streets with the evident intention of getting as favourable position as possible for viewing the display. The George-street end of the thoroughfare was perhaps the best vantage ground that could be obtained for viewing the proceedings, and was only excelled in this respect by the position obtained by a fortunate few who had the advantage—always a great one on such occasions—of viewing the procession from the top stories of some of the more prominent buildings in the vicinity. Up to within a few seconds of the approach of the procession the trams were running in and out at the terminus, but when the tram line was reached traffic was entirely suspended until the procession had passed. A large crowd of persons accompanied the procession, and as the whole width of the street was monopolised, all vehicular traffic had also to be stopped. As seen from the George-street corner, the spectacle was exceedingly grand and picturesque, the effect being considerably heightened by the brave display of bunting which formed the Centennial decorations of the Government buildings, and also the numerous offices and business premises on both sides of the street. The numerous society banners were seen to great advantage as the procession turned the corner at the Colonial Secretary's Office, and the descent in the line of march also brought clearly into view the numerous flags and bannerets which were carried by the artisans. The beautiful banners which were carried by the carpenters and joiners, the ironmoulders, united labourers, seamen, plumbers, and boilermakers were very much admired by everyone. The progress of the procession was slightly impeded as it turned into George-street, in consequence of some of the banners having to be lowered in order to pass underneath the arch which spans George-street, almost at the intersection with Bridge-street; and the seamen and coal lumpers cheered lustily as they halted in front of the premises occupied by coal and stevedoring companies. Judging from the time that elapsed before the banner belonging to the Typographical Association, which brought up the rear, had turned into Bridge-street the van of the procession must have almost reached the intersection of George and King streets.

FROM BRIDGE-STREET TO THE FOUNDATION STONE.

Shortly before 10 o'clock the procession turned from Bridge-street into George-street. A considerable number of persons had congregated at the junction of the two streets, and they watched with evident pleasure and delight its progress towards where they were standing; and when it swept under the arch, with bands playing, banners borne high aloft, and flags waving, the scene presented was one that will not readily be forgotten by any of them. Looking down George-street, a most picturesque and brilliant sight met the eye. Bunting was displayed everywhere. Festoons of small banners depended from Venetian masts which extended along each side of the street; at intervals flags were hung across the street, and from every flagstaff ensigns and other flags were flown, while Japanese lanterns which had been used for the illuminations still adorned most of the buildings. A pleasant breeze from the southward was blowing, and its effect on the countless flags and the lanterns was as interesting as it was beautiful and effective. The procession, headed by a body of mounted police under Sergeant-major Thompson, who were mounted on splendid chargers, came along in gallant style, and was watched with the keenest interest by the thousands of spectators, who not only lined both sides of the street, but filled every window and balcony, and occupied every coign of vantage from which a good view could be obtained. At the Post Office the crowd was very great; but owing to the excellence of the arrangements on the part of the police and the marshals, ample room was afforded the processionists, and nothing in the shape of disorder was visible along the whole line of the procession. The route was down George-street to Liver-

pool-street, thence along that street to Dixon-street, and thence to the site of the future building at the corner of Goulburn-street. Seen from Liverpool-street the procession was a splendid and stirring sight as it came down Brickfield-hill, and was probably seen to better advantage then than at any other time during the day. On the arrival of the procession at the site of the building, it was halted, and remained so until the stone had been formally laid by his Excellency the Governor and the speech-making had concluded. The march was then resumed along Goulburn-street to George-street, and as each society passed the vice-regal party and the other ladies and gentlemen on the dais, they gave three cheers for the Governor and Lady Carrington.

FROM GEORGE-STREET SOUTH TO THE EXHIBITION.

It was expected that the procession would reach George-street South between half-past 9 and 10 o'clock. A number of men, women, and children were collected at the point where George and Pitt streets converge, and at this early hour were patiently waiting to see it. This indeed was the only indication that something unusual was about to take place. The shops were all open, business was going on unrestrained, and the wide thoroughfare was alive with vehicles passing up and down unceasingly. The noise was deafening. Fifteen minutes of this should be enough for anyone, but there is no sign of the procession yet. Away down in the valley of George-street, and up the gentle slope leading to the Town Hall, one can see nothing but vehicles in the midst of two long rows of business, houses meeting in perspective in the distance. Waiting is weary work, especially in this confusion. The surroundings are not pleasant either. The wood-paving has not yet been completed, here and there are blocks, empty cement casks, and rusty old tramway rails lying about. The trams are stopping every few minutes, dropping passengers, and contaminating the morning air with thick black smoke. To stand in this place much longer would fatigue even Hercules. At any rate, the procession will come sooner or later, and those gathered around seem determined to remain till it comes. The best thing to do meanwhile is to act Patience—

> "Patience——
> Of whose soft grace I have her sovereign aid,
> And rest myself content."

Sit on one of these cement casks, watch the horses falling on the greasy pavement, observe the people cleaning their windows and sweeping out their shops on the opposite side, and generally take in the whole picture. The 'bus drivers—when do they have a holiday?—are evidently unaware of the approaching procession, and it is amusing to see them urging their horses—it is seldom they travel so fast—in the hope of picking up at least some of us. It is 20 minutes past 10 now, and the scene begins to change. Heads appear at the windows of the upper stories, the photographer across the way is fixing his camera on top of the verandah, young ladies come out of the windows and get in position on the verandahs, and everyone is looking round for a point of vantage. The number of people on the rise and on either side of the street has considerably increased, and away off down George-street the vehicles are going to either side and making a clear way in the centre. Further away still—in this grey light the distance appears to be magnified—the road is a mass of black and white spots. No forms can be distinguished, no banners can be seen, no music can be heard, and but the slightest motion is detected. A good field-glass would, no doubt, find out the procession here. Every minute these apparent molecules grow in size, they increase in motion, they vibrate continuously, and now at last what seemed to be amorphous specs of black and white have assumed a definite shape. They have developed into and are recognised as human beings in a great mass. The whole pavement is hidden by them. Banners in sombre colours are coming nearer and nearer to us—the organised procession is in the centre of the road; but there is a procession of admirers on either side, and it is these who fill up the remaining space and block the vehicular traffic for the time being. The sound of drums and cornets and the blast of trumpets and trombones are heard, the banners look brighter, flags are seen flying, gaudy costumes are visible, and they are all approaching us merrily. The place is quite gay. The business of an hour ago has ceased, and the footpaths are thronged with spectators. "Look at these mounted troopers in front!" says one, "there is no necessity for them." Well, certainly they could have been dispensed with, and their work done just as well, perhaps, by one of the tradesmen on horseback acting as marshal. The people of Sydney have shown themselves throughout the Centenary week to be respectful and orderly. Indeed, many visitors have commented with admiration on the decorum that prevailed at all our large gatherings. The troopers are in front, no doubt, to facilitate the passage of the procession, and for no other reason. What a splendid view we have of the procession now! The rise is reached; but there you cannot see the full length of the line, for some have not yet arrived at the angle down in the valley below. This is a procession of peace. You look in vain for swords and guns; these are the men who live in a free country, and who prosper in it. They are proficient in the use of the trowel, the chisel, the saw, &c. They walk arm in arm with capital, and, aided by capital, literally build up our towns and cities. They are advancing jubilantly, happiness in their faces and freedom in their gait, to celebrate the first century of their country. They are going to Prince Alfred Park and the Exhibition Building, where, with their families, they intend to spend the day in recreation and wholesome amusement. Instead of the usual kind of sports held at great distance from the city, they are, in accordance with Sir Henry Parkes' suggestion, about to have a celebration something after the style of an Old English fair. And now they go forward to the spot in a strong body, displaying on their way their mottoes, and exhibiting the work of their handicraft. The centenary celebrations would have been very incomplete without this procession. Of course a grand exhibition would have given the men a much better chance of showing the progress made in the industrial arts in this colony, but in the absence of that they are doing the best they can, and considering the day is not a general holiday, their procession is a splendid one. Very prominent is a lorry drawn by several fine horses brightly caparisoned. The printing-press is here at work, and samples of the workmanship are being distributed amongst the people. They are doing honour to the memory of Gutenberg and Caxton. Other lorries are laden with tobacco, and placards forth to the crowds the hundreds and thousands of pounds that are consumed annually—immense quantities that it would stagger Sir Walter Raleigh to know of. The coopers are displaying huge wine barrels that would make even Bacchus blush. The tailors cleverly create a striking contrast between the clad and the unclad by showing us a picture of Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden, and leaving us to draw our own conclusions as to the good they (the tailors) have wrought in this world. The shipwrights exhibit model ships, and so on, with the various crafts represented in the procession. There was abundance of matter for thought as these men filed past with their banners and industrial exhibits. They went on in good order, with numerous bands playing the music which bespoke their rejoicing, were gazed on by thousands of spectators from the windows and housetops in Regent-street, and by thousands more in Cleveland-street. Coming to the Prince Alfred Park the crowd was very thick. The road was covered with the procession and the myriads of spectators who seemed to have marched in sympathy with it from its source. The footpaths were also densely covered, and hundreds of people looked down from the numerous balconies facing the exhibition. A quarter of an hour elapsed and the end of the procession had not yet arrived. Just as it approached, however, five minutes afterwards the memorable procession broke up on the Cleveland side of the park and gradually melted away. The lorries were driven off to their destination and the processionists entered by the various gates to take part in the fair. Arrangements were at once made to give a fitting reception to the Governor, and not many minutes had gone

by when Lord Carrington might have been seen with his carriage, accompanied by the Governor of Victoria (Sir Henry Loch), and followed by another carriage in which rode Sir Henry Parkes and Mr. Burns (the Treasurer) going to the fair.

THE CEREMONY.

The platform from which the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone was conducted, was occupied by a large number of ladies and gentlemen, including many of our Centennial visitors. Amongst those present on the platform were the Primate, Bishop Barry; the Bishops of Bathurst and Ballarat, the Hon. J. C. Bray, South Australia; Sir Wm. Fitzherbert, President New Zealand Legislative Council; the Hon. Francis Ormond, M.L.C., Victoria; Alderman Hipwood, Mayor of Brisbane, Sir Henry Parkes, the Hon. F. Abigail, the Hon. J. F. Burns, the Hon. John Sutherland, Hon. G. A. Lloyd, Hon. C. J. Robert, Hon. J. Davies, Hon. T. Garrett, Hon. Jas. Inglis, Judge Windeyer, Dr. Garran, Alderman Harris, Mayor of Sydney; Dr. Cockburn and Mr. J. L. Bonython, of South Australia; Messrs. R. Burdett Smith, A. J. Riley, D. O'Connor, F. Smith, Jeanneret, Haynes, Vaughn, Kethel, Fletcher, Hutchison, Schey, M'Millan, Slattery, O'Sullivan, Dibbs, and Burdekin, M.L.A.; Messrs. Barnet, W. H. Groom, Speaker Legislative Assembly, Queensland; J. M'Master, M.L.A., Queensland; A. Morgan, M.L.A., Queensland; Marshall, town clerk of Brisbane; J. Lucas, and Moule; Mr. Fosbery, Inspector-General of Police; and Mr. Burnside, secretary of the Centennial Commission. Soon after the arrival of the Vice-regal party the procession of trades societies marched past, and at its conclusion the actual ceremony of laying the stone commenced. Mr. J. Smedley, architect of the new hall, first presented his Excellency the Governor with a handsome silver and ivory trowel and myallwood mallet. The following inscription was engraved on the trowel:—"Presented to his Excellency the Right Hon. Lord Carrington, G.C.M.G., Governor of New South Wales, by T. H. Bell, contractor, on the occasion of his laying the foundation-stone of the Industrial Trades Hall, January 28, 1888." On the mallet the inscription was somewhat different, and read as follows:—"Presented to the Right Hon. Charles Robert Baron Carrington, P.C., G.C.M.G., Governor of New South Wales, by J. E. West, president of the Trades Hall committee, on the occasion of laying the foundation-stone. Sydney, January 28, 1888. The trowel and mallet, both of which were admirable specimens of art workmanship, were from the establishment of Mr. W. Kerr. A sealed jar, containing copies of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, the *Sydney Mail*, the *Daily Telegraph*, a copy of the deed of trust for the Trades Hall, the current coins of the realm, and a history of the Trades Hall, was laid under the stone, which was placed in position ready for laying.

Mr. WEST then delivered an address. He said: My Lords, your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen,—We have, in the first place, to thank you and the visitors who have attended to-day on such an important occasion as laying the foundation-stone of the Trades Hall. We look upon this as a national monument; and, with all due respect to any other ceremonies which have taken place during the Centennial celebrations, I feel assured that during these events no greater national spirit has been manifested than on the present occasion. (Hear, hear.) All the bone and sinew of the city have congregated to see the stone laid. I may tell you that in the past trades-unionism was not looked upon favourably by men in power, except, perhaps, as a means of extorting from those who were opposed to them all they possibly could, but such is no longer the case. (Hear, hear.) Many years ago we might have known what it was to have our ears and toes cut off; and it was our fathers' misfortune to have known this. Strange to say, in New South Wales, the gentleman who had the honour of making us a legal body is now the Chief Justice of New South Wales. Although statements are sometimes made about the conservative character of the Upper Chamber, yet it is a curious fact that the Trades Union Bill of the colony was first passed in the Upper House. Of course, credit is to be given to whom credit is due, and we have always desired to do that. I am not going to go into details with regard to the origin and progress of trades unions, but every one knows that they have gone through a great deal of trouble, and have made themselves a factor in the community. Our fellow-workmen in the adjoining colony have been more fortunate, as they have had granted to them a piece of land 1¼ acres in extent, and worth something like £30,000. It took us 14 years in this colony to impress upon those who were our representatives the necessity of a site for the Trades Hall. It was then a terrible fight to get the sum of £6000 for the purpose, and I feel sure that the gentlemen who voted for us on that occasion now value the vote they gave, and those who voted on the opposite side feel that they did a wrong to the industrial classes of the community. The grant made something like two and a half years ago arose out of a small meeting, where we decided to ask the Government of the day for assistance. They held out great hopes to us; and I do not know whether a general election was on at the time or not. (Laughter.) A piece of land valued at £25,000 was offered to us; but we received in a short time an intimation that the Governor could not comply with our request. We then, in our desire to have a meeting-place, got Mr. Henry Copeland—I do not know why he is absent to-day — to use every means in his power to get a vote of £6000 passed through the Legislature. He succeeded in doing this by a majority of 23 to 7, but it took all the energy of the members of the committee here to-day to keep the members of the Legislature in the House, so as to get the vote passed. Many of the members represented country constituencies, and it was a very hard thing for the committee to fight a Government, which was the position then. The present piece of land is the outcome of this vote of £6000. With regard to the objects of the Trades Hall, I am sure that you will all admit that the body of men who passed here to-day in the procession, and whom you see around you now, ought to have some respectable and decent place of meeting. Large grants have been made for Universities, which have probably cost, if the value of the land and everything else was properly put down — some millions of money, and if it is essential for the senate to meet in a proper House of Parliament of their own, you will admit that the industrial classes are entitled to some suitable place of meeting. (Hear, hear.) I have to inform you that we intend to utilise this piece of land to the best advantage. We will erect a hall capable of holding some 1400 people, and there will also be 25 lodge-rooms capable of accommodating from 400 to 80 people each, for committee meetings, &c. We will have every convenience for the comfort of members, and when a great question comes on, and they have to decide what course of action they will take, it will be more satisfactory for them to meet in a well-ventilated room of their own, where they will be able to conduct their business far better and in a manner which will be far more beneficial than was formerly the case. The sole aim of the gentlemen who are here accompanying me to-day is to make this hall a national monument. We have had a great deal of trouble in raising the money for the building, for we got the land at a time when prosperity reigned; but since we started to get the funds to raise the edifice we have had trials and troubles. Our unions have suffered severely and cruelly from the depression in trade; and I may say that one union which passed us to-day has half its members out of employment, and has recently paid away £400 out of its sinking fund towards the relief of its members. So that it has been impossible for us to proceed with the structure as fast as we desire. We expected, when the land was obtained, to raise sufficient, either by vote or otherwise, to proceed with the building at once, but bad times have come, and now we are struggling with adversity. I feel sure, however, that, sooner or later, with the return of prosperity, an edifice will arise which will be a landmark in the city, and which all visitors will be glad to see. I would like to draw the attention of those present to the plans of the new building, which show

the character of the proposed structure, and which everyone will admit to be a worthy one. I know very well that as your Excellency has many functions to perform, the time at your disposal now is very short, and therefore I will not detain you. One of the great aims of the Trades Hall committee is to obtain liberty, pleasure, and progress for the industrial classes. (Applause.)

Mr. Smedley, the architect, then presented to the Governor the trowel and mallet with which to lay the stone.

Lord Carrington expressed his thanks for the gifts, and said he would always value them. The block of freestone was then lowered, and his Excellency performed the usual ceremony, and declared the stone well and truly laid.

Cheers were then given for the Queen, Lady Carrington, Lord Carrington, Sir Henry Parkes, and the Trades Hall committee.

Lord CARRINGTON then delivered an address. He said:—Mr. West, your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen all,—Before I say one single word on this occasion, I must express the hope of Lady Carrington, and also of myself, that trade may speedily revive, and we all soon may be in full work again. I gladly take this opportunity of congratulating your president on the most excellent and sensible speech to which we have had the pleasure of listening to-day. (Applause.) He has told us the object and the aim of the building which we are now inaugurating. He has told us that the object and aims of this building are liberty and pleasure and progress, and that there is no person on the whole of this great continent of Australia who could produce a finer sentiment than that. He has also told us that it is a national monument. So it is. It is a national monument which must last for ever. What we have seen to-day is a national monument of order and self-government, and I trust it will be a national monument where all disputes may be amicably adjusted, and where all misunderstandings may speedily come to an end. Speaking before such a large and influential gathering, I hardly dare to take up your time for any considerable period, but I should like for a few moments to speak to you a few words on a subject I have very much at heart. It is a subject upon which much attention has been bestowed by ex-Mayor Riley, and which I have the pleasure to know your present Mayor has entirely at heart. I refer to the subject of improved dwellings for the industrial classes. The question is: Is it not possible to have some sort of arrangement by which persons employed in industry shall be enabled in some cheap manner to acquire freehold homes? The first hundred years of our national existence have closed. We congratulate ourselves on what has been achieved, but on such an occasion as this, when we are engaged on a work which must be of lasting benefit to generations unborn, our thoughts naturally turn to the future. As these colonies increase in wealth and in importance, so must they increase in population; open spaces, good house accommodation, fresh air, drainage, and pure water are necessities of life. The great gift of the Centennial Park has been formally dedicated to the people for ever, but cheap and healthy houses are the greatest boon to people who work hard. It is impossible to fortell the future of this city. (Cheers.) Not only is it the naval centre of the Southern hemisphere, but when the Illawarra line and the Hawkesbury bridge are completed it will become the largest coaling station in the world. We shall then find ourselves face to face with an enormous increase of population. (Hear, hear.) We ought, therefore, at once to grapple with the danger of overcrowding which exists in London and in other great cities, and which, if not taken in hand, must find its way to Australia. No native-born Australian can possibly have any idea of the horror of it. The evidence placed before an English Royal Commission, which included the Prince of Wales, Cardinal Manning, Henry Broadhurst, Lord Salisbury, and others, was shocking in the extreme. According to the late Lord Shaftesbury, "overcrowding in London was more serious than ever," and a statement that "in the centre of it the average of five families to six rooms" is under the mark rather than an exaggeration. I think you all know what Mr. Peabody did for the industrial classes, who laud his memory as one of the greatest benefactors the world has ever seen. Years ago Mr. Peabody started his fund, which now amounts to £850,000. He has provided 10,144 rooms, let at an average weekly rent of 2s. 1¼d. a room, accommodating 18,500 persons. The income thus obtained is applied to the construction of fresh buildings, so that the operation admits of indefinite though gradual extension. I trust his noble example may be followed by some of our rich men; but I should like to bring before you what has been done by the co-operation of the industrial classes themselves. In 1861 the Edinburgh building trades, who were favourable to the nine hours movement, went out on strike. It occurred to Mr. Colville, the chairman of the movement, that instead of remaining idle they had better form themselves into a trading company, and build working-men's houses for themselves on co-operative principles. The original capital was £10,000. On this capital, taking an average of 23 years, they paid 15 per cent. It is now all paid off, and two years ago they had put £3500 to the reserve fund. They then had built 1400 houses, which accommodate 7000 persons, at a rental of from £11 up to £25. These houses were sold by the company, and 21 years were allowed to complete the purchase, though tenants can pay up the whole sum as soon as they like. These houses of two stories are built four in a block, two above and two below, and tenants enter on different sides, and have gardens on each side of the block. I speak without knowledge, and perhaps it may be presumption for me to speak on a matter of which I know so little; but I would like to ask, Could not something of the same sort be started here? Those well qualified to express an opinion say that two sorts of houses are required here for the industrial population—first, four-roomed houses, which would become the absolute freehold property of persons who paid a weekly rent of 12s. for 12 years; second, three-roomed houses, under the same conditions, let at 10s. per week. The great economy in this would be that, under these circumstances, it is to the obvious advantage of the tenant to keep his premises in good repair, and even to improve them, as they ultimately become his own property, and this does away with the necessity of paid agents and inspectors. Hence the possibility of being able to offer houses so much under the current price. I may be told that these proposals are in advance of the times. But is there not such a thing as being too late? and before I leave the colony I trust that this question may be taken in hand by persons who have more practical knowledge, and are better qualified to speak upon the subject than I am, as I firmly believe that a country acquires an increased security where men live in freehold houses. (Cheers.) A tenant who has been able to purchase his freehold has this advantage—he gains in self-respect, and self-respect is the essence of all national life. (Cheers.) Self-respect permeates through the whole of a nation from the Senate to the factory, and New South Wales, when she counts her second centennial, will have saved herself from the degradation of over-crowding, and all its consequent horrors, a disgrace and a danger to the beautiful city which has arisen on the finest site and position known in the whole of the habitable globe. (Cheers.) One single word more, and that is to express my grateful and respectful thanks to this magnificent gathering for the cordial and the, I may say, enthusiastic greeting you have not only given to me as the representative of our beloved sovereign the Queen, but also to my wife Lady Carrington. (Cheers.)

Sir HENRY PARKES said: My Lords, your Excellencies, ladies, and gentlemen,—I should not have presumed to offer any remarks to you if your committee had not requested me to take this course. I came here, I can assure you, at some little inconvenience, to bear my testimony to the high, the Christian, the law-abiding qualities, and the deep respectability of the mechanics and working classes of this city. You have given us to-day a great demonstration of your organised power, and I know sufficient of the great classes to which you belong to know how deeply you rely upon these organisations, but I shall venture to say a word or two to-day on the incipient mischief that sometimes lies under them. (Hear, hear). I appreciate these great companies as much as any

man, but there is one thing necessary to society, and whatever is necessary to society is in an eminent degree necessary to the masses who form the broad basis of society. There is one thing to be guarded against always, and that is that individual effort, and individualism as a basis of success, should never be merged in any organisation whatever. (Hear, hear, and a voice, "We do not do it.") I know you do not, but I merely wish to point out to you how extremely necessary it is to keep that always in view. Probably a well-organised army is the best illustration of organisation. Take for example the great German army, which has been so perfected that now two millions of men act together as one great machine, and perhaps a military display of that army is superior to anything we have ever known. Always remember, moreover, that notwithstanding this perfection of organisation, that the capacity for command, and the electrical power of keeping in touch with the sympathies and higher aspirations of the people, are as necessary as the principle of organisation itself. What I desire to point out is that you should keep alive your individualism, however you may act together in great bodies. (Hear, hear.) The pure and full vitality of individual effort is really the saving power of all civil societies. Your President said something, which although well said, did not appear to me to be necessary, as to the support you receive from all rational men at the present day. Some of the very best men living, some of the most highly-cultured and deep-feeling men have been strong supporters of trades unionism. (Hear, hear.) Need I recall to your minds the author of that beautiful story, "Tom Brown's Schooldays," one of the manliest men who ever lived; and he was a champion of trades unionism. If I leave Mr. Thomas Hughes, I can point among the Royal families of the continent, to the Comte de Paris, who wrote a splendid book defending trades unionism, and I can mention the names of many other men of high standing and refined and almost perfect culture, who have stood by the right of the working classes to organise themselves together for the purpose of protecting their own interests. In some sense one of the greatest of British statesmen was Sir Robert Peel. As you must know—many of you, because I am sure many of you must know something of British history—Sir Robert Peel was the greater part of his life representing the great Conservative party of England; and, as you will remember, he lost that position because he obeyed and did homage to his conscience before any other power in the abolition of the Corn Laws. Well, Sir Robert Peel, in one of his greatest speeches, in alluding to the working classes, called them the great class that lay at the foundation of all other classes; and it is easy to see—a moment's reflection will conduct you to that issue—that no other class could exist if it were not for the working class. (Cheers.) When I have approached this noble city which has been called into queenly existence within 100 years—when I have approached this noble city from any elevation and seen the brilliant wilderness of stately buildings extending for miles and miles—and when I have reflected that every brick and every stone and every trowel of mortar which went to erect these noble buildings was due to the working classes, then I have realised that wise observation of the great Peel—that you are the foundation of every class in society. (Renewed cheering.) Remember this just and lofty sentiment, and in your individual lives do the utmost you can to justify the noble order of labour and to show that the man who in the sweat of his brow works for his wife and family has a claim for respect inferior neither to lord, nor squire, nor king, nor prince, nor any living creature. (Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, I congratulate you on this first step. I trust your hall will be the centre of many friendly intelligent efforts to improve your condition. (Hear, hear.) If I have one aspiration more deeply rooted than another, it is that the prosperity of this young nation shall rest upon the better condition of every man and every woman in the great masses of society. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I thank you for the attention with which you have listened to me, and wish you God speed in all your legitimate and dignified efforts. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. D. O'CONNOR said:—Lady Carrington, your Excellencies, my Lords, ladies and gentlemen,—I have been honoured this morning by the Trades and Labour Council, not through any merit of my own, but because of the interest I took in the very earliest stages for laying the foundation for the work which has led up to the greater step taken this morning. It was with Mr. West (the president), Mr. Talbot, and others that I had a conversation, in the course of which I said I thought that an appeal ought to be made to the Parliament of this country to recognise the necessity for lifting the educational status of the people of this country to enable them to boldly exercise the supreme privileges of their citizenship. (Applause.) I am one of those who rejoice in the existence of the Sydney University as a place dedicated to enabling men to attain the higher education, and cast the most lustre and dignity upon humanity. For the very same reason, I said it was absolutely necessary we should have a college for the higher education of the working classes. (Cheers.) I rejoiced to see the foundation-stone of this building laid to-day—it is one of the most paramount acts of the Centennial celebrations—by the representative in this colony of her Majesty, Lord Carrington, one of the best among so many brilliant men. It will appeal not only to you, but to the men in Parliament, to know that to-day representing here, as an Imperial officer, the dignity of England, he has realised also practically that he is a citizen, and has the sympathy of the classes which are here. (Applause.) I beg to congratulate Mr. West and the labouring classes—the hives of industry—of this colony on what they have achieved. This is an institution where the working classes will be raised to a position which will challenge respect; it is an institution in which will be solved vexed questions which have puzzled the best thinkers of centuries. (Cheers.) Capital and labour must go hand in hand; and the relations between them must be as sacred as the relations between husband and wife. Should there be disruption in the domestic circle, the house is thrown into a state of unhappiness; and so in the case of capital and labour, disruption brings want of employment, the loss of income, and misery. There should be no hostility between the two. I beg to express my hearty thanks for the privilege of being here to-day. I congratulate the people of Sydney on the prospect of having erected here a noble structure which will not belong to any class but to New South Wales. (Cheers.)

Lord CARRINGTON announced that he had been asked to remind the gathering that the committee desired him to say that they were perfectly ready to receive any cheques that any gentlemen might choose to bring forward towards the fund for the erection of the building.

Mr. WEST then said: I know that there are many here who would be pleased to have the honour of addressing this audience, but I think it would be unwise to trespass too much upon the time of his Excellency. I thank his Excellency and Lady Carrington, and the whole company who are present, for coming here to-day. I trust that in the future the men who are legislating for the colony will appreciate the real mission of these labour organisations. I feel sure that we will be the better appreciated when we are better understood. I thank you again for your kind attendance, and I will ask you to give a vote of thanks to his Excellency and Lady Carrington.

Hearty cheers were given, the vice-regal party drove away, and the company dispersed.

AT PRINCE ALFRED PARK.

Shortly after 12 o'clock his Excellency the Governor, Lady Carrington, and a party from Government House, accompanied by the Premier (Sir Henry Parkes), and other gentlemen, visited Prince Alfred Park, where they were received by Mr. H. Copeland, M.L.A. (senior trustee of the Trades Hall), and the general secretary (Mr. W. Ferrier), and conducted to a platform, which had been erected at the southern end of the reserve. Lord Carrington briefly addressed those present, and stated that he had performed a great duty that day in laying the foundation-stone of an institution which he believed would prove beneficial to the people. (Loud applause.) Mr. H. Cope-

land next spoke, and gave a brief history of the movement for the establishment of the Trades and Industrial Hall. He wished the various societies every success, and hoped the day was not far off when they would be able to assemble in their own building. (Applause.) Sir Henry Parkes also addressed those present. The proceedings terminated with cheers for the Queen.

The crowd at the park in the morning was not a very large one; but people kept arriving up till 4 o'clock, at which time there must have been 6000 persons on the ground. A considerable number of those present passed a portion of their time in dancing in the Exhibition Building, where good music was provided. Various amusements had been arranged for the holiday-makers, and a good programme of sports had been drawn up, the more prominent items being an All-comers Handicap, 150 yards, for a first prize of £20; and other awards, the Centennial Industrial Demonstration Handicap (150 yards), for a cup value 15 guineas, the inevitable tug-of-war, and other events. A large number of people devoted their attention to the sports, which, on the whole, were very good, some of the competitions being keen, while others adjourned to different parts of the park, and enjoyed themselves in their own peculiar fashion. Just outside the Exhibition Building a phrenologist caused much merriment by "reading the heads" of those who possessed courage enough to mount upon the box which constituted his stand, and undergo the operation of having their "bumps" felt by the gentleman in the frock coat and the greasy hat, who held forth to the multitude. A little further on Punch and Judy proved exceedingly attractive to a throng of merry juveniles, while many of those who had evidently seen "more than seven" summers laughed most immoderately at the antics and contortions of the figures. The swinging boats were well patronised, and the various booths and stands appeared to be doing good business, ice creams being in great demand. The Art Union, in which there were 86 good prizes (the first being a grand piano), was drawn during the evening. Earlier in the day the children received a Centennial Commemorative Medal, and also their share in the toy bazaar. A force of 25 policemen, under the command of Inspector Lawless, did duty on the ground, but their services were not required, as the large congregation of people were most orderly and well-behaved. Mr. Arthur G. Smart, the sports secretary, deserves a word of praise for the very efficient way in which he discharged the arduous duties of his office. The other officials also worked well.

The following are the details of the sports:—

Youths' Race Handicap, 100 yards—1st prize, cup value 3 guineas, presented by Evan Jones; 2nd, £1 5s.; 3rd, 15s. G. Swan (5 yards) 1; F. Brown (scratch) 2; G. Cole (scratch) 3. Sixteen competed in this race.

Three-legged Race (all-comers), 100 yards—1st prize, £2; 2nd, £1; 3rd, 10s.—Davis and Wallington, 1; Walsh and Adams, 2; Russell and Smith, 3.

Running High Jump (all-comers)—1st prize, £4; 2nd, £2; 3rd, £1.—Smith (aboriginal) 5ft. 3in., 1; Gagen, 5ft. 1in., 2; Stevens, 3.

All-comer's Handicap, 150 yards.—1st prize, £20; 2nd, £7; 3rd, £3. C. Horder, 1; W. Neilson, 2; J. Pearson, 3. There were 17 entries for the event.

Centennial Industrial Demonstration Handicap, 150 yards, for members of societies represented on Demonstration Committee who have been financial on their societies' books three months prior to procession.—1st prize, cup, value 15 guineas; 2nd, five guineas; 3rd, £2 10s. S. Hutton, 1; C. Lester, 2; P. G. Pike, 3. The final in this handicap was very good. Seven entries.

Sack Race (all-comers), 75 yards.—1st prize, £3; 2nd, £1 5s; 3rd, 15s. A. Brennan, 1; J. Brennan, 2; Hegarty, 3.

Tug of War, open to all societies represented on Demonstration Committee; one team (10 men only) from each society.—1st prize, £8; 2nd, £4. Seamen's Union, 1: Gas Stokers, 2. Teams from the Wharf Labourers' Union, the Coal Lumpers' Union, and the Shipwrights' Union also competed.

Fancy Costume Race, all comers, 100 yards.—1st prize, £3; 2nd, £2. R. Stevens, 1; T. Smith, 2; D. Flude, 3.

Dog-Jumping Contest.—1st prize, £2; 2nd, £1; 3rd, 10s. Searl's Louise, 5ft. 11in., 1; Paterson's Beach, 2; Dolan's Diamond, 3.

Quoit Match Handicap, all comers.—1st prize, £2; 2nd, £1. Benfield, 1; M. Cooney, 2.

Dancing was kept up in the Exhibition Building until a late hour.

GARDEN PARTY AT BISHOPSCOURT.

A very pleasant social gathering was held on Saturday afternoon at Bishopscourt, the grounds of which are exceedingly suitable for garden parties. In the garden near the entrance to the Primate's residence a large marquee had been erected, and close by was the Vernon Band, which, under its new master, played an excellent selection of music. Dr. Barry received his guests, and they were next conducted to the marquee, where refreshments had been laid out. Some of the visitors strolled about the beautiful gardens, while others gathered in groups and discussed various social topics. The guests of the Primate numbered between 300 and 400. Amongst them were—Lord Carrington, Sir Henry Loch, Sir William Jervois, Sir William Robinson, and Sir F. Napier Broome (Governors of New South Wales, Victoria, New Zealand, South Australia, and Western Australia), Admiral Fairfax, the Premier (Sir Henry Parkes), Sir Samuel Griffith (Premier of Queensland), Sir Edward Strickland, Sir Patrick Jennings, Sir E. T. Smith (Mayor of Adelaide), Sir William Manning, Chief Justice Higinbotham (of Victoria), Chief Justice Way (of South Australia), Mr. Justice Windeyer, Mr. Justice Deffill, Judge Backhouse, Judge Docker, the Hon. J. H. Young (Speaker of the Legislative Assembly), Major-General Richardson, Brigadier-General Owen, Major H. Lee (2nd Life Guards), the Hon. J. C. Bray, (South Australia), the Bishops of Bathurst, Brisbane, Ballarat, and Riverina, Dr. Steel, Dr. Cameron, Dr. Kinross, Dr. Jefferis, Dr. Kelynack, Dr. Sellors, Dr. Z. Barry, Dr. Corlette, the Rev. C. Bright, the Rev. J. H. Fletcher, the Hon. William Clarke, the Hon. James Inglis, the Hons. E. Vickery, G. A. Lloyd, W. H. Pigott, J. B. Rundle, G. H. Cox, E. Knox, Ms.L.C., Messrs. M'Millan, A. J. Riley, R. Burdett Smith, R. B. Wilkinson, W. J. Foster, Dr. Wilkinson, Ms.L.A., Mr. W. Curnow, Professor Anderson Stuart, Mr. S. Cook, Captain Hammill, Lieutenant Erskine, Colonel Airey, Major Gascoigne, Major Mackenzie, Mr. E. Deas-Thomson, Mr. H. C. Russell (Government Astronomer), Mr. Addison, S.M., Mr. W. R. Beaver, Mr. R. L. Tooth, Archdeacon King, Canon King, Canon Moreton, Minor Canons Rich and Beck, Archdeacon Hales (of Launceston), the Revs. H. J. Rose, J. D. Langley, A. R. Bartlett, James Hill, H. L. Jackson, D. Murphy, W. Hough, A. W. Pain, A. C. Corlette, and J. Barnier.

ENGINEERING ASSOCIATION'S CENTENARY EXCURSIONS.

The second of the series of excursions organised by the Engineering Association of New South Wales took place on Saturday last, when about 30 members of the association, and about an equal number of visitors, left Redfern station by the 9.20 a.m. ordinary train on a visit to Messrs. Hudson Brothers' works, at Clyde. On arrival of the train at Clyde platform the party were met by Messrs. H. and R. Hudson, J. C. Alexander, and J. Hutchison, and were afterwards conducted over the large engineering establishment. The malleable iron and steel foundry was first visited, where castings were being produced whose tensile strain was equal to wrought iron. The gray iron and the brass foundries, together with the smiths' shop, were also inspected, and special interest was manifested in the drop-hammers for steam forgings. The large Corliss engine, which

drives the shafting in the waggon-making shops and the saw-mill, was the subject of considerable attention. Lunch was laid in the office, and at the conclusion of the feast the president of the association (Mr. Cruickshank), on behalf of the visitors, thanked Messrs. Hudson Brothers for the kindness that had been extended them. Mr. Henry Hudson briefly replied on behalf of the firm. All the visitors expressed themselves highly pleased with everything that they saw and heard at the works, and later on they left by train to pay a visit to the Government engineering workshops at Eveleigh. Arriving there about 2 p.m., they were met by Messrs. W. Scott, R. Scott, and J. Cobb, of the Railway Department, and by them escorted over the entire shops. The various kinds of work that were being done were generally admired, and special interest was taken in, and admiration expressed, at the completeness and magnitude of the gigantic establishment, which is fitted up with all manner of labour-saving machines of the most improved patterns and workmanship. The various mechanical contrivances for boring, riveting, cutting, and punching, all worked by hydraulic power, attracted a deal of attention, and during their workings were closely observed. The fitting and erecting sheds were also inspected, and the class of work that is being executed there was closely examined, and favourably commented upon. The repleteness of the establishment was a topic that the visitors greatly indulged in, and they all expressed themselves as very gratified and entertained by what they had witnessed. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. W. Scott for his kindness in explaining to those present the various works in connection with the establishment. The party returned to town shortly after 4 o'clock, after having thoroughly enjoyed the day's outing. The association will visit the Mortlake Gas Works and Messrs. Lysaght's Wire Works to-day, and to-morrow they proceed by early train to view the Eskbank Iron Works and Lithgow Pottery Works.

THE BAND CONTEST.

On Saturday the band contest was continued at the Carrington Grounds, lasting from about 11.30 in the morning until nearly 11 o'clock at night, soon after which the awards were made known. The attendance of the public was but small; and, though the weather was unpleasant in the evening, having every indication, too, of being worse than it was, still the rain would hardly account for the almost deserted appearance of the grounds. It is not easy to understand why the public has shown so little interest in this affair, for hundreds and sometimes thousands flock to the Gardens and squares on ordinary afternoons where bands perform gratis. Here, for a merely nominal sum, a most attractive entertainment was provided. Some of the very best bands in Australia and Tasmania have come to Sydney, each having come to perform its very best selections in its best possible style. It must certainly be extremely disappointing to the visiting bands and to the promoters to see such manifestations of general lack of interest in the gathering; and we certainly share the feeling of disappointment, as the fact cannot fail to give a bad impression regarding musical appreciation in Sydney. The only explanation of the fact that occurs to us is that possibly the public mistook the nature of the occasion, and perhaps forgot that the competition itself (as a technical test of skill) concerned none but the performers and the judges, while the musical effect would be all the better and all the more enjoyable in consequence. Perchance there will be a better gathering this evening at the Protestant Hall, where a grand concert is advertised to take place, and when Lady Carrington will present the prizes to the several winners.

The Cumberland (Parramatta) Band played on Saturday the selection which had to be omitted on Friday, because the performers were then absent, having a prior engagement for that day. Thus they played last, although drawn for the first in order. Their chosen piece was "Ernani," the same which had been previously so magnificently performed by the band of the 4th (Newcastle) Regiment, and the coincidence could hardly do otherwise than tell against them, because, though by no means bad, it was less good than that referred to. The performance of this completed "Test A," which was concerned only with the contest "selections."

"Test D" was that which was taken second in order, comprising the performance of "Quicksteps on the March." In this most of the bands not only played well, but had a thoroughly military style and appearance. There can be very little to speak of musically in this department, as ordinary quicksteps are not remarkable for musical qualities at the best of times, and when a dozen of them are presented successively, each one being played twice through, such a feast is more than enough to blunt the sensibility of the most enthusiastic. There were some which were better than others, it is true, and some which were better played than were others, as the awards will show, but individual mention is quite unnecessary, beyond the remark that both as regards the composition and the performance the best was that which was given by the 4th Regiment, and aptly named (as it happens) "Chef d'Œuvre." The composer of this is Mr. Bulch, of Ballarat, whose "Model Band" is one of the competitors. The following is the order in which the bands played, the names of their marches being added:—1, S. A. Militia, "Sophie;" 2, 4th Regiment, "Chef d'Œuvre;" 3, Cumberland, "True till Death;" 4, Bulch's, "The Typhoon;" 5, Naval Brigade, "Vandalia;" 6, Hobart Garrison, "Distant Greeting;" 7, Northcott's, "The Challenge;" 8, Launceston City, "The Allies;" 9, Eastern Suburban, "Preciosa;" 10, Albury, "Australasia;" 11, Mudgee, "No Surrender;" 12, St. Joseph's, "Always Ready." The tempo was generally fairly good, ranging from about 116 to 126 per minute, so that even the extremes did not vary much from 120 (the standard), while the majority were as close as about 122.

The evening was taken up by the contest dance selections —test B—when there was some excellent playing. Some of the pieces were really good music, and most were attractive in style and inspiriting as regards effect. The following was the order observed:—1, Hobart Garrison, "Krolls Ball Klange;" 2, Eastern Suburban, "Die Hydropaten;" 3, Fourth Regiment, "The Don" (quadrilles); 4, Albury, "Tit Bits" (quadrilles); 5, Launceston, "Baden Baden;" 6, S. A. Militia, "Stella Mia;" 7, Naval Brigade, "Caro Fior;" 8, St. Joseph's, "Amorettanza;" 9, Cumberland, "Youth and Beauty;" 10, Northcott's, "Fortissimo" (quadrilles); 11, Bulch's, "Hommage aux Dames;" 12, Mudgee, "Boccaccio." All the selections were waltzes, except the three which are otherwise marked.

At half-past 10 the contest was thus far finished. Some doubt yet remained whether or no the "sight-reading test" was to be taken, and a meeting of bandmasters and the promoters was held to decide the matter. This being settled in the negative, the judges handed in their papers, and the marks were added up and the points allotted to the several bands. Excepting for the marching test, the judges had been all the time in a screened room, so they knew the bands only by number. Each of the judges made a separate award, allowing a maximum of 10 marks each for execution, time and style, tune, balance, precision, light and shade, and standard of music with special reference to its difficulty. This was the order pursued in regard to the grand selections, which were naturally the chief things to be judged. The lists were subseqently added together, by which means any advantage which any band might gain from slight difference of opinion, if it existed, was duly recorded. Thus the maximum for each department was really 30, making 210 in all. The marches were less important as tests, and were judged in conclave, with 10 points as maximum. In the dance selections the three most prominent heads of judgment were taken, each with a maximum of 10 marks: 90 being thus the total maximum obtained by the addition of the three award lists. The highest number of points possible of attainment was therefore 310. It was nearly 11.30 o'clock on Saturday night

when the award was made known, the details being as follows :—

Name of band and bandmaster.	Name of selection and number on programme.	(A)	Order of playing.		Number of marks.		Total.	
			A.	D.	B.	A.	D.	B.		
Fourth Regiment, W. Barkell	Ernani ...	8	3	2	3	182	10	82	274	1st
Bulch's Model, J. E. Bulch...	Gems of Weber ...	11	10	4	11	167	8	61	236	2nd
Launceston City, A. Wallace	William Tell... ...	9	11	8	5	160	8	60	234	3rd
Eastern Suburban, A. Heath	Der Freischutz ...	4	6	9	2	144	7	68	219	4th
Hobart Garrison, W. T. Bates	Lucrezia Borgia ...	6	9	6	1	133	6	58	197	
S. A. Militia, Lieut. Squarise	La Forza del Destino	5	7	1	6	132	8	47	187	
Northcott's, J. Northcott ...	Rigoletto	7	4	7	10	111	8	56	175	
St. Joseph's, T. Harper ...	Maritana	12	2	12	8	111	9	52	172	
Albury Town, D. Pogson ...	Il Talismano ...	1	1	10	4	112	7	49	168	
Cumberland, W. Walters ...	Ernani	2	12	3	9	116	5	45	166	
Naval Brigade, J. Devlin ...	Rienzi	3	8	5	7	116	6	29	151	
Mudgee, A. W. Sheppard ...	Gospel Trumpet ...	10	5	11	12	54	4	16	74	

The prize for the drum-and-fife bands was awarded to the Naval Volunteers, the unsuccessful competitors being (in order) the Botany Band and the Young Workmen's, these three being all that came forward, though there were five entries.

In the solo competitions Mr. Allison, of the Eastern Suburban Band, gained the highest award, honourable mention being made of Mr. Munro (Hobart Garrison), who was a close second. The cornet playing was only good in the case of Mr. Grant (Eastern Suburban), who, therefore, was awarded the prize. In the euphonium and trombone class there was only one competitor for the latter instrument; and Mr. Ferguson was awarded the prize for euphonium, his tone being far better than that of the others.

Perfect confidence appeared to be generally felt that the judges' awards would be made strictly upon the merits of the performances, and the ability of Messrs. Zelman, Caron, and Gildea was naturally beyond question. Of course, there was disappointment in certain cases when the result was made known, but the award was received in good part. The successful bands were heartily cheered by those who were present; and a vociferous cheer was raised for the adjudicators. The contest throughout was very keen; and perhaps this fact may have influenced the result to some extent, as bands composed of or containing "old hands" are less liable to nervousness than those made up of performers to whom a contest is a new and formidable ordeal. But even though certain bands may have a reasonable feeling of being able to do better at other times, the award may be accepted as a faithful record of the relative merits of the performances during the competition. We append a short *résumé* of the chief remarks contained in the report, so far as they refer to the "selections;" having added thereto, for convenience of our readers, the names of the bands to which the numbers in the report refer, and the total marks gained in each case.

Judges' Report.

At this contest, where 12 military bands and three fife-and-drum bands have passed in review before us, we have made careful and true judgment to the best of our ability, making our award in all cases by marks and judging by points, without regard to the *personnel* of the performers, who were indeed entirely unknown to us in all the more important parts, and only seen by us where individuality was quite immaterial, as in the march tests. One band has certainly stood out prominently from the rest, and to that we have duly awarded the first prize. We have also had no doubt in the awarding of second, third, and fourth prizes; but, at the same time, we desire to make special mention of two other bands, which followed, as fifth and sixth, very closely. And, above all, we wish to express our very high sense of appreciation of the general excellence shown by the bands which have come before us from all parts of Australia, for the performances all round have been thoroughly creditable.

No. 3 (the Albury Town Band) gained 112 points for the selection, Balfe's "Il Talismano," with a total of 168. The instruments were somewhat out of tune, especially the clarionets. The euphonium soloist was weak and timid. The best feature of the selection was the cornet solo, which was well played, and deserves better support. No. 4 (St. Joseph's) gained 111 points for the selection, with a total of 172 points, choosing "Maritana" as its piece. The cornet deserves special mention for his good quality of tone and generally good expression. The drum being too loud destroyed, to a certain extent, the balance of tone. The tempi were in most cases misunderstood. We must give honourable mention to the euphonium player for his excellent tone. No. 5 (the Fourth Regiment) gained 182 points for their selection ("Ernani"), having a total of 274, thus gaining the first prize. The good qualities were so numerous that we cannot but acknowledge that the band was almost perfect. The precision of attack, the tune, the light and shade, the balance of tone, and the execution were one and all excellent. It is still more creditable as No. 5 is entirely a brass band. All concerned deserve great praise and we have much pleasure in giving, in this case, what is due to the leader, namely, our most sincere congratulations. No. 6 (Northcott's Sandhurst Band) played "Rigoletto," gaining 111 points, with a total of 175 points. Nothing here deserves special mention except the trombone player, who really deserves recognition for his accuracy of tune and style. The selection would have been improved if correct tempo and tradition had been observed. No. 7 (the Mudgee Band) chose "The Gospel Trumpet," gaining 54 points, with a total of 74. No. 9 (the Eastern Suburban Band) gained 144 points, with a total of 219, and therefore takes the fourth prize. The selection, "Der Freischutz," was indeed very good all round, although, unfortunately, many effects were lost through a want of attention to the traditional tempi. No. 10 (the South Australian Militia) gained 132 points for the selection, with a total of 187. "La Forza del Destino" was a good selection, with much good playing in it, but the instruments were not well in tune, nor was the time always good. No. 8 (the Sydney Naval Brigade) played a selection from Wagner's "Rienzi," gaining 116 marks for it, with a total of 151. This was the most difficult piece to play and to grasp; but while we give credit for attempting a piece of so much merit as a composition, we regret that the band seems not to grasp the true character of the music. We must accord honourable mention for the baritone solo, which was played with good quality of tone and good expression. No. 11 (Hobart Garrison) gained 133 marks for "Lucrezia Borgia," having 197 as total. In this case the selection was, on the whole, fairly played; and the clarionet deserves high praise for his neatness of execution, and the share he had in the general rendition of the selection. Unfortunately, certain instruments lost their place, and were one bar ahead in "Come e Bello." The balance of tone was unequal, but the horn was excellent and deserves recognition. No. 12 (Bulch's Model Band) takes the second prize with 167 marks for "Gems of Weber," gaining a total of 236. The opening movement was a trifle slow, and so was also the well-known "Mermaid's" theme. Cornet and saxhorn were good, the former especially so; while the horn also deserves praise, as well as the euphonium. No. 2 (Launceston City Band) gains the third prize with 234 marks, of which 160 were for "William Tell." The opening movement was not in true time, and wanted expression and colouring. The piccolo deserves very prominent mention, although the movement was hurried. The allegro movement was played with great spirit. No. 1 (Cumberland) played "Ernani," gaining 116 points for it, having a total of 166. The performance was not on the whole happy, the time not being perfect, while light and shade were indifferent. The cornet was excellent, and euphonium was good, only that it was colourless.

CENTENNIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

UNITED SERVICE IN THE EXHIBITION BUILDING.

There have been few, if any, larger congregations at a religious service in this colony than that which met yesterday at the old Exhibition Building, to celebrate the Centenary of Australia with the united voice of the Protestant Churches. The assemblage of ordinary attendants, accommodated on the floor of the building, was probably about 8000, and several thousands unable to obtain room were distributed outside the building. This great congregation represented every branch of the clergy and laity of the Protestant Denominations of the Church of England, the Presbyterians, and Wesleyans.

The occasion was used as a military church parade, and about 700 members of the defence forces attended. The troops assembled in the Outer Domain at about 2 o'clock, and formed up by regiments, after which they were formed in column, and then marched off in fours, led by the Permanent Artillery Band. A noticeable novelty was that some officers paraded mounted. The actual strength on parade was 691, made up as follows:—Permanent Artillery, 161, under Lieutenant-Colonel Airey; Volunteer Artillery and Reserves, 169, under Captain Chapman; Engineers, 29, under Lieutenant-Colonel Rowe; Torpedo Corps, 42, under Lieutenant Broughton; 1st Regiment Infantry, 98, under Lieutenant-Colonel Farrell 2nd Regiment Infantry, 79, under Lieutenant-Colonel Goodlet; Reserve Infantry, 107, under Lieutenant-Colonel Eden. The parade was under the command of Colonel Goodlet. Captain Cuthell did duty as adjutant, assisted by Captain Bayly. The column marched in the following order:—Permanent Artillery, Volunteer and Reserve Artillery, Torpedo Corps, Engineers, First Regiment Infantry, Second Regiment Infantry, Fifth Regiment Infantry (Scottish Rifles), Sixth Regiment Infantry (Suburban). A party of Roman Catholics from the Permanent Artillery followed the march along Macquarie-street to St. Mary's Cathedral. The Roman Catholics belonging to the other regiments remained in their ranks and attended the united service at the Exhibition Building. The route of march was along Macquarie-street to King-street, thence into George-street and on to Devonshire-street, and thence to the place of worship in Prince Alfred Park. The bands of the Permanent Artillery and the 2nd Regiment played some very good marches, and the column marched in excellent form. On arriving at the building the troops were marched upstairs into the gallery which was set apart exclusively for their use. The officer commanding the military forces, Major-General Richardson, C.B., was among the congregation, together with Colonel Roberts, C.M.G., commanding the artillery forces; Lieutenant-Colonel Baynes, the paymaster; and Major Mackenzie, the assistant adjutant-general.

The following is the parade state, giving the denominations:—

—	C. of E.	R. C.	Pres.	Weslyn.	Total.
General Staff... ...	6	...	...	...	6
Permanent Artillery	104	40	16	1	161
Volunteer Artillery...	106	13	...	...	119
Engineers	29	...	...	...	29
Torpedo Corps ...	40	2	...	...	42
1st Regt. Infantry ...	71	15	2	10	98
2nd Regt. Infantry..	79	...	...	...	79
Artillery Reserves ...	50	...	...	...	50
Infantry Reserves...	105	2	...	...	107
	590	72	18	11	691

Upon the floor of the building extensive preparations had been made. The united choirs, under the direction of Mr. P. D. M'Cormick, occupied a large terraced stand at the north end, immediately adjoining the platform on which the service was conducted. The organists were Mr. M. Younger and Mr. Albert Fischer. In front of the platform were seated a numerous body of ministers, including representatives of the various denominations. The greater part of the floor space was occupied by holders of tickets for this reserved area, among these being a large proportion of ladies; and outside of this space, the building was crowded by thousand of the general public. A portion of the ground-floor space in front of platform was reserved and seated for the vice-regal party.

His Excellency and the party from Government House arrived about 3 o'clock, and as they entered the choirs sang the National Anthem. The vice-regal group consisted of Lord Carrington, Lady Carrington, Lord Carnarvon, Lady Carnarvon, Sir Henry Loch, Governor of Victoria; Sir William Jervois, Governor of New Zealand; Sir Robert Hamilton, Governor of Tasmania; Sir Charles Mitchell, ex-Governor of Fiji; Major Phillimore, Major Gascoigne, and Mr. Wallington.

The Primate, Dr. Barry presided. Beside him on the platform were—the Ven. Archdeacon King, the Rev. Dr. Steel, the Rev. Dr. Jefferis, the Rev. Dr. Kelynack, and the Rev. Dr. Cameron.

The order of service, giving the words of the prayers and hymns and the programme of the choral work, were printed and distributed among the congregation.

The service was commenced by singing the 100th Psalm to the tune "Old Hundredth," after which the Ven. Archdeacon King read the prayer of thanksgiving printed in the order of service.

The PRIMATE then read the 67th Psalm, after which he delivered a brief address. He said he desired to leave it to others to touch upon the directly centennial subjects, and to glance (as had been arranged) successively at the growth of the past, the conditions of the present, and the hopes of the future. He simply wished to put into a few plain words what he believed was impressed by their assembling together that day upon the hearts of all of them. Their service was pre-eminently a spontaneous service, the free outburst of prayer and thanksgiving. It grew out of the deep and instinctive feeling that our celebration must not pass without some common offering of ourselves and of our country to God. It grew up without one moment's doubt or hesitation, freely, into the simple harmony of the day, of praise, of teaching, and prayer. He thought that it was the expression of something lying at the bottom of the hearts of our people as undisturbed by the blasts of dispute and the heavings of doubt as the depths of ocean were undisturbed by the surface waves—the belief that, after all, the life of a nation was guided, and quickened, and inspired by God, and that, therefore, in our national celebrations pride should be transfigured into thankfulness, and hope for the future should be solemnised by prayer. Theirs was a universal service. Looking round at that great congregation he could not see any class not represented there. High and low, rich and poor, learned and simple, soldiers and citizens, all met in common together—all were upon one common ground. In the speeches of the past week he had observed that address had to be made with variety and gradation of title; but he would speak to them simply as brethren united in the common worship of our one Father and in the name of our one Saviour. There was in the very sense of a great multitude of living souls stirred by one impulse an almost indescribable power of grandeur and pathos, and a man's heart must be cold indeed if it were not moved within him when, as on that day, from all voices, rang out the well-known "Hymn of Praise" to God. Their service was one of Christian unity—a unity not of vague colourless compromise, but the free unity of a common grasp, which after all made up the life of our life, the Fatherhood of one God, the salvation of the one Lord, the inspiration of the one Holy Spirit. Those who were to address the congregation would speak the clearest truth that they knew, and yet in their utterances there should be no distinctive variation of principle, there should not be a word said that would not strike a chord fit to vibrate in sympathy in the hearts of all. In the dear old hymns in which they would

join they were that day Christians and nothing but Christians, as they hoped they would one day be in Heaven. On all great days of national enthusiasm, the frost-work of division is quelled as by a glorious flame; but how much more when such enthusiasm was so kindled by the divine fire from the altar of God that it went up in a great cloud of incense to the heavens, where all were one in Him? Freedom under a moral necessity, unity of action—a unity ultimately in God—were not these exactly the forces which, under his providence, would make for national blessing and greatness, such as they could desire for a young country just growing to a knowledge of its capacity and destiny? Of all these might their worship that day be not only the symbol, but in its measure the means. So far as it was real and fervent, it would not pass away. It would live in them after they separated and returned to their homes, and to their own spheres of action and duty which were their contribution to the common history. It would be, he trusted, accepted and blessed of Him who watched over and guarded us all. Whatever lay before us in the century to come—and we should remember that in a community, as in an individual, manhood had trials and dangers which the safer growth of earlier days never knew—he hoped that God would strengthen and bless us. The Primate concluded by stating that the Cross was the sacred symbol to man of the law of self-sacrifice, which was the law of humanity, and, therefore, true greatness, and it was the symbol yet more sacred of the infinite love of a God—not a dim awful abstraction too high for us to know or feel, but a Father who knows the very heart of His creatures, and calls their weakness into the fellowship of a divine strength to work together with Him.

The hymn "Praise the Lord, ye Heavens adore Him," was then sung to the tune "Austria," after which an address was delivered by

The Rev. Dr. STEEL, who spoke upon the subject of "What hath God wrought for Australia?" After making some introductory remarks having reference to astrology and the science of astronomy, he said it was the conjunction of a star with the sun which occasioned Captain Cook's great voyage and led to the discovery of New South Wales. The scientific world had waited for the transit of Venus across the sun's disc in 1769 as one of the most important means of calculating the distance of the sun, but in the counsels of the Most High, "who telleth the number of the stars, and giveth them all their names," Venus was the morning star of a brighter day to the southern hemisphere when the ships of the isles of the far north-west sailed to Australia to found a new empire. The Bible taught us to hold a national thanksgiving. The chequered history of the children of Israel was made the theme of grateful hallelujahs and wrought out by sanctified genius into national psalms. The Israelites made their contrasts of experience songs for the worship of the All Wise Disposer of events, and this gave the Hebrew psalter a cosmopolitan character to guide and exemplify national gratitude. We might learn from it to-day how to review a century of toil and discipline, of blessing and of progress. Our past had been chequered, too; we had been in bondage and had had our trials and hardships; but we had had numerous blessings from the divine goodness and great success. It had pleased God to remember our low estate at the first and to grant us deliverance. Hazardous as was the experiment of founding a colony of such materials as were brought in the "first fleet," doubtful as sometimes were the issues between crime and cruelty, shocking as were the developments of sin and vice, few as were the examples of pure morality and consistent piety, it was matter for grateful acknowledgment to God that amidst all so much progress was achieved, so many discoveries made, so many settlements secured, and so many characters reformed. God had blessed the efforts of the humane and the Christian in philanthropic work among the prodigals of humanity, and for this they had cause to be thankful. Dr. Steel then sketched some of the incidents of early colonial history as illustrating the good which had been accomplished among lawless men by those who laboured to bring about their reformation. Allusion was also made to the great advances which had been made on all sides during the second half century of the colony's existence. Coeval with the founding of the colony was the rise of modern missions. The movement struggled, as the colony did, for some time; but it revived the Church, and now, by the blessing of God, as they looked around they saw organised churches, the land covered with places of worship, the city a depôt for mission ships, and already 300 isles of the Pacific owning Christ. After dwelling upon the work of the Christian missionaries who carried the Gospel to New Zealand and Fiji, he concluded by saying that this colonial experience might be but "a lantern in the stern," but it illumined a century, and we might well raise our Ebenezer and say, "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us."

The hymn commencing "All hail the power of Jesus's name" was then sung. At the conclusion,

The Rev. Dr. KELYNACK spoke. Going back, he said, in imagination, to the beginning of settlement in the green woods of Port Jackson, and tracing all the mighty results that have developed from the same, we found a history that had surpassed the expectations of the most sanguine, and became more than the translation of a poet's dream. And our hearts must be cold indeed if they do not thrill with thankfulness and high resolve as we realise the grandeur of our inheritance, the splendour of our position, and the greatness of our work in this fair land of the Sunny South. Nor was the Anglo-Saxon settlement of this land without significance. On the broad page of history we might read the lesson that God has selected his agents according to the work they were to fulfil. And we might read with equal clearness the Divine intent in relation to ourselves, and that is, that our intellectual force, our governing power, our great colonising faculty, should reproduce the glory of the parent stock, but in a more extended sphere, and make this land a centre from which shall radiate an influence that shall be the joy and inspiration of humanity. The freedom of the constitution and government under which we live is at once a matter for congratulation and a trust to be wisely used. It must never be forgotten by us that intelligence and virtue are the necessary conditions of democracy if it is to be a rule of blessing. If power is so widely diffused it is all the more necessary that the body politic should have its lifeblood circulating from a heart that is true in its pulsations and healthy in its tone. If we glory in the freedom of our franchise, we must not drag it in the mire for personal or party ends, but the watchword of all who exercise it must be always and everywhere the supreme well-being of the State. If the doors of our Parliament are open to the representatives of the people, despite the accident of rank or wealth, we must have a care that the men who stand in that supreme court of legislation shall be marked by allegiance to the eternally right, in distinction from the politically expedient;—that our laws shall be such as to guard the claims of public morality, and to foster the cause of all that tends to make a nation great and strong. One thing that may justly stir our patriotic pride to-day is the munificent provision that has been made by the State in the cause of popular education. We have thus affirmed that the curse of ignorance shall not rest upon the land, and that we are keenly alive to the claims which the future citizen has upon the State that he may be fitted for the efficient discharge of his duty. Add to this the provision that this system makes for moral training, and then we saw that what is aimed at is not only intellectual development, but, with that, moral force to regulate and guide it. But if we might be justly proud of our educational institutions we might with almost equal reason boast the activities of religion, as these assert themselves for the uplifting and purification of the whole realm of social life. It was but the utterance of a truism that is attested by the evidence of universal history, that a nation is powerful according as it enthrones conscience in the place of supreme power, and according, again, as conscience exerts that power in obedience to an authority that is higher than its own—even the will of God. What we want, therefore, to ensure a great future for the land is to make Christianity the royal force to which all other forces must bow. The results that other influences have brought about we can find all adown the stream of time. But if we want to see what deference to a Divine

law will do, and what attempts, although imperfect, to strive after a Divine ideal will accomplish, we may find it in the great country we are proud to call Fatherland, and among peoples that belong to the same race as ourselves. Democracy will become a power for good in so far, and only in so, far as it it is penetrated and inspired by Christianity. As it is man's highest glory that he can commune with the Divine One, so one of the most ineradicable principles of his being is his craving for the spiritual and unseen. The highest service we could render to the land we live in was, therefore, to diffuse abroad the religious sentiments, and with that the religious life, for in proportion as this is done we shall make Australia great and free. What will be the character of our future history in many respects the keenest vision may not discover. But this the dullest of us might be bold to affirm that, in proportion as Christianity shall purify the life of the individual, and sweeten and hallow the domain of home, and exalt and direct the activities of trade, and inspire the power of the press and govern the politics of statesmanship, and become the one focal point to which all things converge, and from which they receive their life-giving and ennobling influence—in that proportion shall these young commonwealths rise to occupy that throne of glorious empire to which they are divinely called, and go forth upon their kingly mission to enlighten and subdue and bless the world.

After the singing of another hymn, "The Church's One Foundation,"

The Rev. Dr. JEFFERIS delivered an address. He said we entered on the second century of our national life with profund trust in God as the ruler of our people. In no previous period in the history of the world had there been greater need for seeking Divine leadership and help. A great and unknown future stretched before us. The past century had seen the most wonderful progress ever made by men. The giant forces of nature had been brought under our dominion. Science had revealed and partially explored new continents of being. Despotisms a thousand years old had been broken and disgraced. The human mind had been delivered from falsehoods that for ages impeded its advance. But the greater the light the deeper the shadow. Many complex forces were at work, for evil as well as good, in our modern civilisation. We were beginning to understand the tremendous powers entrusted to our manhood. We not only inherited the past, we were shaping and controlling the future. Our lives were cast upon one of the great seas of humanity. The destiny of ages depended on our conduct now, and who among us for little or much, alone or together, was sufficient for these things? The strain was too great, the responsibilities too many for us to depend on our own strength and wisdom. We Christians believed that the universe was the product of the mind of God, and that only God knew how to bring order out of confusion, a prosperous future out of this chaotic present. To Him we committed our cause. We cast our burden on the Lord. We had no gift of prophecy, and not much of prediction, but it was permitted us to anticipate and forecast the future. We were but three millions, but what vantage ground we occupied in race and space of time! We belonged to the section of the world's population which was multiplying as none other was. In 1700 the Anglo-Saxon race numbered 6,000,000. In 1800 it was 21,000,000. To-day it numbered 110,000,000. There never was populating power like this. But numbers alone would be of little moment. In this race there were centred the noblest ideas, the most practical and hence the most powerful thought, the freest government, the purest faith. Through the colonising instincts of our people we had been brought across the watery wilderness to this land of promise, a land with a favourable climate and fertile soil, with lofty mountains and deep cleft valleys, with rivers and streams and subterranean waters, a land with mines of inexhaustible wealth, with corn like that of Egypt, with grapes like those of Eschol, with boundless plains for our sheep and a thousand hills for our cattle. In a single century our hundreds of people had become millions. But even now we had only fringed the coast with our settlements, and pushed our advance guard into the interior. In a land like this, what did our race want but room for expansion, and there was room for numbers not to be told. But what would our future be? Should we spend a turbulent and passionate youth, captived by its joys, indulging in its vices, to die in our adolescence or perish in our prime? There were dangers that threatened as well as honours to be won. Nations were like men. Temperance and chastity, the restraint of self, obedience to God, these were required of us as much as freedom and courage and intelligence. We dared not hope that our progress would be by peaceful development only, as in the century just closed the fatal war spirit had seized upon some of the noblest of our brothers, who in turn had infected many with their madness. Our Constitution, which they should have died rather than violate, was deliberately broken to show to Europe and the world that we were the descendants of the Vikings. As a people we had thrown down the gage of battle, and there were nations waiting to take it up. Petropolowski and Noumea were a standing menace to Australia. Let us mourn over the heart-burnings and jealousies between the colonies. We stood too much upon our separate rights. Federation was too long delayed. Before the first century of her independence had ended America had seen hundreds of thousands of her sons slain in civil war. If we were not soon united we would drift further apart, and the second century of our national existence might not pass without conflict and bloodshed. With the multiplication of our wealth, we need to remember the wise saying—"He that maketh haste to be rich shall not be innocent." Our wealth, as in the old country, was already breeding poverty. Society had two dangerous classes, the abnormally rich and the abnormally poor. One of the greatest problems of the day was how to create wealth without creating poverty. If this democracy could not solve it, and present tendencies prevailed there would be a war of classes before 1988. "Revolution in England," said the Bishop of Manchester, "is kept down only by fear of the military." Australia would have no soldiers for work like this. Our security depended solely on justice and that sense of brotherhood that came with Christ. On what should we place our chief dependence for building up a commonwealth of freedom, justice, virtue? Legislation might guide, poetry might refine, art might soften, science might instruct, literature might ennoble; but at the last, and in the highest, it was religion alone that could purify and save. Everything depended on Christianity. The teaching and the rule of Christ would be the chief factors in our national prosperity. The churches might fail, and did fail. The human, as well as the divine, found expression in them. But Christ never failed, and Chistianity was for all ages. To-day the omens were favourable, and our hearts beat high with hope. No new nation ever entered upon its larger history with brighter prospects. Let us be true to our mission, and help in founding a nation, in strengthening an empire which should prove to the whole race that equal justice and unfettered freedom and brotherhood in Christ were the divine appointments for human life.

Prayer having been offered by the Rev. Dr. Cameron,

The Hallelujah Chorus was given by the united choirs. During the rendering of this magnificent production, a collection was taken up, the proceeds of which, after defraying expenses, will be divided between the Sydney and Prince Alfred Hospitals.

The service terminated with the Benediction, and the singing of the hymn, "God bless our native land."

When the service was over, the great congregation gradually found their way out of the building through the various doors. The military forces were marched out and formed up on the southern side of the building, and the parade was dismissed. The regiments were taken off the ground separately and marched to suitable places in different directions; and the men were then finally dismissed.

ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL.

There was an overflowing congregation at St. Andrew's Cathedral last night, when the Right Rev. Dr. Barry

preached from 2nd Corinthians, 12th chapter, and 9th verse, and from the Epistle to the Colossians, 2nd chapter, and 19th verse, "My grace is sufficient for thee." "And not holding the head, from which all the body by joints and bands having nourishment ministered, and knit together, increaseth with the increase of God." The Primate, before beginning his sermon, said he was asked to give notice that the offertory would not be for the Church Centennial Fund, but for the cathedral debt, which, he might say, was the only hindrance that prevented the chapter from contemplating that enlarged cathedral, which was greatly needed. He was also requested to announce that they should be glad that evening, in addition to the regular offertory, to receive any promises on the papers scattered through the pews for the centennial fund. He then began his sermon. Last Sunday they had considered how "strength perfect in weakness" with a faith relying absolutely upon God was the secret of national life in all its phases—physical, intellectual, moral, and spiritual. That night, speaking as he designed to do of the life and growth of the Church in this land, he could add a more explicit description of the main principle of life, "Grace of God all sufficient" in the headship of the Lord Jesus Christ. It was true that his special subject was that life and growth during the past century in their own Church of England, and on some of the peculiar characteristics of that church he might have something to say hereafter—but fundamentally and ultimately they had always to consider it, not in respect to these, but in its essential character as a branch of the Catholic Church of Christ. Grace, as a Christian understood the word, was simply the indwelling of Christ, both for salvation from sin and regeneration to higher spiritual life, in the whole nature of man, individual and social, and therefore in the church. The New Testament recognised Him successively as the head of each individual man, as the head of the whole church, and as the head of all humanity, which should be, and in God's good time would be, drawn within that church. "Holding the head" under all these aspects was the inner life of faith, as it is the faith of all actual life. In the special view which they had to take that night, it was the one principle of vitality and progress in their own or any other branch of the Church of Christ. At all times it was a "grace sufficient for us;" in itself it was a divine force unchanging because unchangeable to us, according to our varying degrees of need and capacities of reception—now fuller and brighter, now diviner and less abundant, yet always sufficient to those who made it fully their own. The stream in itself was, and must be always, the same, although it was measured to us by the capacity of the channel by which we received it. In the quicker duller times of the church that stream flowed slowly on, half hidden from the eyes of the world. In the swifter times of revival it seemed to swell and overflow and sweep all before it. But, under all conditions, it was sufficient, because "the sufficiency is of God." It might be a higher privilege and responsibility to live and labour (as perhaps they did) in the bright flood time. But each individual soul, if only the grace of God were given, had really its peculiar blessings. And that all-sufficient grace was perfected in weakness. In the religious history of a Church, as of a life, we sighed when we saw how much was taken up with the records of weaknesses. In the first 50 years of the century, the growth of the Church, like that of the community itself, was slow enough. First, a solitary chaplain, ministering under scant encouragement to a small and half unwilling congregation. Then a few fellow-workers—for years but two or three—taking up a ministry so utterly beyond their power, that the settlement pushed out, remained for years uncared for from a religious point of view. Next some vague attempt was made at organisation, after nearly 40 years, as an archdeaconry, forsooth, of the diocese of Calcutta, how many thousands of miles away he could not say; and at last, 48 years from the first landing, the first bishop of the whole continent of Australia was appointed to direct some 17 churches and chapels, and perhaps some 20 clergy. Wonderful the contrast in the next half century, in which again the swift growth of their Church at least kept pace with the progress of the whole community. From the coming of the first bishop, a vigorous and far-seeing man, with many elements of greatness in his character, the work took that impulse which it never failed to take from the supply of an independent episcopate. Gradually, out of this vast diocese, 73 had grown up, and at this moment three or four more were needed, and would have to be supplied at no distant future. The 20 clergy have multiplied to at least 700, the churches to many—he knew not how many—but far above a thousand. The aid once given by the State to churches and schools had been gradually withdrawn; but the withdrawal, whatever its effects of good or evil—or he thought of both combined—had certainly not checked the growth of the church itself. The synodical action, which meant not only self-government but government by authority in right order and degree of the whole body of the Church, had spread from diocese to province, from province to the whole of the Australian churches, anticipating, as has been often said in their own as in other communions, the unity which in things civil is still only a hope and an aspiration brought out into auspicious prominence in that centennial week. They honoured the names of Johnson, of Marsden, of Cowper, of Scott, and of Broughton, who laboured in the earlier days of slow and difficult progress; and he uttered the sentiment that while in course of time that cathedral will have given place, as he supposed it would, to one greater and more in accord with our enlarged future greatness, may their children's children remember with reverent affection, the worship of that time. He urged the claims of the Centennial Fund upon all the members of the church, which he eulogised, and said had a great future in this land; and concluded with an eloquent peroration.

ST MARY'S CATHEDRAL.

Yesterday, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, the special Centennial religious service was held. A procession of prelates preceded High Mass, which was commenced at 11 o'clock, the congregation being exceedingly large. Besides Cardinal Moran, who presided, there were present:—The Most Rev. Dr. Carr, Archbishop of Melbourne; the Most Rev. Dr. Dunne, Archbishop of Brisbane; the Most Rev. Dr. Reynolds, Archbishop of Adelaide; the Right Rev. Dr. Murray, Bishop of Maitland; the Right Rev. Dr. Lanigan, Bishop of Goulburn; the Right Rev. Dr. Torreggiani, Bishop of Armidale; the Right Rev. Dr. Byrne, Bishop of Bathurst; the Right Rev. Dr. Dunne, Bishop of Wilcannia; the Right Rev. Dr. Doyle, Bishop of Grafton; the Right Rev. Dr. Corbett, Bishop of Sale, Victoria; and the Right Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, Bishop-elect of Port Augusta, South Australia. The following clergymen were also within the sanctuary:—The Very Rev. Alphonsus O'Neill, Superior of the Passionists; the Very Rev. P. Slattery, Superior of the Franciscans; Very Rev. Dean O'Donovan (Mudgee); the Right Rev. Monsignor Rigney, the Very Rev. Dean M'Carthy, the Venerable Archpriest Sheehy, the Very Rev. Father Merg, M.S.H., the Very Rev. Dr. O'Haran, the Very Rev. Dean Slattery, and the Rev. Fathers P. Corcoran (Morpeth), J. Clune (Goulburn), J. M. Curran, T. O. Reilly, J. O'Reilly (Brisbane), C. O'Callaghan, W. Coffey, T. Long, T. Barlow, J. J. Byrne, E. F. O'Connor, M. Glasheen, E. M'Donnell, M'Connon; Tressalet, S. M.; Sinisty, S. M.; P. Byrne, Piquet, S. M.; P. Ryan, A. J. Walsh (Goulburn), Lawler, Madden, Gaynor, and Noonan. Bishop Corbett was the officiating prelate of the High Mass, his assistants being the Rev. Fathers Byrne and O'Connor. Under Mr. J. A. Delany's direction Gounod's "Messe Solenelle" was performed with fine effect by a choir of nearly 100 voices, accompanied by the organ and an orchestra of strings and reeds. Mrs. F. J. Riley, Madame Merz, Miss Stafford, Mr. P. Barrett, and Mr. D. Clancy were the principals, and at the offertory the first-mentioned lady sang most expressively an "Ave Maria," by Bauer. During the service Romberg's "Te Deum" was rendered,

and at the close the "Hallelujah Chorus" (Handel) was given.

Cardinal Moran preached on the text "Divine wisdom reacheth from end to end mightily, and disposeth all things sweetly."—Book of Wisdom, 8th chapter. He said during the festive celebrations of the past days our orators and statesmen have set before us the marvellous material blessings which Providence has lavishly bestowed upon this favoured land. One hundred years ago this island-continent was little better than a dreary wilderness. To-day it is in great part clothed with loveliness, rich and radiant as a smiling garden. The first explorers found its shores so sterile and inhospitable that they shrank from the thought that it ever would become a civilised land. Now Australia has unlocked untold treasures of silver and gold. A hardy, intelligent race has developed its industries and commerce beyond precedent in the record of nations, and already we recognise the fair features of a great nation destined to be in this southern world a bulwark of civilisation and a home of freedom. It is meet that we would lift up our hearts to God, from Whom all good gifts proceed, to bless His holy name, and that we would offer the public tribute of our grateful thanksgiving for these gifts of His bounty. But it is to us in a special way a matter of thanksgiving and rejoicing that the blessings of Christian civilisation have become the inheritance of this fair land, that the light of divine truth is spread from shore to shore, and that its intelligent people are enriched by the spiritual treasures of God's mercy. A hundred years ago Australia was spell-bound in the darkness of the vilest superstition, and her people were enslaved in the most degrading forms of paganism. To-day the standard of Catholic truth is unfurled in every district of the land, and throughout the length and breadth of Australia the sacrifice of praise is offered up, and hymns of adoration and thanksgiving arise to the glory of God. It was the mission of Ireland in the golden ages of her history to preach the faith of Christ in distant lands. Her sons evangelised Caledonia and Britain; they brought the faith to Gaul, Germany, and Switzerland. The writers of those days attest that it was not individuals alone who set out on such missionary enterprise, but that it would seem as if the whole nation would migrate as missionaries to the shores of Europe. They passed the Danube and penetrated into the German forests, and erected there the trophies of religion, and civilised and sanctified the barbarian tribes, whilst many of them secured the martyr's crown. They won the hearts of the barbarians by their affectionateness no less than by their loftiness of soul, and by the sublime austerity with which they practised in a heroic manner the virtues which they preached. They crossed the Alps, and even in the heart of Italy founded great monasteries, which for a thousand years continued to be honoured as centres of religion and learning. The mission of Ireland was then the outcome of her sanctity, for Ireland in those days was the island of sages and saints. In our own time that marvellous mission has been renewed. Twenty years ago, at the Vatican Council, there were present 120 bishops, representatives of the Irish faith. At present there are in the Church no fewer than 160 such bishops. All through the vast territory of the United States the sons of St. Patrick have built up the Church of God; they have spread the faith throughout the Dominion of Canada; they have preserved all that remains of it in England and Scotland; they have conferred its priceless blessings upon our own Australian land. This missionary fruitfulness of Irish piety in latter times is the outcome of the persecutions which for three centuries Ireland with unparalleled heroism suffered for the faith. It was not merely individual martyrs that she sent to heaven; she became a nation of martyrs. The power of England has extended from territory to territory till it now encircles the globe, and it may justly be said that since the days of Imperial Rome the world has not seen so widespread a dominion. But wherever the flag of British conquest has been unfurled, there the standard of the cross was soon erected by Irish zeal and Irish piety. The paths of commerce became the highways of the Christian faith, and the ambition and intrigue of British statesmen, as well as the armies and fleets of England, have been made subservient to God's designs and to the triumphs of divine truth. It was through hostility to the Catholic Church that the sweet Celtic language of our fathers was exiled from the schools and crushed and proscribed at home. Even this became an agency for good, for if the Irish people did not use the English tongue, they could not be the missionaries of the world at the present day. It was through the same hatred of the faith that the Irish people were impoverished by unjust laws, and treated as aliens in their native land. And yet it was these very deeds of injustice and persecution that forced them to seek a home in distant countries. Wherever they went they erected a house of God. It may have been for a time only a wayside shanty, but soon a statelier religious edifice arose, and the victims of unjust laws became the victorious soldiers of the cross and the planters of the Christian faith. But when I say that it has been the mission of the Irish race to diffuse the blessings of Catholic truth throughout this great nation, let no one suppose that I ignore the merits of those who have come to us from other lands. All praise to the valiant sons whom England and France, Germany, Spain, and Italy have sent to fight the battles of the faith, and all praise to the efficient workmen who have come from other countries to cultivate this vast missionary field. First of all, I would name with eulogy the illustrious Ullathorne, who, after 40 years of episcopate in England, is still at his post on the watchtowers of his native land. During the few years which he spent in Australia he laboured with all the zeal and devotedness of an apostle, and he shall ever be reckoned as one of the pioneers of the faith amongst us. What shall I say of John Bede Polding, whose memory shall ever be held in benediction so long as the blessings of religion shall be the inheritance of Australia's sons? He was the first Vicar Apostolic, first Bishop, first Archbishop of Australia, and his name shall be written in letters of light upon the golden pages of our ecclesiastical history. By his gentleness and meekness, his saintly life, his unwearying labours in the sacred ministry, he achieved glorious triumphs in the cause of religion, and rendered services to the Church which in that day none other could have rendered. France also has sent a numerous band of zealous missionaries. They planted the faith in New Zealand and the Pacific Islands. They have long laboured with devoted zeal among ourselves, and long may those labours, so fruitful of blessing to our people, be perpetuated amongst us. Through the heroic piety of one of their body, the Ven. Pere Chanel, it has been their privilege to add the first wreath of martyrdom to the glory of the Southern Cross, and we confidently look forward to the not distant day when his name shall receive the honours of the altar. Spain, too, sent gifted sons to our shores, some of whom, after bearing the burden and heat of the day for 40 years, are still at their post promoting the glory of their Divine Master. They have laboured with devoted zeal in Western Australia to impart the blessings of civilisation and religion to the aboriginal races, and alone of all such attempts their unselfish labour has been crowned with success. Anyone who has visited the grand settlement at New Noicia cannot soon forget the energy and piety and industry of the aboriginal families who are there clustered around the illustrious Bishop Salvado and his brother Spanish Benedictines. Italy and Germany and Poland have also done their part in the work of evangelisation, and have added many names to the roll of honour of the Australian Church. But admitting all this, it nevertheless remains true that to the apostolate of the Irish race we are indebted for the blessings of the Catholic faith. It is the children of St. Patrick who have erected our churches and colleges, our convents and our schools. They are our priests and nuns. They are our congregations, our benefactors, our devoted people. Set aside this missionary apostolate of Ireland's sons and their descendants and the Church will at once become little better than an empty name throughout Australia. Some of Ireland's best and purest patriots, sent as exiles to these then inhospitable shores, became, in the beginning of the present century, the first fruits of Australia's piety. And

here I am reminded how the great apostle, St. Patrick, was in his youth torn from his home and friends and sold as a slave, and, for seven years was kept in cruel bondage in Ireland, and thus his captivity became in the ways of God a preparation for his apostolate. It is meet that for such manifold blessings we return solemn thanksgiving to God; and let it be our prayer that these blessings may for ever be the cherished inheritance of this fair land. May it ever be Australia's destiny to be a bulwark of true Christian civilisation, a home of freedom, a centre of intellectual light, a sanctuary of piety. May her sons never relax their energy, their devotedness to everything that is honorable and just; and may they ever cultivate a spirit of sacrifice, of self-denial, and of every virtue. Thus shall peace, with the blessings that follow in its train, continue to smile upon us; and in time to come generations yet unborn shall joyously salute the Southern Cross as the standard of victory, the sign of hope and mercy, the symbol of that religion which alone can make nations truly happy, truly great.

The service concluded with the bestowing of the Papal blessing. In the afternoon a demonstration of United Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Associations took place, at which Archbishop Reynolds delivered an appropriate address.

THE GREAT SYNAGOGUE.

Yesterday afternoon, a choral and instrumental service was held in the Great Synagogue, Hyde Park, to initiate an annual hospital Sunday service, in celebration of the centenary of the colony. There was a fairly large concourse of people present. The Rabbi (the Rev. A. B. Davis) officiated, and was assisted by the Rev. A. D. Wollonski. The choir, numbering 36 voices, was supplemented by an orchestra of 22 professionals. The soloists were—Miss Simmons, Miss Phillips, Miss Hollander, Mr. A. Isaacs, and Mr. A. J. Davis. The service was commenced with an orchestral introduction, after which the following items were gone through:—"How goodly are thy tents, O! Jacob," solo and choir (S. Moss); Psalm lxvii., by the Minister; Psalm c., solo and choir (S. Naumbourg); "And when the Ark set forward," minister and choir (Saqui): a prayer for the Royal family, introducing aria from "Queen Elizabeth's Virginal book," choir (S. Moss); "His glory is above the earth," choir (S. Moss): Psalm xxiv.; "And when the Ark rested," trio and choir (G. Meyerbeer); "The Lord hath ever been mindful of us," solo and choir (F. Halvey). The musical portion of the service was ably carried out under the direction of the choir-master, Mr. Sydney Moss, L.C.M., by whom the symphonies were added and the music scored. The sermon was preached by the Rabbi, who, in his opening remarks, said that the love of our native land is a feeling deeply implanted in our hearts. Our land is to our mind the first flower of the earth and the best gem of the sea. Other lands may be grander; but this is our sentiment. To a patriot his own land is the best, and it is his policy to make it prosper. This is a land where liberty to all creeds is allowed, and where the highest offices of the State are open to all who are competent to fill them. Thus those present, and all living in the land, must be willing to make some sacrifice for its institutions. The centenary of the colony was just being celebrated, and people were rejoicing at what had been achieved. But, was this happy time to come and pass away and leave no memento of itself? While banquets and various contests were being held, should they not find some method of turning this season of gladness into one of sympathy, and do something for those not so well placed as themselves by devoting some of their store to acts of benevolence? None might with impunity withhold that charity that they were well able to bestow. Of all the objects most commendable in charity is to minister to the wants of the unfortunate, and to those who are kept to a bed of sickness. The case of the sick poor must be our first care. Therefore, it had been resolved to make a collection on behalf of the hospitals. Much good work was being done by these institutions, and, with increased support, more might be accomplished. In conclusion, he urged that ladies with leisure at their command should visit the hospitals and assist the nurses by speaking words of comfort and sympathy to the suffering, and thus bring a ray of sunshine into the hearts of the afflicted. In this way the patients might be considerably helped on to convalescence. There were many who did this, but he would that the number of these angels of mercy might increase, and also that the subscriptions of the public might take the same course, so that our centenary should be found to leave a splendid memorial. After a choral rendering by a trio and choir of the piece, "Universal Lord," a collection, amounting to about £150 was taken up. One of Mendelssohn's marches was played, and the service shortly afterwards closed.

CHURCHES GENERALLY.

Special Centennial services were also held at a large number of other buildings. A united religious service was held in the afternoon at the Ashfield School of Arts, in connection with which it had been arranged that addresses should be given by the Revs. Dr. Corlette, J. Auld, M.A., and W. Mathison, B.A. The collection was for the poor. A united religious service was also held at the Congregational Church, Petersham, and led by the Rev. J. Robertson, M.A., and the Rev. George Martin. There was also a united religious service at the Temperance Hall, Gladesville, in connection with which addresses were given by the Revs. D. Jackson, G. H. Stowell, G. R. Glasson, and W. Lumsdaine. Centennial services were also held at the Y. M. C. A. Hall and at the Elizabeth-street Church of Christ. The Anglican Church devoted special attention to the advocacy of the Church of England Centennial Church Extension Fund, in connection with which it had been arranged that sermons should be delivered as follows:—St. Andrew's Cathedral: Morning, the Bishop of Ballarat; evening, the Most Rev. the Primate. St. John's, Darlinghurst: Morning, the Most Rev. the Primate. St. Mark's, Darling Point: Morning, Rev. Canon Kemmis; evening, Rev. A. R. Rivers, M.A. St. Michael's, Surry Hills: Morning, E. D. Madgwick; evening, Rev. E. D. Madgwick. St. David's, Surry Hills: Morning, Rev. J. Hargrave; evening, Rev. J. Hargrave. Holy Trinity, Argyle-street: Morning, Ven. Archdeacon King, B.A.; evening, Rev. Cecil J. King, M.A. St. Philip's, Churchhill: Morning, Rev. W. A. Charlton; evening, Rev. W. E. H. Percival. Christ Church, St. Laurence: Morning, Rev. C. G. Robinson, M. A.; evening, Rev. Canon Kemmis. St. Paul's, Cleveland-street: Morning, Rev. F. B. Boyce; evening, Rev. W. A. Charlton. St. Luke's, Sussex-street: Morning, Rev. W. E. H. Percival; evening, Rev. F. B. Boyce. St. Mary's, Balmain: Morning, Rev. M. Archdall, M.A.; evening, Rev. M. Archdall, M.A. St. Thomas', Balmain: Morning, Rev. John Dixon; evening, Rev. John Dixon. St. John's, Balmain: Morning, Rev. A. Turnbull; evening, Rev. A. Turnbull. Christ Church, St. Leonards: Morning, Rev. A. Yarnold; evening, Rev. A. Yarnold. St. John's, Parramatta: Morning, Ven. Archdeacon Gunther; evening, Rev. J. D. Langley. Harris Park, Parramatta: Evening, Rev. G. Darcy Irvine. Christ Church, Enmore: Morning, Rev. A. C. Mosley; evening, Rev. A. C. Mosley. St. Thomas', Enfield: Morning: Rev. S. Hungerford; evening, Ven. Archdeacon of Launceston. St. John's, Ashfield: Morning, Rev. Dr. Corlette; evening, Rev. Dr. Corlette. St. Luke's, Burwood: Morning: Rev. Canon Moreton; evening, Rev. Canon Moreton. St. Matthew's, Botany: Morning, Rev. F. T. Trivett; evening, Rev. F. T. Trivett. St. Stephen's, Penrith: Morning, Rev. G. Brown, R.D.; evening, Rev. G. Brown, R.D. All Saints', Parramatta: Morning, Rev. J. D. Langley; evening, Rev. J. Done. All Saints', Petersham: Morning, Rev. A. J. Wheeler; evening, Rev. A. J. Wheeler. St. Peter's, Cook's River: Morning, Rev. J. N. Manning, LL.B.: evening, Rev. J. N. Manning, LL.B. St. Jude's, Randwick: Morning, Rev. William Hough; evening, Rev. A. D. Mitchell. St. Nicholas', Coogee: Morning, Rev. Canon King; evening, Rev. William Hough.

THE ILLUMINATIONS.

The city was again illuminated on Saturday night, and as the sky was cloudy and the wind light, the illuminations were more successfully carried out than on either of the two previous nights. The display in George and Pitt streets was very effective, and the parks, with their long lines of coloured lamps and Chinese lanterns, appeared more than ever like Fairyland. In Oxford-street also there was an unusually effective spectacle. The people in the streets were not so numerous as on Thursday night, but the crowd of sightseers was, nevertheless, very large.

ELECTRIC LIGHT ILLUMINATIONS.

In connection with the illuminations during the Centenary celebrations, the following are the details of the electric lighting arrangements, which were carried out under the direction of Mr. E. C. Cracknell, Superintendent of Telegraphs. At the State banquet on January 26 the building was electrically lighted by means of 13 Brockie-Pell lamps, the generator being a 16-lighter Brush dynamo, driven by a 16-h.p. Farmer, Robey, and Brown engine, kindly lent by Messrs. Roberts, Chalmers, and Co. On the same date the tower of the Post Office was lit by means of six Brush and five Weston arc lamps, the current being produced by a Brush dynamo driven by a 12-h.p. Otto gas engine. Parliament House was illuminated by a very pretty design—"100 Years," surrounded by bright stars produced by means of 100 incandescent and four Gulcher arc lamps, the current for which was furnished by one Gulcher and two Gramme machines driven by one 25-h.p. Robey engine. On the 27th January the Post Office and Parliament House were illuminated as on the previous evening. The grounds of Government House were illuminated by 13 Brockie-Pell lamps, which were supplied with electric current from the dynamo at the Circular Quay, driven by a Robert Fowler 20-h.-p. compound engine. On the evening of the 28th January only the Post Office tower was included in the electric light illuminations, and the arrangements there were similar to those of the preceding evenings. The Government House grounds were again lit up on February 1 as on the former occasion; but, in addition to this, the lights at the Circular Quay were run from the same dynamo. All the arrangements were carried out most satisfactorily, and the lights burned, without exception, with a steadiness which cannot but speak well for the character and condition of the dynamos, engines, and lamps which were brought into operation.

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 31.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE.—IMPOSING CEREMONY.

The State-appointed ceremonies for the celebration of the centenary were brought to a close on Monday, when the foundation stone of the new Houses of Parliament was laid. The morning broke cold and cloudy, with a grey sky and gusty wind, but a dazzling sun smiled upon the proceedings at noon. The gathering round the enclosure in the vicinity of Governor Bourke's statue in the Domain, was nearly as large as at the most imposing of last week's celebrations. Tram and train, and omnibus, brought thousands from the suburbs, and rivers of people flowed along Macquarie, Hunter, Bent, and Bridge streets. In front of a grand stand, which was crowded to its utmost capacity, there was a brilliant and diversified spectacle. Broad banners waved from the crimson coloured flagstaffs around the stand, and strings of bannerets fluttered merrily in the breeze. At the foot of the long tiers of steps were the prettily-dressed school children. Ladies in rich apparel, and gentlemen in broadcloth and silk hats, crowded the dais, which was carpeted with crimson and draped with crimson and gold, as at the unveiling of the Statue. Beyond, there was the military in full dress uniform, and the people crowding round. Picturesque groups filled the Domain at every point—ruddy schoolboys enjoying the scene, if they understood not its full significance; stalwart labourers, with the thews and sinews of the Viking of old time; brisk apprentices and shop assistants, making the air ring with jests; elegantly-dressed ladies, enjoying the fashions worn by each other with true scientific proportions; fresh jolly-looking country folks, merchants, lawyers, and legislators mingling together as interested spectators of the proceedings. It was a vast multitude, but eminently good-humoured, passing occasionally a jocular remark as the privileged ones passed into the enclosure. Once only was here an approach to ill-humour, and it was on the part of some half-dozen larrikins, who began to hoot while the Premier was speaking of the loyalty of the colonists. A few scathing sentences, and the ill-mannered ruffians were constrained to silence. The surpassing magnificence of the site chosen for the new Houses of Parliament evoked expressions of admiration from the visitors, and well it might do so, for a more beautiful panorama it would be impossible to conceive. The building is to be of massive proportions, with a hall appropriately designated to mark the centenary of the colony. It will overlook the Domain, with a frontage towards Macquarie-street. Beyond the graceful sweep of the encircling woodlands which girdle Farm Cove can be seen the smooth glittering waters of the harbour, outspread like a map, mirroring dozens of vessels, stretching right down to the Heads, and flanked with green hills dotted with innumerable dwellings. A noble picture it truly is, and should the buildings prove worthy of the site they may well challenge comparison with the legislative halls of any country in the world. The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone was performed with the customary time-honoured formalities by his Excellency the Governor, in the presence of Lady Carrington and all the distinguished visitors who are now in Sydney. The vice-regal party were loudly cheered as they took their places on the dais, and the Naval and Military Bands played the National Anthem. Addresses appropriate to the occasion were delivered by the Premier, by the President of the Legislative Council, and by the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. The Colonial Architect gave a brief description of the proposed buildings. His Excellency then stepped from the dais, took the richly mounted trowel and mallet presented for the purpose, and laid the stone amid the firing of cannon and the playing of bands. The stone was declared well and truly laid, Lord Carrington delivered an address, the National Anthem was sung by the school children, and the proceedings terminated with hearty cheers for the Queen, for his Excellency and Lady Carrington, and our guests. In connection with the laying of the stone, it may be mentioned that the prelimi-

nary work was entrusted to Messrs. F. and H. M'Leod. The carpets and floor cloths used on the dais, and the drapery adorning the grandstand, were supplied by Messrs. Hordern Brothers. The sub-committee of the Centennial Commission, who directed the arrangements, consisted of the President of the Legislative Council, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Mr. R. Burdett Smith, M.L.A., Mr. T. M. Slattery, M.L.A., Mr. D. O'Connor, M.L.A., Mr. J. Barnet, Colonial Architect; and Mr. E. Fosbery, Inspector-General of Police.

HISTORY OF THE MOVEMENT.

For many years past an agitation in favour of the erection of new Houses of Parliament has been carried on, and time after time various Governments have taken the preliminary steps towards the accomplishment of this event, without, however, getting beyond the preliminary stage, so that the Legislature of the country has been compelled to occupy the present unsuitable building up till now, and will probably continue to occupy it for some time to come, until the new buildings, for which the foundation-stone was laid yesterday, are completed.

Even so far back as 1859, when Parliament consisted of only 72 members, the necessity for new Parliament buildings was clearly recognised, as is shown by the fact that the House voted the sum of £1000 to be given in premiums for the best designs for a new building, to contain the Houses of Parliament and the public offices. A committee, comprising the following gentlemen, was formed to deal with the matter:—The Colonial Secretary, the President of the Legislative Council, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, the Secretary for Lands and Works, Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., Sir Wm. Macarthur, the Hon. E. Deas-Thomson, Captain Ward, R.E., and Captain Martindale, R.E. The sum of £600 was offered as a premium for the best design and £300 for the second best design, and every opportunity was given to architects in Europe, America, and the colonies to enter into competition, and some 20 designs were submitted to the committee appointed to enquire as to their relative merits. The first prize of £600 was awarded to Mr. Henry Lynn, of 64, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin, for the design bearing the motto "I bide," and the second prize of £300 was given to Messrs. Stent and Lavier, 127, Great Portland-street, Portland Place, London, for that bearing the design "Hora e Sempre." A short time ago these old designs were brought to light, and were shown at the Colonial Secretary's office, but of course they are only now interesting as matters of history, the purpose for which they were designed having been long ago abandoned. The designs were prepared for an extensive range of buildings, to be used for Government offices as well as Parliamentary buildings, which were to cover the whole of the frontage to Macquarie-street, between the Hyde Park Barracks and the Governor Bourke statue. The conception was a grand one, and worthy of having been carried out; but the erection of the Government offices elsewhere has of course rendered the plans over which so much money was spent obsolete. After the committee had given their decision upon the plans, Mr. W. M. Arnold, who was then Minister for Works, placed upon the Estimates a sum of £100,000 for the purpose of erecting the building, but, owing to the financial depression which then existed, the vote was withdrawn, and nothing further was done in the matter. For nearly 20 years after the whole question remained in abeyance, until in 1879 the Government of the day introduced a bill to resume the whole of the land between the Parliamentary buildings and the Outer Domain for the purpose of a site for the new Houses of Parliament. A number of houses, including a large terrace, and a variety of smaller buildings, had been at various times erected on this piece of land, and still remain there. The Free Lending Branch of the Public Library is also situated on it. The large sum of £70,691 was paid as compensation to the possessors of freeholds or leaseholds on this resumed area, but up to yesterday nothing had been done towards clearing or preparing the site.

It seems a somewhat extraordinary thing that for so many years the members of the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council should have been content to go on occupying their present cramped and unsavoury quarters, when a large piece of land adjoining had been resumed at great expense in order to provide a site for the new structure. But the fact is a creditable one to the various Parliaments who have sat in this time-honoured structure, for it shows that they have placed the country's general welfare far above the consideration of their own personal comfort. Perhaps, also, there was a sentimental feeling of regret at abandoning for ever the use of the old building, around which so many of the noblest associations of this great colony are centred. Sir Henry Parkes, in particular, has frequently confessed a lingering fondness for this old building, to which for many years his political career has been so closely associated. The memory of the many great politicians whom New South Wales has known and honoured lingers around these benches, on which at various periods of their lives they have all occupied seats, some, as in the case of our present Premier, for the best part of a lifetime. However, in this, as in all other worldly matters, sentiment has been obliged to give way to the practical considerations of health and comfort. It may interest many who have not been long in the colony to learn that for a number of years this building was popularly known as the "Rum Hospital," owing to the peculiar circumstances which were associated with its erection. It was constructed in 1811, when Governor Macquarie ruled the colony, and an agreement was made with Messrs. Wentworth, Blaxland, D'Arcy, and Riley to erect the original structure. The association of the ardent spirit rum with the building arose from the fact that the contractors were partly paid in this species of currency, they agreeing to do the work conditionally on receiving a considerable quantity of rum from the King's store, together with the right of purchasing and retailing 15,000 gallons of spirits for four years. The portion of the building now occupied by the Parliamentary library was originally used for the storage of rum. The Legislative Council then consisted of only six members, but as its number increased the storage of rum in the building was abandoned, and in 1843 the present Legislative Assembly Chamber was built for the use of the first Parliament. Since then the accommodation provided has remained practically at a standstill, although the Assembly has increased its numbers from 36 at that period to 124 now. Of course the old building has been altered, renovated, and added to as far as practicable, until the outside limit of accommodation has been reached, and still everyone using the building is incommoded by the cramped and insufficient arrangements. Between £80,000 and £90,000 have been spent on these improvements in the endeavour to keep the old structure together, and the only thing to regret is that it was not abandoned long ago, before so much money had been wasted in useless repairs.

THE MILITARY PARADE.

This was the last occasion on which the military forces paraded in connection with the Centenary celebrations. Their presence at this ceremony was purely ceremonial and representative, although their bright uniforms and the military music greatly added to the picturesque features of the scene, and helped to render its surroundings attractive. Display parades are always tiresome, and as this was the fourth within a week, and the work of the city had been resumed, there was only a small muster of the volunteer branch, but still enough to keep up the representation of the force, which was all that was really required. The detail for the parade was made out on the same principle as that for the parade at the unveiling of the Queen's statue, providing for the representative portion of the enrolled strength. In actual fact, the attendance was considerably short of this, owing to the circumstances already mentioned, the Volunteer strength on parade being about 120, which, with the Permanent Artillery guard of honour and band, brought

the total to about 240. The duty of providing a guard of honour was officially allotted to the Permanent Artillery, but the other troops were practically engaged in a similar capacity. The Permanent Artillery detached 100 men and five sergeants for this duty, under Captain Murray, Lieutenant Bridges, and Lieutenant Kyngdon. They also provided a saluting battery of four 9-pounder guns under Colonel Spalding, which was placed on the slope towards the middle of the grounds, facing east. The troops parading as infantry fell in by regiments in the Domain, near the St. Mary's gate. They included the guard of honour from the Permanent force; the Volunteer Artillery, under Captain Wigram; Torpedo Corps, under Lieutenant Logan; 1st Regiment, under Captain M'Cutcheon; and the 2nd Regiment, under Captain D. Fraser. The parade was under the command of Colonel Roberts, C.M.G., officer commanding the Artillery forces; Lieutenant-Colonel Eden, officer commanding the Reserve Infantry, being in command of the volunteers other than Artillery. Major-General Richardson, C.B., the Commandant, was present, accompanied by Major Mackenzie, the Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain Cuthell, Musketry Instructor; Captain Milward, R.A.; and Captain Bayley, Adjutant of Infantry Reserves. Colonel Baynes, the paymaster, was also present. When the usual preliminaries of assembly had been completed, the regiments marched off in fours, led by the Permanent Artillery Band, each regiment taking up its place in column on the march. They halted at the enclosure, and formed line on the right and left of the entrance. According to the programme issued by the commission, the Royal Navy was to be represented, and the men from the ships would have taken up their positions along with the local forces, but the blue-jackets did not put in an appearance. They would have been warmly welcomed by the public both now and at the unveiling of the statue, and it is probable that the officers and men of the navy would have been pleased to join with the colonists in celebrations which have an interest for the whole Empire, but it appears that the navy was not invited to take part in the proceedings. The troops stood at ease till about 10 minutes to 12, when the Governor arrived. The bugle called the brigade to attention, and his Excellency was received with the general salute. The ceremony was then carried out, including the firing of the salute by the field battery, and on the departure of his Excellency the brigade again saluted. The parade was then dismissed; the regiments rapidly completed their distribution.

THE SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The assembly of children from the Public schools, for whom a stand was reserved, was not large, as the attendance could not have numbered more than 400. The following schools were represented:—Newtown Superior Public School, Redfern Superior Public School, Camperdown Public School, Pyrmont Superior Public School, Castlereagh-street Superior Public School, Paddington Public School, Surry Hills Public School, and William-street Public School. The singing of the National Anthem was conducted by Herr Hugo Alpen.

THE VICE-REGAL PARTY.

The vice-regal party proceeded in four carriages to the site where the ceremony was to take place, and were accompanied by a strong escort of the mounted police under Sub-Inspector Thompson. The route chosen was along Macquarie-street and via St. Mary's entrance to the Domain. In the first carriage were his Excellency Lord Carrington, Lady Carrington, and his Excellency Major-General Sir William Jervois (Governor of New Zealand). In the second carriage were his Excellency Sir Frederick N. Broome (Governor of Western Australia), and Sir Charles Mitchell (ex-Governor of Fiji). The third carriage contained the Hon. Rupert Carrington, Lord Bertie, Mr. Fortescue, and Major Phillimore. In the fourth carriage were Admiral Fairfax, Captain Hammill (of H.M.S. Nelson), and Flag-Lieutenant Erskine. On arrival at the enclosure surrounding the site of the proposed Parliament Houses, the party was received by the guard of honour with a general salute, and was met by the President (Hon. John Lackey) and other members of the Centennial Celebration Commission, and by them escorted to the dais. Amongst the gentlemen who occupied seats on this structure were Sir John Hay (President of the Legislative Council), the Hon. J. H. Young (Speaker of the Legislative Assembly), the Hon. C. J. Roberts, C.M.G., Messrs. A. J. Riley, S. Burdekin, T. M. Slattery, D. O'Connor, R. Burdett Smith, Ms.L.A., E. Fosbery (Inspector-General of Police), J. Barnet (Colonial Architect), Sir Henry Parkes (Premier), the Primate (Dr. Barry), Sir Samuel Griffith (Premier of Queensland), Sir E. T. Smith (Mayor of Adelaide), Sir John Robertson, Sir Patrick Jennings, Sir James MacBain (President of the Legislative Council of Victoria), the Hon. W. H. Groom (Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Queensland), the Hon. M. H. Davies (Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Victoria), Sir William Manning, Hon. B. S. Bird (Colonial Treasurer of Tasmania), Hon. A. I. Clarke (Attorney-General of Tasmania), Sir William Fitzherbert, Hons. F. Ormond, N. Fitzgerald, and C. J. Ham (Victoria), Dr. Brownless (Chancellor of the University of Melbourne), Dr. Carr, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Melbourne, Rev. Dr. Abrahams of Melbourne, Mr. G. H. Jenkins (Clerk of Legislative Assembly of Victoria), Alderman B. Benjamin (Mayor of Melbourne), Counsellors G. A. Terry, Buxton, Geddes, and Godfrey (of Melbourne), Mr. E. G. Fitzgibbon (Town Clerk of Melbourne), the Hon. J. F. Burns, the Hon. F. Abigail, the Hon. Jas. Inglis, the Hon. T. Garrett, the Hon. B. R. Wise, the Hon. W. Clarke, the Hon. J. Sutherland, Dr. Reynolds, the Archbishop of Adelaide, Dr. Dunne, the R. C. Bishop of Wilcannia, Chief Justice Way (S.A.), Mr. Justice Owen, Mr. Justice Windeyer, Mr. Justice Faucett; the Bishops of Riverina, Bathurst, and Brisbane; the Rev. A. B. Davis, the Hon. J. C. Bray (S.A.); Mr. R. B. Sheridan, M.L.A. (Queensland); Mr. C. R. Burnside (secretary of the Centennial Celebration Commission), the Mayor of Sydney (Alderman J. Harris); Mr. S. T. Staughton, M.L.A. (Victoria); Mr. S. M. Mowle (Usher of the Black Rod), Mr. L. J. Harnett (Sergeant-at-Arms), Mr. J. J. Calvert (Clerk of Parliaments), and Mr. F. W. Webb (Clerk of the Legislative Assembly).

THE SPEECHES.

Sir HENRY PARKES, who was well received, said: My Lords, your Excellencies, and ladies and gentlemen,—I did not know until I arrived here five minutes ago that my name was in this prominent place on the programme of the proceedings. We are assembled to lay the foundation-stone of new Houses of Parliament. Well, I confess at once that I have not been amongst the most earnest advocates for this step. It has always appeared to me that it is far better to have a good Parliament than grand buildings to put them in—(cheers)—and I should have been quite content to have gone on for some years with the old historic building in Macquarie-street. [Sir JOHN ROBERTSON: "Hear, hear."] I have always regarded the building in which the representatives of the people assembled in this particular colony as the only real historical building we have in all Australia. It was in that Chamber where the first Legislature took its seat, and that is some long time ago. Even in the days when the doors were closed against the people, when the press was not admitted, still all the legislation done on the face of this vast continent was done in that building, and it was there that Wentworth and Bland and the other early advocates of the rights of the people took their seats—(cheers)—and it was there that the noblest battles were fought that have ever been fought in any part of Australasia. For it must not be forgotten, and my friends from the other colonies will forgive me for alluding to it—it must not be forgotten that the real battle for constitutional freedom was fought, not in Victoria, nor South Australia, nor Queensland, and least of all in New Zealand, but it was here on this very spot where we are assembled now. (Cheers.) We fought the first battles for the whole series of colonies which exist to-day, and for that reason—and a

grand reason, it appears to me—I would have been quite content to have gone on a little longer with that building. But other gentlemen, including my enthusiastic friend Mr. R. Burdett Smith have been very anxious to have a grand building in which to assemble, and as this is the time when we are going to have a new departure, we agree to-day to lay the foundation stone of the new houses. That involves, of course, a large expenditure; but it involves something more, it involves the elements of taste, of correct architecture in the construction of these buildings; and it involves something more, the moral responsibility of commencing a new career in the work of legislation itself. I am to be followed by gentlemen who, I think, ought to have preceded me, the President of the Legislative Council and the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. They officially and properly represent the whole people of this country, and on an occasion of this kind, identified with the Parliament of the country, it does appear to me that they should be addressing you now and not me. But what I desire to impress upon this splendid company, and if my voice could travel beyond that, upon the entire constituent body from one end of the country to another—is that in commencing to erect new Houses of Parliament, make up your minds firmly and intelligently to elect only the best men to represent you in Parliament. (Cheers.) The grand structure will be a great thing in itself, it will be a great honour to the country, and it will worthily represent the spirit of that free Government under which we live, and it is of infinitely more importance to study the real interests of the country and to throw aside all other considerations at the ballot-box, and only elect the best qualified men to sit there. (Hear, hear.) I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without connecting with the project of erecting new buildings the much higher and grander purpose of having a Parliament that will worthily represent the intelligence, wealth, and poverty, as well as other interests of this great country. (Applause.) The occasion on which we are assembled is one of great abiding interest, and I do not envy the human being who departs from these great gatherings—gatherings such as we have had during the last few days—without new inspiration and new aspiration of firm purpose to do his duty as a resident of this free and rapidly rising country. (Applause.) It is impossible to draw any picture of the future that would be an exaggeration of our noble destiny. Nothing is clearer—not even the beautiful light we are clothed in this moment—than that our noble destiny overshadows that of any country that ever existed. We have had no wars, no contentions, no bloodshed, no cabals; but we have won our glorious inheritance by peaceful means with the consent of our beloved mother country—(cheers and groans)—and without causing any dissension in any part of the world. (Renewed cheers.) We are all except a few, who are a drop in the ocean—(laughter)—all loyal people—(applause)—and dutiful subjects of one of the greatest sovereigns that ever graced a throne in the world. (Applause.) Depend upon it the stamina of this great country will ever be loyal to the constitution of the mother country, and at the same time unflinching in their loyalty to themselves. If there is a single half-dozen who object to any statement of this kind they are simply in the position of the wolves who object to the presence of the lion. No doubt they have reason to object to all that is good and elevated and lofty; but we who inherit the grand institutions of the mother-country, her wealth of science, her noble literature, her imperishable laws and divine religion, will be true to ourselves, and erect here a commonwealth as great as hers, free from her mistakes, and adorned by all her historical virtues. I have great pleasure in taking part in these historical proceedings, and I am sure you will listen with all possible respect to the gentlemen who occupy the next place on the list to me—Sir John Hay, the President of the Legislative Council; and Mr. J. H. Young, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. (Loud applause.)

Sir JOHN HAY, who was received with cheers, said:—Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,—I have to say a few words now in a position which has been assigned to me by the celebration committee, and I take leave to say that they have assigned me the proper position, and that they also assigned to Sir Henry Parkes, the Premier, his proper position in asking him to introduce the proceedings on the present occasion. (Cheers.) The ceremony we are about to perform is surely one of the most important which can attend the celebration of our Centenary. (Cheers.) It is a fit consummation of what has gone before, and particularly of the unveiling of the statue of our most gracious and well-beloved Sovereign—(cheers)—by which the celebration was inaugurated; and of the opening of the Centennial Park, which is to be devoted for ever to the enjoyment of the people. (Cheers.) The building of which the foundation-stone is now to be laid will, we trust, be raised, adorned, and preserved for the accommodation of that great body of representatives through whom, and by whom, the liberties and welfare of this country must be protected. (Cheers.) This building is intended to enshrine the body to which I have referred, and I may say that there never has been and never will be a better security for the independence and greatness of a people than Parliamentary institutions. (Hear, hear.) I hope it will never be forgotten that this is our grandest inheritance, and that it is our bounden duty to maintain it with all our strength—that it is our duty to put forth every effort we possess to maintain the greatness and purity of these institutions in this country. (Cheers.) They have been handed down to us with all the glory which has attended the history of the mother-country for so many hundred years, and it is our duty in the position which we now hold to see that in this colony they are maintained in the same loyal state as they have been handed down to us. (Cheers.) A generation has passed since Parliamentary institutions were established in this country upon the very broadest principle of reasonable freedom. (Hear, hear.) And now, indeed, in the commencement of our second century, we are called upon to provide a building befitting the future greatness, usefulness, and importance of the body for whose accommodation it is intended. (Cheers.) I think that on this building you should not hesitate for a moment to expend what treasure you can afford to complete it, with all the architectural skill which you can command, to adorn it with all your resources of art. (Cheers.) Standing at this magnificent site looking out upon the broad waters of Port Jackson and on to the great Pacific Ocean, I may safely say there is no site in the world which could be finer than this. (Cheers.) There is no situation more worthy of a great building, and there can be no body more worthy of that building than your representatives, upon whom you must depend for your welfare, protection, and greatness in times to come. (Cheers.) I think it would be superfluous to detain you in order to call your attention to what these institutions represent. You know how they have been handed down to us, and how we have to preserve them in the future as well as I do. We are convinced of the magnitude of the interests involved, we are convinced that the time has come, however well we have been accommodated in the past, however well our interests have been maintained, and our battles fought in the Houses where I have so long occupied a position, where we ought to provide a greater and a grander House, and a more fitting memorial of the commencement of the second hundred years of our existence. (Cheers.) By the time this building is raised and fit for occupation, I am quite sure that the House which we have so long occupied and so much to the honour of those who have gone before us, will be unfit for occupation any longer. Time in the natural course of decay will have set its hands too strongly upon it, and by that time we shall be in a position, or rather those who may succeed me, for I shall have very little opportunity of doing so, will be able without anything like inconvenience or disturbance to the business of the country, to move into this, which I venture to hope, and I am sure everyone here hopes, will be a building of which Australia may be proud, and which may be conserved in all future ages. (Cheers.)

The SPEAKER of the Legislative Assembly said: Your Excellencies, Lady Carrington, ladies and gentlemen,—The position of one who has to speak third on any single subject can scarcely be considered a very happy one at any time, but more especially is this the case when the two preceding speakers are gentlemen so eminent, so able, and so

distinguished as are Sir Henry Parkes and Sir John Hay. Both of these gentlemen have been in the parliamentary life of this country for nearly an average life time, and they are therefore peculiarly fitted to address such a distinguished assemblage as the present on the subject on which they have spoken, and any poor words of mine must suffer by comparison. In my opinion a very wise and appropriate step has been taken in making the laying of the foundation-stone of our new Houses of Parliament a part of our Centennial celebration—we must all recognise as an universal law of nature that old things must pass away and give place to new, and in a city like this, which has been of late years almost entirely rebuilt, and in a country like this, increasing day by day in wealth, population, and importance, at a rate which, when it is understood, is actually astounding, it is not to be expected that buildings erected soon after the commencement of the present century, and then for another and quite different purpose, can much longer be considered fit to remain the theatre of our legislative life. Wherever we go—whether to the other Australasian colonies or to the great cities of Europe or America—we find that the legislative buildings are pointed to with pride as specimens of the highest architecture, and I feel sure that the actual commencement of these buildings by the laying the foundation-stone to-day will be hailed with approval by every thinking man in this city and in this country—(cheers)—and I hope that in a very short time the city of Sydney will be able to point out to visitors the great beauties of the Houses of Parliament of the colony of New South Wales. I must confess to a slight feeling of regret in giving utterance to some of my thoughts on this occasion—when people are quite young, and perhaps for a considerable time after that, they can speak and think with great equanimity and pleasantness of the time when, in obedience to the universal law of nature of which I have spoken, their elders and superiors must give up their high offices and make way for the rising generation—but when one has, perhaps, passed the meridian of life, and sometimes, indeed, before that; when he sees beside him some much-loved member of his family whose failing powers remind him that a career must soon be closed, a time comes, I say, when anything which emphasises the law of nature must of necessity carry some sadness with it. I have no desire, however, to dwell on this subject. I would rather, if you will allow me, bring before you in a very brief way some of the scenes which have been enacted in the present Houses of Parliament—(a laugh)—as a fitting prelude to expressing the hope that the triumphs and glories of the past may be grafted on the memories and understandings of those who may succeed us. I may, perhaps, be allowed, in passing, to congratulate this great country that though we have now completed the first century of our history, so far, all our great and honoured men have been men of peace. Other countries have among their most conspicuous names those of great military and great naval men, and the names of their battle fields and naval victories are handed down from generation to generation. We, too, have our defence forces, and among them, I do not doubt, are very able and devoted men, who would, if the opportunity occurred, achieve distinction in the path of public service to which they have devoted themselves; but in a higher spirit of patriotism, I feel sure that they will all join me in the hope that that opportunity will never present itself on the soil or on the coast of Australasia—(hear, hear)—and that we may for many generations content ourselves with the naval and military heroes of the mother country, than whom no greater can be found in the annals of the world. (Applause.) But for our connection with that great country, I am quite sure the past hundred years would not have been so peaceful, and I fervently pray that that connection may long continue. Though the old must give place to the new, there is, I am glad to think, no law under which the virtues or the good and noble qualities of the old should be forgotten. I have, indeed, sometimes thought that we are frequently unjust to those who are still among us, and when making comparisons are given to unduly magnify the virtues and abilities of those who have gone over to the great majority, and live only in history. The great poet has said, "The evil that men do lives after them, the good is oft interred with their bones"; but for the credit of human nature, I am pleased to say that with regard to public men, we act more frequently on the motto which teaches us to "say no ill of the dead," and we remember only their worthy aspirations, their good and noble deeds. That many worthy acts and deeds have been enacted within the walls of our old Parliamentary building, the most severe critic will not have the hardihood to deny; that many very able and highly gifted men have there played their part everyone must admit. Need I remind you that it was here the great Wentworth displayed the patriotic statesmanship which culminated in the passage of the Constitution Act—an Act which conferred freedom on the people of this country—freedom to think, freedom to vote, freedom to manage their own affairs untrammelled by the opinions or interference of those who, living at the other side of the world, were not in a position to judge of what laws were most suitable for us. (Applause.) It was within those walls that Darvall and Lowe, Donaldson and Cowper, Arnold and Murray, Plunkett, Nicholl, and Lang gave evidence of their great ability, and attained a place in the history of the colony which I am pleased to think will never be effaced. (Applause.) And coming to later times, it was here that the gifted Denichy—(cheers)—was listened to with wrapt attention, and that Martin's great and massive intellect was devoted to the service of the country. On an occasion like the present I do not think that I should be restrained by any fanciful delicacy from adding to the list of those who have distinguished themselves within the walls of our Parliament—some who are still among us. (Cheers.) Not one of those I have mentioned stands on a higher niche of fame than does the Right Hon. William Bede Dalley—(great cheers)—and in the estimation of the people of this country no one has better earned the distinction bestowed on him by her most gracious Majesty. No one in the history of the past has a greater claim to the gratitude, the respect, and undying memory of the people of this country than my much-esteemed friend and at one time colleague, Sir John Robertson. (Applause.) His efforts to settle a prosperous yeomanry on the soil were praiseworthy beyond measure, and I for one believe they were in a large measure successful. No one could have better filled the high offices which have at various times been committed to him than my excellent friend Sir John Hay; and certainly no one has attained greater prominence in Australasia. No Australian has received greater recognition as a statesman beyond the limits of Australia than has our present Premier, Sir Henry Parkes. (Cheers and groans.) A careful study of our Statute book will show that he has at all times had the welfare of the people at heart, and that he has shown great ability in framing Statutes to help that welfare forward. (Renewed cheering.) These are names, your Excellency, Lady Carrington, ladies and gentlemen, which we may well believe will never be forgotten in this favoured land, nay, may we not with confidence anticipate that, as years roll on, the halo of glory which now surrounds them will be increased and intensified; and, though some may think that the memory of their words would have a greater influence on succeeding generations of legislators, in the very halls in which they were uttered, and which have been graced by their presence and electrified by their eloquence, may we not hope that in a larger and more suitable building as high a pitch of excellence may be struck, and that a still greater benefit may come to the people of this country. (Cheers.) In conclusion, I may be allowed to thank your Excellency for so kindly consenting to lay the foundation-stone of our new Houses of Parliament, and I feel sure you will join me in the hope that the spirit of patriotism and self-sacrifice, accompanied as these may very well be by a noble ambition, will always induce the very best of Australia's sons to offer themselves for the service of their country in Parliament; that a just discernment will always be given to constituencies to enable them to select the best who present themselves for election, and that the deliberations of these chosen people may at all times be so guided by Divine Providence as to lead to the highest happiness and prosperity of the people of this country. (Cheers.)

Mr. J. BARNET, Colonial Architect, then read the following document:—"Foundation-stone of New Houses of Parliament.—The necessity for new and more suitable Houses of Parliament than those at present occupied has been felt for many years, and so far back as 1859 the then Governor, Sir William Denison, invited the attention of the Executive Council to this want, suggesting that premiums should be offered for the best competitive designs for the two Houses of the Legislature, the plans to provide also for the different departments of the Executive Government. With this suggestion the Council concurred, the premiums being fixed at £600 for the best, and £300 for the second best, plan of the proposed structure. In January, 1860, notices to this effect, accompanied by conditions to be observed in connection with the designs, were forwarded to all the colonies, England, and America. During the year following 20 designs were received, and their merits having been duly considered by the board appointed by the Council for the purpose, prizes were awarded to the best and second best designs, the members of the board being:—Mr. Charles Cowper (Colonial Secretary), Sir W. W. Burton, succeeded by Hon. W. C. Wentworth (President of Legislative Council), Mr. John Robertson (Secretary for Lands), Mr. W. M. Arnold (Secretary for Works), Hon. T. A. Murray (Speaker of Legislative Assembly), Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., Sir William M'Arthur, Hon. E. Deas-Thomson, C.B., Captain Ward, R.E., Captain Martindale, R.E. Nothing was done with regard to adopting either of the prize designs, it being subsequently considered undesirable that the legislative and executive departments should occupy the same building, which the designs provided for. In this view of the case, some years later, buildings were erected for Colonial Secretary's, Public Works, and Lands Departments; the remaining departments, provided for in the plans, being otherwise arranged for. The building, therefore, now proposed to be erected, for which this foundation-stone is about to be laid, will provide accommodation for the Legislature only, consisting of the two Chambers and necessary offices, library, refreshment-room, smoking-rooms, bathrooms, &c., &c. There will be one main entrance opposite Hunter-street, leading into a grand hall, which, if desired, may be appropriately designated to mark the Centenary of the colony. Another main entrance will be in the Domain, fronting the harbour. The frontage of the building to Macquarie-street will extend about 350 feet from the main entrance, towards the present legislative buildings, standing back from the street about 60ft., with about the same frontage in the Domain facing the harbour, the ground upon which the old School of Industry stood being portion of the site that will be occupied by the proposed new buildings. 30th January, 1888.—This foundation-stone was laid on the 30th day of January, 1888, in the 51st year of the reign of her Most Gracious Majesty, Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India, &c., by his Excellency the Right Honorable Charles Robert, Baron Carrington, a member of her Majesty's most honorable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the most distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the colony of New South Wales and its dependencies; the Ministers forming the Government being,—Sir Henry Parkes, G.C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary), the Hon. J. F. Burns (Treasurer), the Hon. Jas. Inglis (Minister for Public Instruction), the Hon. W. Clarke (Minister for Justice), the Hon. B. R. Wise (Attorney-General), the Hon. Thos. Garrett (Minister for Lands), the Hon. John Sutherland (Minister for Works), the Hon. C. J. Roberts, C.M.G. (Postmaster-General), the Hon. Francis Abigail (Minister for Mines), the Hon. J. E. Salomons, Q.C. (Vice-President of the Executive Council), James Barnet (Colonial Architect)."

THE CEREMONY.

Immediately after Mr. Barnet had concluded his description of the building,

The Hon. JOHN LACKEY, president of the Centennial Commission, said, addressing his Excellency the Governor: Your Excellency,—I am very pleased to present you with the trowel and mallet, and to ask you, as you have already promised, to kindly lay the foundation-stone of the future Houses of Parliament of this country.

Lord Carrington, amidst the cheers of the spectators, then descended from the dais to the spot where the stone, still suspended from a crane, was to be lowered into the position in which it will probably rest for centuries. The formal preliminaries having been completed, and the stone lowered into its place,

His EXCELLENCY said, in a loud tone, "I declare this stone to be well and truly laid," an announcement that was received with loud applause, the firing of a salute of 21 guns by the New South Wales Permanent Artillery, and "God Save the Queen" from the united bands. His Excellency then addressed the assemblage. He said: Sir John Hay, Mr. Speaker, and gentlemen,—Through these two honorable gentlemen I speak to the people of New South Wales. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, our Centennial week is over. It is happily over, and it has been a complete success. (Cheers.) We began the week, as loyal citizens should do, by unveiling a statue of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. (Hear, hear.) We were honoured, and highly honoured, during the week by the presence not only of all the representatives of the Crown in all the Australian colonies, but with very few exceptions, unavoidable exceptions, with almost every leading statesman and citizen in the whole of Australasia. (Cheers.) We have finished the week which was so well begun; and we now lay the foundation-stone of what shall be the temple for ever of your national liberties. (Cheers.) I am laying the foundation-stone of a building which will to all time represent the independence and self-government of the colony of New South Wales. (Cheers.) This right is now secured, and I think it can never be jeopardised or impaired by the connection which exists with the old country—(cheers)—on the contrary, as independence has its chief safeguard in peace, I hold that it is guarded and strengthened by that union. (Cheers.) I believe that the peace of the world depends very much on the union of the English-speaking races, as our policy is one of defence, and not of aggrandisement. (Cheers.) This is not the age of small nationalities; and though in years to come Australia will be taking her place amongst nations, the sight of the great countries of Europe following old England's colonising policy and greedily annexing the few remaining portions of the habitable globe clearly shows that we cannot delude ourselves in relying on the immunity of isolation which fell to the lot of the founders of the American Republic—(cheers)—though we have no frontier, and the sea is our sentinel. (Hear, hear.) It is evident that without the support of England the 3,000,000 who hold the 3,000,000 square miles of this great continent would be put to great struggles and sacrifices in resisting the land-hunger of the great military nations of Europe. We should soon see the foreign flags flying on our coasts, while remonstrances from these colonies would be met by stern reprisals—and "Australia for the Australians," instead of an accomplished fact, would be an empty dream. (Hear, hear.) Under present circumstances, however, there appears a glorious future for this country. (Hear, hear.) It is advancing and expanding, and as it is true that "the old order changes," so some of the outward symbols, which, to the superficial observer, seem to constitute the real bond of union between the two countries, may disappear. But if the enemies of England or Australia count on this they would indeed reckon without their host; they would have a rude awakening. (Cheers.) Should the mother country be in any serious danger, the world knows that Australians would not stand idly by, and it knows also that Britain herself would send her last ship and spend her last shilling to help the fine body of Australian troops which I see before me, and to help you, the young men of the colony, to drive into the sea any persons who might presume to menace the liberties of this fair land. (Cheers.) The world knows that the mother country would look upon a descent on the Australian shores in the same way as they would upon a landing in Hampshire or in Kent, and they would no more tolerate a hostile foreign flag flying within the three-mile range before Sydney than they would in Southampton water itself. (Cheers.) I have laid the

foundation-stone of this building, where in days to come the Government of the country will be carried on, with the fervent hope that the blessing of God will rest on it; with the confident trust that the country will send representatives who will keep up the dignity of Parliament, and pass good and useful laws, and prove themselves worthy successors of Wentworth and Martin, who, in the old building, won the Constitution which we now enjoy, and whose bright example of statesmanship and patriotism will always remain one of the glories of this grand colony, which they helped to create, and which they served so faithfully and so well. (Loud cheers.)

At the conclusion of Lord Carrington's address the school children, who were seated on the left of the dais, rose and sang two verses of the National Anthem, very sweetly and in excellent tune and time, and their singing was greeted with a considerable amount of applause.

On the call of his Excellency, three hearty cheers were given for the Queen; and, in response to Mr. Lackey's request, his Excellency, Lady Carrington, and the guests were similarly honoured, as was Mr. O'Connor's call for three cheers for the ladies of Australia. This terminated the formal part of the proceedings, and his Excellency and the other members of the vice-regal party immediately afterwards left the dais and proceeded in their carriages to Government House, escorted by the mounted police. The military in attendance then took their departure, but it was some time before the general public dispersed.

The mallet and trowel presented to Lord Carrington were very beautiful specimens of the goldsmith's art, and well worthy to be used on such an important occasion. The manufacturers were Messrs. Hardy Brothers, of Hunter-street, and it is worthy of remark that both articles were the product, pure and simple, of New South Wales. The handle of the trowel is of myall wood, surmounted with a gold coronet, and is connected with the blade by large Waratah leaves and flowers in gold relief. Below this is the badge of the colony, also in relief, viz., the cross in red enamel on a white enamel ground; and the wreath, lion, and four eight-pointed stars in gold. The badge is surrounded with the ribbon and motto engraved, also in relief. On either side of the badge are medallions of George III. and Queen Victoria, slightly relieved, and underneath the medallions are the monograms and dates engraved in large type. Immediately below the badge come the inscription in distinct style, as follows:—"Presented to the Honourable Charles Robert Baron Carrington, P C., G.C.M.G., Governor of New South Wales, on the occasion of his laying the foundation-stone of the new Houses of Parliament, Sydney, in the Centennial year, 30th January, 1888," and underneath this is Lord Carrington's coat-of-arms. The border or the blade consists of engraved Waratah leaves and flowers, and the blade itself is of polished gold, with all work in relief of rich coloured gold. The mallet is of myall wood, surmounted with a coronet as on the trowel, and a gold shield on the side bearing Lord Carrington's coat-of-arms.

The jar, which was placed under the stone, contained a list of Governors, Premiers, and guests; the Ministry, Constitution Act, Electoral Act, Land Act, Education Act, *Gazette*, *Sydney Morning Herald*, *Sydney Daily Telegraph*, *Hansard*, list of Members of Parliament and officers, Centennial Commission, table of fixtures and programmes, banquet card and menu, photographs of statue, &c., alphabetical list of names and addresses of the members of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly; the following coins—sovereign, half sovereign, five-shilling piece, four-shilling piece, half a crown, two-shilling piece, florin, one shilling, sixpence, one penny, half-penny, altogether amounting to £2 5s. 1½d.; and the following papers—ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Houses of Parliament, dedication of the Centennial Park, *precis* respecting building new Houses of Parliament, and the laying of the foundation stone, and two centennial medals.

CITIZENS' CENTENNIAL BANQUET.

INTERESTING SPEECHES.

The citizens of Sydney celebrated the centenary of the colony on Monday evening by a banquet, in the Town Hall, which was attended by about 150 gentlemen. The vestibule of the Town Hall, in which the banquet was held, was tastefully decorated for the occasion with flags and ferns, and the catering was carried out by the Compagnoni Co. During the evening the band of the South Australian Militia played a number of choice selections. The chair was occupied by Alderman John Harris, Mayor of Sydney, who, contrary to the usual custom, occupied a seat in the centre of the hall, instead of at the cross-table at the top. The vice-chairs were occupied by Messrs. J. Wiltshire, George Pile, and A. Bennett. Mr. G. R. Dibbs occupied the seat on the right of the chairman, and the Hon. George Thornton sat on his left. Amongst the gentlemen present were Aldermen A. J. Riley, J. D. Young, Evan Jones, Playfair, Dr. Fieldstad, Messrs. J. J. Josephson, R. N. Sadlear, F. Farnell, M.L.A., Carruthers, M.L.A., Frank Smith, M.L.A., Geo. Pile, J. Pritchard, J. Smedley, Hyam Hains, Fred. Jones, J. Allison, G. W. Thornton, Kidd, Hezlitt, J. T. Wiltshire, F. Gannon, W. J. Lyne, M.L.A., J. C. Neild, M.L.A., F. A. Wright, Walter Bradley, John Shepherd, and John Wilson. Apologies for their inability to attend were read from Sir John Robertson, S. Smith, M.L.A., R. B. Nicoll, J. M'Gregor Dunn, John Young, and Henry Copeland.

The toast-list was opened by the CHAIRMAN proposing the toasts of "The Queen" and "The Prince of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family," which were cordially received, and accorded musical honours.

Mr. GEO. PILE, vice-chairman, proposed the toast of "The Governor," which was enthusiastically honoured, with cheers for Lady Carrington.

The Hon. GEORGE THORNTON then rose to propose the toast of the evening, and was warmly applauded. He said: In an assemblage of distinguished and influential citizens now combined and present here to celebrate this very interesting part of our Australian history—our having attained our hundreth year—I regard it as being a personal compliment and a great honour to be appointed to propose the toast of the occasion. (Hear, hear.) You, gentlemen, have resolved that this 26th January, 1888, shall be noted as an important epoch of this colony's history. (Hear, hear.) Take your thoughts back to that initial period of our career—the 26th January, 1788. On that day about 1000 persons—free, military, and bond—were brought together by the then first Governor, Phillip. Imagine if you can the feelings and thoughts which occupied the minds of these people, just landed, after a long, weary, trying, and dangerous voyage—nearly nine months—separated for ever as it were from all society and civilisation in a wild and unknown land, inhabited, as far as they were able to judge, by savages. Imagine these poor creatures who left their country in the first fleet of ships with hundreds of dangers and sufferings in almost unknown seas; with the poor appliances then in use on board ship; no coppered bottoms, poor food, no vegetables or pure water, no chain cables, no proper charts. What a relief to have reached land. But, having reached land, what were their prospects?—want, hunger, tyranny, cruelty; no hope but death. How little could anyone of that crowd have

imagined the state of things existing in the same land 100 years afterwards. History has told us that Governor Phillip drew a poetic and prophetic picture of the future of the colony; but I for one regard the circumstance of Governor Phillip having so spoken as being apochryphal, and I believe that the speech was made for him some years after. Even in the dark and gloomy days, whilst this was a Crown colony, the 26th January in each year was dedicated to observance as a holiday for enjoyment. I was present at the jubilee celebration on the 26th January, 1838—just 50 years ago—at a dinner given by Australians at the old Royal Hotel in Sydney. Who, of the persons then met together, could have foretold the marvellous progress and advance now to be seen on this 26th January, 1888. (Applause). I believe it to be unparalleled in the history of the world; and who of us now here present can predict what will be the state of Australia—federated Australia—a 100 years hence? (Applause.) I hope, and I believe this will be, one of the great nations of the earth: and I feel sure every one now present wishes that it will have maintained and preserved our noblest and greatest inheritance—our allegiance and unbroken connection with the grand and dearold Fatherland—(hear, hear)—that whilst Great Britain shall still exist, and hold her pride of place among the nations of the earth, we shall not have lost our nationality, though we may be a Greater Britain. (Cheers.) Look what that great people, the Republic of the United States of America was 100 years ago. Look what it is now in these days of progress, invention, enlightenment, with the new and powerful aids of steam, electricity, gas, and many other potent material advantages. How much more can be done in the next 100 years, when these resources are handled and utilised by people of the Anglo-Saxon race. (Applause.) The extraordinary natural resources of these colonies too, the precious metals, gold, silver, gems of the rarest and richest varieties, copper, tin, iron, coal are all potent factors in our efforts to make a rich and great nation; a climate with every variety of temperature, with soil that can produce everything required, from heat, cold, or the medium, but above all, a climate by nature so beautiful and enjoyable that I do not doubt it will in time produce illustrious men and women—(hear, hear)—poets, painters, philosophers, statesmen, orators, musicians, and a brave and patriotic people. (Hear, hear.) And this Centennial year is also to be regarded as an epoch —and an illustrious epoch—because our great, noble, and loved Queen has not thought it beneath her dignity to send from her high and distinguished position a centennial congratulatory telegraphic message—(hear, hear)—a great compliment to a loyal people—as welcome and as appreciated as it was sudden and unexpected. (Applause.) We can joyously congratulate ourselves upon having reached this eventful period of our history. (Hear.) We do it to-night emphatically and heartily by this gathering of our citizens here present. We are entitled to predict that 100 years hence it may be said of us, "These our forefathers of 100 years ago were a worthy race to spring from—(hear, hear)—we are Australians to-day, as they were then, and even we may be remembered with honour." (Applause.) I now have the privilege to propose the toast which has been entrusted to me, "The Event we Celebrate—the Centenary of the colony." (Applause.)

The toast was drunk amid loud cheers.

Mr. DIBBS responded to the toast. He said: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Thornton, and gentlemen,—The committee who have taken upon themselves to celebrate, on behalf of the citizens, the 100th centennial of the colony, have chosen, I think very properly, the oldest Australian they could find, in the person of my friend Mr. Thornton, to propose this speech. (Applause.) I say this, speaking of him as an old friend of many years' standing, whom I have always looked up to, and respected in later life as a political colleague. The committee could not have chosen a gentleman more identified with the colonies, or who has proved himself a more worthy Australian, than him. (Applause.) As a son of the soil I rejoice and am pleased and gratified that the committee gave me the opportunity to-night of saying a few words in connection with our hundredth birthday, because the words which will be said here to-night will be recorded by the press, and will probably be said by our great-grandchildren who will follow after us on the occasion of the second Centennial of the colony. They will probably revert to the fact that my old and esteemed friend Mr. Thornton proposed the toast, and a middle-aged Australian followed him. (Cheers.) Regarding the matter from an Australian point of view, I would like to say a few words, not to be too severe critically, with regard to the celebration which has taken place within this colony during the last few days. (Applause.) I believe that I speak the mind of the people throughout the colony when I say that the celebrations have not been of a character in which the people of the colony as a whole could participate. (Mr. Smith: "That is political stuffing, drop it." Cheers, and other voices: "He is speaking the truth;" "Go on.") I am speaking to-night, not as a politician, but as a citizen and a native of the soil. (Cheers.) Whether my words give offence to my political friend or not, I repeat that the celebrations have not been of a character thoroughly representative of the people of the colony. (Applause.) I will admit that the arrangement of the programme for the Centenary of the colony was a matter of very great difficulty, but still there has been no national meeting of the people. (Hear, hear.) The nearest approach to this I find to-night, when the citizens, the bone and sinew of the city, come here to-night at their own expense. (Mr. F. Smith: "You were invited to the State banquet, but you did not go.") I wish that my hon. friend would not interrupt, as in the course of a few days he will have an opportunity in another place of criticising what I have said, without interruption. (Applause.) I came to this banquet to-night in no sense as a politician, but as one of yourselves—(great applause)—of the people and with the people. What my friend says is perfectly true. I was invited to the State banquet, but for reasons which are notorious, and which were stated through the press, I declined to attend it. (Applause.) I admit the difficulties of the question, because we are here Australian-born natives, living in the colony, and taking after the old Anglo-Saxon type of the thorough Englishmen, and Englishmen, of all people, know least of all how to enjoy themselves in the shape of a national demonstration. You may go to France, Germany, Switzerland, America, and there the people have some idea of a national gathering. Beyond the races in the harbour and the races at Randwick, we have had no national celebration where the people could meet. I would like to see a national gathering, and would like to see steps taken to have an annual gathering of the people, where all classes could meet and where all class feeling could be thrown aside, to show that the people were animated by the same feelings and desires. I am not going to talk politics, as I have washed my hands of politics until the session commences, and I do not stand amongst you as a politician, but as a native born in Sydney, not one hundred yards from where we stand, and as a citizen of Australia. (Applause.) I would not use my position here to-night to attempt to criticise the actions of the Government, or to make this a political gathering. One or two things have struck me with regard to the Centennial celebration. We have not succeeded in bringing the people together as a people. The dedication of the Centennial Park was the nearest approach to this, where there was a large gathering, but still we have had no gathering where the people have been fairly represented. I will throw out a suggestion now, but not by way of criticism on the issue of the grocery and provision tickets on Kidman. (Applause.) I would like to see the legitimately infirm and weak amongst us, from each asylum in the colony, have at least one feast to show that as Australian-born people we have a soft place in our hearts for the infirm and distressed. I would desire that even those under sentence from the law should have a concession from the Government in the shape of some reduction of their time of imprisonment; and for this, if for no other cause, that one touch of nature makes the whole world kin. Whatever we do as Australians, if we be worthy descendants of the Australian race, we should let mercy and justice go

hand in hand together. Mr. Thornton has given you an eloquent graphic description of the early days of the colony. Within the last 50 years of my short life I can remember well when the Circular Quay was a beautiful sandy beach, with the tide flowing up as far as Bridge-street. The colony has expanded greatly; and why? Because she was peopled by the greatest colonising race the world ever knew. The French and German do not make good colonists—(hear, hear)—but the English people make the finest colonists, and the proof is that we stand here now, in the year 1888, surrounded by all the comforts and luxuries of life, all brought about during the short period of 100 years, with the wilderness cultivated and the desert blossoming like a rose, thanks to the energy of the people who have cultivated the colony. One hundred years is a long time to look back on, and there have been generations after generations of Australians born during that time, but the future of New South Wales and Australia is to be found in the descendants of those originally reared and born on the soil. (Applause.) I remember when it took us 160 days to come from England to Sydney, but to-day a man can go from Sydney to London and return through America in three months. All this grand development has been brought about by the fact that the wonderful resources of New South Wales have been developed by the energetic pluck and vigour of the people of the soil. In everything material this colony shows, and will show to the world in future, what a colony the Anglo-Saxon race can form, especially when they become acclimatised and become born Australians. We have succeeded in everything material, and can send our cricketers, our Tricketts and Beachs to win the "blue ribbon," and to prove that Australian muscle is capable of winning the prizes of the world. Young as we are as a nation we can yet claim to have won fame even upon the battle-field. (A voice: Where?) I have said that Australian blood has been shed upon the battle-field, and I have only to mention the name of Colonel Coveney, who was an Australian, to remind you of the fact. (Cheers.) And our own Bench and own Bar testify to the fact that the Australian youth is capable of filling the highest positions in the State. (Renewed cheers.) Then some of the prizes of the Universities of the old world have been carried off by Australian-born sons. (Applause.) Nevertheless, while the material progress of this continent has been such as to make the world envious, I do not think that intellectually we have yet taken up the position we ought to. It is true that we have produced some statesmen—Wentworth and W. B. Dalley, for example—but the liberties of the people of this colony have been secured mainly by men from the old world who had settled here. Our own native-born youth have shown in Parliament and in the country that they possessed talent of an extremely high order. (Hear, hear.) That thought brings me back to the celebration of the Centenary. I noted with extreme regret that amongst all the speakers there was only one native-born Australian whose voice was allowed to be heard. Now, I think that when the close of the second Centenary arrives it will be difficult to find filling the higher offices of the State, or presiding over the Centennial celebrations, one born outside of New South Wales. (Cheers.) Our future is a grand one—grand because of the stock whence we sprung—grand because of our resources—grand because we have a climate second to none in the world—and grand because we enjoy the greatest amount of liberty experienced by any people in the world. Not even the oft-boasted-of country, America, enjoys the same liberty of thought, of speech, and of action as the people of New South Wales. Let us endeavour to rival the world in intellectual accomplishment. Let the rising generation cultivate the highest feelings of patriotism and loyalty, and then Australians will become one of the greatest nations of the earth. For the last hundred years we have practically lived at the apron strings of the mother country—we have been tied with the bonds of love and fellowship; but we must develop beyond what we have done up to the present moment for the material resources of this colony by following the destinies of our cousins in America, and by creating for ourselves instead of importing from abroad where we have the material. (Applause.) Gentlemen, I thank you for having patiently listened to me in an impromptu speech. I have been suffering from a complaint which renders thinking almost an impossibility. I rejoice to see so many fellow-citizens—so many fellow-countrymen—at this gathering. A hundred years hence this country will be peopled by 50 millions of Australian people, second to none in the world, following in rapid strides the past lessons taught us by our American cousins. Then Australia will flourish as one of the greatest nations on the earth. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Thornton here rose and drew attention to the presence of, in hale and hearty condition of mind and body, Mr. John Bolton, 71 years of age—(applause)—Mr. W. Byrne, 80 years of age—(cheers)—and last, but not least, the oldest living Australian born, Mr. William Small, now 92 years old—(loud cheers)—who was born at Kissing Point, now called Ryde, in 1796.

These old natives were received with great enthusiasm. Not one of them looked his age by 20 or 30 years.

Mr. THORNTON referred to Mr. Small's full possession of all his faculties, excepting a slight loss of memory, and mentioned especially that this healthy old man of 92 had never tasted spirits or smoked tobacco in his life. (Applause.) Mr. Small's family consisted of nearly 300 lineal descendants—(cheers)—and he was a great great grandfather. His sister, the late Mrs. Oakes, of Parramatta, who died a few years ago, would have been 97 years old now, if she had lived. She was the first female of European parentage born in Australia, and the second European of either sex, the first being a man, Anthony Rofe, but he died while only 17 or 18 years of age, and Mr. Small was now the oldest living Australian-born man. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. SMALL related some personal reminiscences of early days. He mentioned some of the hardships which the earliest settlers experienced, and the fact that at one time food was so scarce that he had gone out with an apron, cut off the ears of corn, and rubbed it so that with the grain bread might be made for him and his family.

Mr. WILLIAM BYRNE, born in 1808, also narrated some personal reminiscences, and in proof of the fact that the climate of this colony was conducive to longevity he mentioned that his mother lived till the age of 84, his stepfather to the age of 86, and that his oldest sister and oldest brother were respectively 88 and 86 years of age. Many of his other relations had reached 80 years of age.

The toast of "The Ladies" was then proposed by Mr. Walter Bradley, and acknowledged by Mr. F. Farnell, M.L.A.; and the toasts of "The Press" and "The Chairman" concluded the list.

MINISTERIAL CENTENNIAL DINNER.

SPEECHES BY COLONIAL GOVERNORS AND PREMIERS.

The Premier and Ministry of New South Wales entertained the Governors, Premiers, Ministers, and distinguished visitors from the other colonies who are now in Sydney at a centennial banquet in the Parliamentary refreshment rooms last evening. The Houses of Parliament were brilliantly illuminated for the occasion, and the popular Launceston City Band was in attendance, and played very fine operatic selections during the evening. Inside the room there were floral decorations on a style of magnificence seldom surpassed. The tables were adorned with choice plants and artistic devices made up of the choicest flowers of the season. The company numbered 111 guests. The chair was occupied by Sir Henry Parkes, G.C.M.G., who was supported on the right by Sir William Jervois, Governor of New Zealand, and Sir Charles Mitchell, late Governor of Fiji; and on the left by Sir Frederick Napier Broome, Governor

of Western Australia, and Sir James MacBain, President of the Legislative Council, Victoria. There were also present—the Hon. M. H. Davies, Speaker of the Victorian Legislative Assembly; Sir Samuel Griffith, Premier of Queensland; the Hon. T. Playford, Premier, South Australia; the Hon. E. J. Ramsay, Chief Secretary, South Australia; the Hon. J. H. Young, Speaker New South Wales Legislative Assembly: his Honor Sir Frederick Darley, Chief Justice of New South Wales: Sir John Hay, President of the New South Wales Legislative Council: the Bishop of Sydney; the Hon. Chief Justice Way, South Australia; Sir John Robertson, K.C.M.G.; Sir E. T. Smith, M.L.A., South Australia, and Mayor of Adelaide; Mr. A. Inglis Clerk, Attorney-General, Tasmania; Sir William Fitzherbert, President of the Legislative Council, New Zealand; Mr. C. C. Kingston, Attorney-General, South Australia; Hon. J. F. Burns, Colonial Treasurer, New South Wales; Hon. T. Garrett, Minister for Lands, New South Wales; Hon. J. Sutherland, Minister for Works, New South Wales; Hon. F. Abigail, Minister for Mines, New South Wales; Hon. W. Clarke, Minister for Justice, New South Wales; Hon. C. J. Roberts, Postmaster-General, New South Wales; Hon. B. R. Wise, Attorney-General, New South Wales; the Hon. Judge Casey, C.M.G., Victoria, and Chancellor of Melbourne University; the Bishop of Brisbane; Mr. W. Curnow, editor, *Sydney Morning Herald*; Sir Henry Wrensfordley, Victoria; Hon. J. Lee Stere, Speaker of the Legislative Council, Western Australia; Lieut. Prince Pontiratme and Captain Avellon, Lieut. C. Niloff, R.I.N.; the Hon. Mr. Justice Mein, Queensland; Mr. A. H. Landseer, M.L.A., South Australia; Mr. J. M. Highett, M.L.A., Victoria; Mr. John Barker, Clerk of Parliaments, Victoria; Hon. T. Macdonald Paterson, M.L.C., Queensland; Major R. Gascoigne, aide-de-camp to his Excellency the Governor; Mr. W. Smyth, M.L.A., Queensland; Captain J. R. Gladstone; Mr. G. H. Jenkins, Victoria; the Hon. J. W. Fortescue; Mr. J. C. Bray, M.L.A., South Australia; Mr. A. S. Bailes, M.L.A., Victoria; Hon. C. Young, M.L.A., Victoria; Mr. C. L. Forrest, M.L.A., Victoria; Mr. J. Donaghy, M.L.A., Victoria; Lieut.-Col. J. M'Donnell, Postal Department, Queensland; Hon. W. Horatio Wilson, Postmaster-General. Queensland; Lieut.-Col. R. B. Sheridan, M.L.A., Queensland; Mr. M. Miller, M.L.A., Queensland; Mr, Wm. Salkeld, M.L.A., Queensland; Hon. M. Salom, M.L.C., South Australia; Hon. W. H. Groom, Speaker of the Queensland Legislative Assembly; Mr. J. H. Howe, M.L.A., South Australia; Mr. J. T. Annear, M.L.A., Queensland; Mr. N. Fitzgerald, M.L.A., Victoria; Mr. C. J. Ham, M.L.A., Victoria; Hon. Jas. Balfour, M.L.C., Victoria; Hon. Chas. H. Jameson, M.L.C., Victoria; Hon. Francis Ormonde, M.L.C., Victoria; Councillor George Godfrey, Melbourne; Mr. R. T. Sholl, Western Australia; Mr. J. M'Master, M.L.A., Queensland; Mr. H. H. Hayter, C.M.G., Government Statist, Victoria; Mr. John Macfarlane, M.L.A., Queensland; Mr. Edward Scott, Western Australia; Hon. L. L. Smith, Major Phillimore, A.D.C. to the Governor of Western Australia; Colonel Sargood, Victoria; J. W. Pierce, M.L.A., Victoria; George Thorn, M.L.A., Queensland; W. Kellett, M.L.A., Queensland; Mr. J. F. G. Foxton, M.L.A., Queensland; Hon. T. Henssler, M.L.C., Brisbane; Mr. F. W. Ward; Hon. R. A. Tarlton, M.L.C., Adelaide; Mr. T. H. Hatton Richards, A.D.C., South Australia; Mr. Lumley Hill, M.L.A., Queensland; Hon. W. Irving Winter, M.L.C.; Hon. J. G. Dougharty, M.L.C.; Mr. H. W. Venn, M.L.C., Western Australia; M. G. Leake, M.L.C., Western Australia; Mr. Charles Willcox, Adelaide; Mr. Councillor Stevens, Adelaide; Mr. Councillor Packer, Adelaide; Mr. Councillor Pullin, Adelaide; Mr. Councillor Rooney, Adelaide; Mr. Councillor R. O. Fox, Adelaide; Mr. Councillor Andrew Geddes, Melbourne; Mr. Councillor J. T. Buxton, Melbourne; Mr. Councillor G. A. Terry, Melbourne; Mr. S. Grimes, M.L.A., Queensland; Mr. H. Wakefield, M.L.A., Queensland; Mr. Benjamin, Mayor of Melbourne; Mr. R. Carrington; Mr. Gibbon, town clerk, Melbourne; Hon. B. Stafford Bird, Treasurer, Tasmania; Hon. G. H. Sutton, M.L.A., Tasmania; and Mr. A. Young, M.L.A., Victoria. The catering, which was entrusted to Mr. Cassidy, was carried out, considering the heavy and unexpected strain made on the resources of the refreshment rooms, in a highly creditable manner.

Sir HENRY PARKES formally proposed the toasts of "The Queen" and "His Excellency the Governor," which were cordially received.

Sir HENRY PARKES then proposed "The Governors of the other Australasian Colonies." (Applause.) He said: I am very glad to say that I have no speaking to-night. I am going to take the extreme pleasurable course of listening to others, but I must say one or two words in proposing this toast. I have sitting on my right a gentleman who is distinguished in many walks of great English service. (Hear, hear.) Sir William Jervois is a soldier, and a great authority on military defence—(hear, hear)—and he has proved himself a high Civil servant. And in that illustrious role of servants of the Crown in the various outlying parts of the Empire there are very few men more eminent than the gentleman who has graced this table by his presence here to-night. (Hear, hear.) He now fills the office of representative of the Crown in a singularly interesting colony. New Zealand is a colony of such fine natural resources that a very brilliant philosopher has foreshadowed that at some future time the Sovereign of the world will be a most beautiful lady, and that her throne will be New Zealand. (Sir William Jervois: "Hear, hear.") I hope Sir William Jervois will live to see that day. (Hear, hear.) Well, New Zealand had in the humdrum office of Colonial Secretary a gentleman who has proved himself a poet. I believe many gentlemen here know the name of the gentleman to whom I allude—the late Alfred Domett. That beautiful poem of his embodies all the Maori traditions, all the war struggles, all the beautiful romances of that interesting people. New Zealand is in many other respects one of the most interesting countries in the world—(hear, hear)—and I cannot but think myself that it is most worthily represented here to-night in the person of its excellent Governor, and in the person of our honoured friend, Sir William Fitzherbert. I have also on my left Sir Frederick Napier Broome, who presides over the largest of all these Australasian territories. (Hear, hear.) From some cause or other—and I think it may arise from some ill-fated fairy who has a charm over the land of Western Australia—it has not made any progress commensurate with its vast resources; but I am sure that the time cannot be far distant when some wonderful development will take place to justify the vast resources of that interesting country. (Hear, hear.) Then we have here his Excellency the Governor or late Governor of Fiji. Whether he be the present or the late Governor does not matter. If he be the late Governor he is in the best possible position to give us some information as to that interesting group of islands, and if he is the present Governor he can do no more. In any case I am sure we must feel honoured in having the presence of three servants of the Crown, three representatives of the English Government in the colonies, who deserve every honour at our hands. Without saying more, I beg to propose the toast. (Applause.)

The toast was enthusiastically received.

Sir WM. JERVOIS (who was received with applause) said:—With all sincerity I return my heartfelt thanks for the toast which you have just drunk, and for the manner in which you have received it. I think it is impossible to imagine a more interesting occasion than that upon which we are assembled together, and I believe that this meeting is amongst the most, if it is not the most, interesting occasion connected with those ceremonies which we have been going through during the past week. I speak to you, gentlemen, if you will allow me, not only as the Governor of New Zealand, but also as one who has a great interest in this country, for, like many I dare say of those present, I happen to be a bloated squatter. (Cheers and laughter.) I have shown my interest and my belief in this country not only by the fact that I have held

an official position here now for nearly 11 years, but by the fact that I have engaged in the pursuits of this country—(Hear, hear)—and that I am deeply interested in its welfare. (Applause.) But, gentlemen, as Governor of New Zealand, it would ill become me if I did not refer to the fact that I believe I happen to be a Governor of the finest colony on the face of the earth. (Cheers and laughter.) Gentlemen, that country is sure to become during future years the great playground of Australasia. The whole of New Zealand is open to the public. Its mountain districts are visited, its lake districts are visited, and its beautiful scenery is visited by Australians from time to time, who thus learn more and more of the value of New Zealand, and will come more to regard it as the centre of Australasia. But, gentlemen, I cannot forget that that colony, splendid as it is, and great as its future will sure to be, was nevertheless less than 50 years ago a dependency of New South Wales - and yet it has gone on *pari passu* with the other colonies in the work of progress and civilisation. (Hear, hear.) I congratulate the people and the Government and everybody concerned in New South Wales upon the wonderful progress that has been made during the period which we are now met together to celebrate. We have heard so much during the last week of the great progress which has been made in Australasia that it would ill become me to take up your time by referring to it. But I may venture to say that, splendid as the progress has been, we should not forget that it has been largely due to British enterprise; and that, thanks to British genius, a union has been created throughout the world which has revolutionised it. These colonies—New Zealand included—formed part and parcel of an empire the prestige of whose name runs throughout the globe—an empire of whose enormous wealth you have been enabled to avail yourselves of to the extent of 150 millions sterling—an empire whose naval power was the greatest the world had ever seen, and whose navy protects the commerce and soil of the Australian colonies from aggression—an aggression from which you would not be exempt if that protection were removed. I look forward hopefully to the future of these great colonies, and especially would I refer to the grand spirit of enterprise which has possessed them, and which has developed their commerce and naval and military defences. I trust all these colonies will act with prudence and economy, and I am certain that, if they do so, they are certain of a great future. I would then look forward—and I believe it is no Utopian idea—to the possibility of the time arriving when there may be an English-speaking federation, which would be a guarantee for the peace of the whole world. (Cheers.)

Sir F. NAPIER BROOME said: I need scarcely say that, as an officer of the Crown in another colony and as a guest of this colony, I feel most deeply the honour of having my health proposed in this assemblage of politicians and statesmen, who are treading in the footsteps of those who have made Australia what it is, and who were engaged in making Australia the nation of the future. The colony I represent has not, as the Premier of New South Wales has observed, made that progress which it might have, considering the extent of its territory, but I think that lately we have been moving along. (Hear, hear.) You have no doubt read a few days ago of our gold discoveries, and that they promise to turn out something considerable. Western Australia promises to make good progress in the future, but what she wants is the introduction of enterprise from outside. You all remember how when the great statesman Pitt sent Wellesley out to India he told him that his mission was to create an empire in the East which would compensate for the loss of the West—the United States of America. We all know what he did there, but I think every reflecting mind will agree with me that the recompense for the loss of America was not so much the Empire of India as Australasia—(cheers)—and to use the words of Canning we have called into existence a new world to retrieve the balance of the old. At present Australia has not retrieved the balance of political and military power, but there are some signs that it will do so in the not very far distant future, and it was now at any rate relieving the weight of an overburdened population in England, as witness the hundreds and thousands of happy homes. (Cheers.) I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the honour you have done me in proposing my health. (Applause.)

Sir CHARLES MITCHELL also briefly responded.

Sir JOHN HAY proposed the next toast, viz., "The Parliaments of the other Colonies," and said: This is a toast which I propose with all my heart, because I have been a colonist in Australia for many years; in fact, for nearly a jubilee of Australian time. (Cheers.) And I have seen much, not only in New South Wales, but in the neighbouring colonies. I have been for some time a colonist of Victoria as well as of this colony, and I have been a colonist of Queensland also. In this way I have known the colonies and the early colonists from the beginning, and I therefore feel every sympathy with the aspirations of the representatives of the colonies assembled here to-night on this auspicious occasion, and I congratulate them on the celebration of the hundredth year of the existence of Australia. I give you from the standpoint of an Australian the toast entrusted to me. I have for a long time—since ever I have thought upon political subjects—considered with regard to Australia that the future of that country would be of very little importance unless the whole of it felt itself more as one, attaining a national character as one only way of sinking petty feelings which one entertains towards another. Unless we sink all these feelings and band together as Australians, I have felt that we can be as nothing amongst the nations of the world, and that we would be only a bane to those who might come after us; and I am confident that with that high feeling alone could we attain that greatness which I now hope and fully believe we are destined to possess in future ages. As to the present, I think that the best thing that we can do for these colonies is to show that we are living in amity, that as far as possible we will join in any great effort made for our own advantage, that we will sink unnecessary differences, and join in any great undertaking for our own good; that while the great empire from which we are sprung is prepared to remain united to us—not by any false bands, but through the golden link of the Crown of Great Britain—as long as we can form a great federation; and when the necessity occurs, be it now or within the next hundred years, let us prepare ourselves for that necessity, and live together as one nation throughout the whole of that time—(cheers)—and when the necessity arises, if evil times should overtake the great country from which we are sprung, or if we should have to adopt measures for our own particular defence in the Southern seas, events will find us prepared for them. (Cheers.) In that way we may enjoy our several institutions; and there is no reason why we should not enjoy them, and be as far as possible like brethren living amicably together. It is in these terms that I propose the toast which I now submit with the best of feelings. So far as this colony is concerned, we cannot do better than pledge ourselves to remain connected with the parent country. (Hear, hear.) Let us now feel after these celebrations that we are more and more as brothers. We have attained a connection that we never had before. We have the railway coming up from Adelaide and Melbourne on to Sydney and Brisbane. We have the whole of Australia connected by the iron road, which will, in the course of a few years, bring us more and more together. We will have an opportunity of seeing what is done by one another; we will have an opportunity of joining in the same enterprises, in following out the same course of proceedings. (Hear, hear.) There is an electric band connects us with one another, enabling us to communicate in a few moments with each other from one end of Australia to the other. We are not tied down by that, but we can communicate with the great colony of which Sir William Jervois has spoken. With those sentiments I beg, without further observation, to propose "The Governments and Parliaments of the other Colonies." (Cheers.)

The toast was cordially drunk.

Sir SAMUEL GRIFFITH, who was received with loud cheers, said: Sir Henry Parkes, your Excellencies, and Gentlemen,—It has been, I am sure, a source of the most profound satisfaction to all visiting from the

neighbouring colonies on this occasion to receive the hearty welcome and the kind hospitality which has been everywhere afforded us. (Hear, hear.) And I am sure that you colonists of the mother colony have felt equal satisfaction in seeing us coming to accept the kind invitations that you have given. (Cheers.) And I do not know that we have received any more gratifying token of the feelings entertained towards us and the other colonies by you and the mother colony than the eloquent speech made by Sir John Hay, who, as he has just said, has been here for nearly a jubilee, having filled the offices of Speaker of the Assembly and President of the Council, and who stands in the reversion of the administration of the Government of the colony as well fitted as any man in the Australian colonies to review what had taken place during his long presence in Australia. I sometimes wish that I could project myself into his place and look with his long experience upon the changes which have taken place in Australia, and what has taken place during these 50 years in these thriving and prosperous colonies. The changes that have taken place within the memory of many of us are marvellous, and what may be within the next 50 years it would be impossible to predict. In the few moments at my disposal I would like to say a few words regarding the other colonies, and the other Parliaments of the Australian colonies. I believe we are all Australians at heart. A great proportion of us in Australia are natives of Australia, but we feel that we are all Englishmen, that we are all thoroughly British, and it is idle to suppose that because a man is an Australian he ceases to be British. (Cheers.) It has been the fashion for the last few months to use the epithet imperialistic as applied to ideas of which the writers apparently have little knowledge of the meaning. The epithet is supposed to be opprobrious, at all events it is used in that sense. But I see nothing in the term "imperialistic" that is inconsistent with loyalty; and as a loyalist is an imperialist, every man in this room must be an imperialist. We Australians have before us a great task in working out the destiny of Australia in the several Governments and the several Parliaments, each of which has its work to do, although under different circumstances. I know that my friend Sir Henry Parkes for many years has warmly cherished the desire for closer union on those matters upon which we can be united. There are many matters on which we must go our own way, and perhaps it is well that we should go our own way; but there are many other matters on which we might stand shoulder to shoulder and help one another. (Sir Henry Parkes: "Hear, hear," and cheers.) It seems to me that those who have experience of government in the several colonies know how difficult it is for us to work together. Perhaps two or three Governments may have comparative leisure; perhaps they have no troublous times at home; and if they have comparative leisure they can attend to their own affairs, and also look beyond to the other colonies, or to the empire, or even to the universe itself. Others have less time, and are oppressed by matters of their own which require all their attention. I have had myself an experience of something like nine years in office, and I have been in office now for a period as long as most men in Australia have been, namely, four years. During that time I have seen how difficult it is for me to deal with questions which are not essentially connected with our own welfare. What we might call the *res angusta domi* have, perhaps, occupied our attention unduly, and we shall require to look at the wider range which we shall find in the future. I shall always be glad to communicate with the statesmen of the different colonies, to work together with them: for there are a great many pressing matters upon which we might do each other good, such as the importation of Asiatics from the north. I know there are matters upon which it would be idle to endeavour to enforce anything like uniformity in the different colonies of Australia. (Cheers.) I believe that these celebrations which have taken place during the past week will be looked back upon with the greatest pleasure. (Cheers.) We shall none of us have the pleasure of celebrating anything like it again during our lifetime; but we may wish in any other celebration that some one will say of us, and that it will be deserved, a panegyric similar to that which the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales pronounced this morning upon the great statesmen of New South Wales in days gone by. (Cheers.)

The Hon. THOMAS PLAYFORD said: Sir Henry Parkes, your Excellencies, and Gentlemen,—On behalf of the colony of South Australia, I thank you very much for the pleasure you have afforded me in responding to the toast which has just been drunk. Sir John Hay said we ought to take a lesson from this colony, that is alluding to New South Wales; but I think I can say that if the colony of Victoria and the colony of New South Wales were to take a lesson from the colony which I have the honour to represent in various matters, they would do well. (Hear, hear.) I will tell you a little incident which occurred during my passage from Melbourne here, which will give you an idea of the meaning of the words which I have addressed to you. I was in the train in the company of one of the leading members of the Opposition of Victoria, and on inquiring of him how the legislative work of that colony had progressed during the last session, I was told that they were in this position, that the Opposition had been able to dictate to the Ministry, that they had succeeded in getting all their measures passed, and that they had successfully opposed all the measures introduced by the Ministry. This, I consider, is a most disgraceful state of things. (Laughter; and a voice, "No politics here," and another voice, "Mind your own business.") That is why I think both the colonies of New South Wales and Victoria might take a leaf out of the book of South Australia, by adopting standing orders similar to those that we have had in force from the inception of Parliamentary government in our colony—orders which prevent any such conduct on the part of members of the Opposition. (Cheers and interruption.) I don't intend to pursue the subject any further—(a voice: "I don't think you ought")—because I find it grates on the feelings of some gentlemen present. (Laughter, and a voice, "You ought to know better.") I don't wish to raise any discord in an assembly of this sort. We are all bound to the parent country—that is, all Australians are all loyal subjects to Queen Victoria. I don't think that in any part of her Majesty's dominions will be found more loyal subjects than in New South Wales and the sister colonies: and one of the best examples to the world, giving proof of her loyalty to the Empire, was New South Wales sending the Soudan Contingent to fight the battles of the mother country, thus showing that if at any time the assistance of Australia is required by the mother country it will be afforded. (Cheers.) The result of the Soudan Contingent was that more attention has been paid to the Australian colonies than had ever been paid before—(hear, hear)—that more attention is paid to Australian affairs, which culminated in the conference in London, which has led to the greatest possible results. That conference has resulted in all the colonies, with the exception of Queensland, having agreed to share in the expense with the mother country to unite with her to protect this country against a foreign foe. Another subject which I wish to say a word about is federation. We have, as you are aware, a Federal Council that met a short time ago in Tasmania. The greater question of federation, however, will have to be decided in the future. At the present time we are not represented in that federation. The colony of Victoria, as some of its statesmen say, is ready for the adoption of federation in order that we may adopt a uniform tariff—protection against the world, and free trade between the colonies. But, as regards the colony that I represent, we are not ready for that. We have had no time to build up manufactures yet, and if we were to adopt the policy of Victoria, the chances are that it would be a losing game for us, although it might be for the advantage of that colony. I am exceedingly pleased that we have been invited to take part in these proceedings, and I speak on behalf of my colleagues in Parliament and thank you for the very handsome manner in which we have been received, and for the attention which has been paid to us while we have been here. (Cheers.)

Sir JAMES M'BAIN, who was received with cheers, said: Sir Henry Parkes, your Excellencies, and Gentlemen,—I have always considered it a very high honour to be called upon to reply to the toast of "The Parliament of Victoria," but never so much as on the present occasion—the most important that has occurred in the history of Australasia. I should have liked the Prime Minister of Victoria to be present, but I understand that his health and business engagements prevented his remaining until this event was over; and I have to tender the Government of New South Wales and the Centennial commission, on behalf of the Legislature of Victoria, hearty thanks for their kind invitations and generous hospitality. I have only visited Sydney twice before the present occasion, and I have had to complain on each of those occasions that not only were you generous in your hospitality, but you very nearly killed me with kindness. (Laughter.) I believe every gentleman present on this occasion will go away from the colony of New South Wales with the feeling that every attempt has been made to kill him with kindness. (Laughter.) I reciprocate the kind feelings which have been expressed by our worthy, respected, and esteemed friend, Sir John Hay; and I will only say that there is hardly one man in these colonies who deserves the esteem of his fellow-men more than Sir John Hay. I would like to refer to one matter suggested by his remarks. Where are our pioneers of settlement, and what are said respecting them? A great many people have forgotten them altogether. (Hear, hear.) I say that we do not estimate the pioneers of settlement as we ought to do. Those men fought the battles of settlement in the country, and we inherit the fruit of their labours. (Cheers.) We have a worthy statesman here in Sir John Hay. He was one of the pioneers of this colony, and I pray that God may bless him, and that his days may be happy during the remainder of his life. On the subject of federation, I do not see why we, living in Australia, should cavil about things we have no business to cavil about. We ought to be united hand-in-hand for the joint good of the colonies. Whatever fiscal policy may be adopted, and I am not going to advocate either free trade or protection, we all ought to be agreed upon the subject, and work in unison with the rest of the British Empire. I believe the time will come when no one colony will attempt to arrogate to itself the right to adopt a policy which will inflict an injury upon the parent State, and when the colonies generally will see good reason why they should adopt a uniform fiscal policy throughout. (Hear, hear.)

Sir William Fitzherbert (New Zealand), the Hon. A. Clarke (Tasmania), and the Hon. J. Lee Steere (Western Australia) also responded.

Mr. W. H. YOUNG proposed "Our Federal Guests," expressing the hope that the future result of these celebrations would be that the public men of Australia would know more of one another.

The toast was cordially received.

Mr. Chief Justice WAY, in responding, congratulated Sir Henry Parkes and those who were engaged in the celebrations on the glorious success that had attended their efforts. During the past week the world had looked with admiration upon Australia. (Hear, hear.) Those who were federal guests wanted to know what was to be the outcome of all these magnificent celebrations, and they called upon Sir Henry Parkes to place himself at the head of the movement. (Loud cheers.) The logic of the Premier of South Australia was altogether wrong, but his heart was right, and if he and others followed the old man eloquent—veteran statesman of Australia—a federated Australia would be accomplished in one of the first years of the second century of its existence. (Hear, hear.)

Colonel SARGOOD also responded, expressing a hope that there would be a federal muster of the military forces of Australasia in connection with the Melbourne Centenary International Exhibition.

The Hon. N. FITZGERALD, in responding, warmly advocated Australian unity and consolidation, without which it would be impossible for these colonies to progress.

Mr. M. H. DAVIES, in acknowledging the toast, remarked that reference had been made to the manner in which legislative business was conducted in Victoria. He could only say that the whole of the colonies had a good deal to learn from each other, and Victoria might be able to teach the mother colony something.

The Hon. W. H. GROOM also responded.

Sir F. NAPIER BROOME proposed "The Press of Australasia," and said that the reason why he took particular pleasure in proposing this toast was that he was struck with the admirable manner in which the Press of this city had performed the duty of reporting these great celebrations. He also spoke in high terms of the manner in which the newspapers of the metropolitan cities of Australia were conducted.

Messrs. W. CURNOW (*S. M. Herald*) and F. WARD (*Daily Telegraph*) responded.

Sir WILLIAM JERVOIS proposed the health of "The Chairman, Sir Henry Parkes." (Applause.) He had known him for the last 11 years, but he had been known a much longer time than that to many present, and the good Sir Henry Parkes had done in this country and for Australia had been of incalculable service to the community. He therefore joined most heartily with his friend—his Honor Mr. Chief Justice Way—in expressing the hope that Sir Henry himself would head the movement for a united Federal Australia. (Cheers.)

The toast was received with enthusiasm.

Sir HENRY PARKES, who, on rising, was received with much applause, said he thanked them most sincerely for the kind manner in which they had been pleased to drink this toast. As to his putting himself at the head of a movement for the federation of the colonies, he would ask what were they doing now? (Hear, hear.) Had they not taken that step? Who could look around on each side of the tables without feeling the conviction deep within his inner nature that here were the materials for a great Federal Parliament. He was certainly one of those who would yield to no one in their desire for a federated Australia; but he could not at present convince himself that they had started on the right lines. They must have in any movement for the union of all these great colonies the power to take up the very largest questions and those which involved so much self-sacrifice, so much honourable and patriotic feeling, and the setting aside provincial and local questions in favour of those which were of national importance. They had the material for a national Parliament here, and every year they would gather the harvest which would result from that gathering; and if the time was not ripe now, it must be ripe in a very short time for the Dominion of Australia. Then, he trusted, they would have a great Southern federation affiliated to the mother-country. (Cheers.) At present, however, they had not arrived at that standard, but the time would come when the colonies would be drawn closer together in the general interest of the whole, and they would assist each other in building up a nation in this part of the world under the bright constellation of these southern skies which would be a crown of glory and of civilisation. (Cheers.)

Three cheers were then given for the Queen, and the proceedings terminated.

HERR ALPEN'S CANTATA.

The Centennial Cantata, the joint work of Mr. John Plummer and Herr Hugo Alpen, was produced yesterday afternoon at the Exhibition Building, before an enormous audience, numbering, as was estimated, about 5000 people. His Excellency the Governor and Lady Carrington, with Sir William Jervois, were present, besides a large number of prominent citizens and visitors. The Hon. the Minister of Public Instruction acted as chairman. The hall had a tasteful appearance, to which the nicely-dressed children largely contributed. Fully 1500 children were seated upon the raised orchestra; the girls being dressed in white, with coloured ribbons, sashes, &c.—the first trebles wearing blue, the seconds red, and the boys being decorated with white rosettes, the national red, white, and blue being thus fitly represented. At the top of the orchestra space was left for the Permanent Artillery Band, which assisted:

the central platform being occupied by a special selection of chorus-singers, with the soloists in front. The orchestra was accommodated on the floor of the hall in front of the platform, on either side of the conductor. Altogether there were about 1850 performers; for beside the orchestra and soloists, there were nearly 300 adult choralists in addition to the children. At 4 o'clock his Excellency and party arrived, and they were duly greeted by the "National Anthem," performed by orchestra and chorus in combination, after which the cantata was at once proceeded with.

Herr Alpen, who holds the position of superintendent of the teaching of singing in the Government schools of Sydney and its environs, conceived the idea of bringing about a large school festival in connection with the centennial celebrations. This necessitated the production of a work written for the occasion, as nothing of sufficient length suitable for children was available. As it happens, this is the only such work produced at this juncture, and thus it has gained a prominence which originally was never intended. But in accepting this as "The Centennial Cantata," it is only fair to the composer that these facts should be both stated and considered, for a work written simply for children can hardly be weighed in the ordinary balance. That which might be considered trivial in another place becomes here appropriate, and an absence of contrapuntal development which elsewhere might be deemed an admission of weakness may here be viewed as an evidence of wisdom. The choral portions in this cantata are all of the utmost simplicity, and are presented without elaboration of any kind. The rhythm is always plain and straightforward, while the melody and harmony are generally idiomatic, consisting of phrases such as may be easily assimilated by juvenile tastes. No cavilling at the adoption of such a principle in the composition of the cantata can well be made; but yet the children did their part of the performance so intelligently that it is clear they could have given a good account of themselves and their teachers in more difficult music, and, therefore, it may be regretted that the composer so rigidly confined himself to this course. However, some of the solo parts, written for adult voices, show the powers of the composer to more advantage, and some of these give distinct evidence of the possession of musicianly qualities. The scoring of the work is not by any means always effective and shows signs of haste. The general effect, however, of the cantata is really very good and it certainly served the purpose for which it was conceived; and the public were thoroughly pleased in consequence. Herr Alpen may be congratulated on the successful result of his labours, not the least of which was the bringing together of so large a body of children and producing such steady singing from juveniles, who are unaccustomed to the excitement of public performance, and who rarely have anything beyond little school songs to sing, where hardly more than a tenth of their numbers ever join together at any time. Despite occasional slips, the singing was generally steady and well attuned; and more than this could hardly be expected where vocal training does not come within the course of school teaching. The overture commenced with a quiet *andante* in G major, scored for strings and flute, and is followed by a *con fuoco* movement in E minor, which soon changes into the tonic major, this time being presented in a more gentle manner. After a recurrence of the minor theme, bell-chimes are heard, the precise object of which is hardly evident, and the effect might have been the better dispensed with, as the chimes had no possible key relationship with their surroundings. The theme of what subsequently turns out to be "the Chorus of Nations" is then introduced as a march. This was led off by the Permanent Artillery Band behind the stage, and joined in by the orchestra when the band had reached its allotted place. The introductory chorus, "The song of our beautiful land," was then sung by the children, who showed a ready obedience to the baton. and it was thoroughly successful, except where the composer had taken the voices too high, for, though the notes may be reached, tone cannot be expected as high as G and A from uncultivated voices. This remark equally applies to the other choruses; and, indeed, in this particular the composer has certainly acted unwisely, as a greater compass is never looked for even in the case of chorister boys, where (as in church and cathedral choirs) voice-training is, or should be, so carefully attended to. "Australia asleep" was well sung by Mr. J. Thomson Brown. This number is a pastorale movement in nine pulse rhythm, and is an effective and musicianly composition, the pathetic and dreamy melody being accompanied by thoroughly appropriate harmonies. The solo part of the "Mariner's Song" was well rendered by Signor Vittorini; but the humming accompaniment of the children's chorus somewhat failed in its effect. After the recitative, "Raise high the flag," a short strain, "Rule Britannia," was introduced, and would have been effective had not the cornet-player entered two bars too soon. "Australia awakened" was capitally rendered by Miss Moon, save where the passages proved too florid for clear execution, and the piece itself would be deserving of warm praise only that it is too suggestive of Donizetti. The whole *scena* is, however, well conceived, and is certainly pleasing in style. Perhaps the best number is the "Song of Agriculturists and Pastoralists," where the theme is led by the bass (Mr. Hallewell) and answered by the chorus, echoed in turn by a quartette. A pretty valse theme is sung by the children as the final verse. The "Gold-diggers' Song" is set as a chorus for children's voices unaccompanied, which, however, proved comparatively ineffective, perhaps because the tone was not good, though both time and tune were accurate. Mr. Hallewell had an effective piece in "The New Nation," which narrowly escaped an encore. Following this came a "Centennial Anthem and Chorus," of which the words are by Mr. J. B. Barlow, the piece having originally appeared in the Prize Cantata which Herr Alpen composed for the Juvenile Exhibition which was to have been held some years ago in the Garden Palace, only that its destruction by fire prevented the performance. This piece was deservedly encored, and was repeated. In "Federal Australia," the composer availed himself of a little picturesque symbolism to enforce the effect, it being arranged that as the little vocalists who represented the several colonies came forward each to sing its contributing "strophe," a banner was unfurled bearing the name of the place; and as New South Wales replied, referring to "the flag that waves above," the Australian flag was held aloft, having thereon stars so arranged as to typify the Southern Cross. The solo part was capitally sung by a young vocalist, dressed in "Centennial blue," who, we understand, is a daughter of the composer—Miss Ada Alpen. This piece was also encored. "The Chorus of Nations" has been already referred to as being introduced in the overture. The final chorus is a more solid composition than any other; and though the harmonies of the opening part strike us as being somewhat crude, the whole number was encored and repeated.

THE CENTENNIAL BAND CONTEST.

PRESENTATION OF AWARDS.

Last evening, at the Protestant Hall, the presentation of prizes to the successful bands and successful soloists at the Centennial Band Contest was made by Lady Carrington. Previous to the arrival of her Ladyship, a short programme of vocal and instrumental selections was given in the presence of a meagre audience. Mrs. J. A. Dobbie sang three popular songs with very good taste, and Mr. Alex. Edward contributed three also, in which he displayed a vigorous voice and good style of singing. The winners of the prizes for solo playing—Mr. Allison, Mr. Grant, and Mr. Ferguson—each played a solo on the clarionet, cornet, and euphonium respectively. All these performers were loudly applauded. On the arrival of Lady Carrington, accompanied by Lord Carrington, the band of the 4th Regiment played the National Anthem. As well as the vice-regal party there were on the platform Mr. D. O'Connor, M.L.A., Mr. Consul Griffin (United States of America),

Mr. Leon Caron, and Signor Zelman. Lady Carrington presented the awards as follows, and in doing so shook hands with and congratulated each bandmaster and soloist: Band 4th Regiment, Bandmaster Barkel, first prize, £100; Bulch's Model Band, Bandmaster J. E. Bulch, second prize, £60; City of Launceston Band, Bandmaster Wallace, third prize, £35; Eastern Suburban Band, South Australia, Bandmaster Heath, fourth prize, £15: Naval Artillery Volunteer Drum and Fife Band, fifth prize, £5. Solo competitors: Clarionet, Mr. Allison, Eastern Suburban Band, South Australia, £5 5s.; cornet, Mr. Grant, Eastern Suburban Band, South Australia, £5 5s.; euphonium, Mr. Ferguson, Bulch's Model Band, £5 5s.

Mr O'CONNOR called on the audience to pass a hearty vote of thanks to Lady Carrington. (Immense applause.) The country was fortunate in having so distinguished and noble a gentleman as Lord Carrington for its Governor. Amongst the many Governors the colony had seen, none had shed such a lustre as Lord Carrington, assisted by his gracious lady. (Tremendous cheering.)

The vote of thanks was carried with acclamation, and three cheers were given for Lady Carrington.

Lord CARRINGTON said:—"Ladies and gentlemen, Lady Carrington wishes me to express to you her hearty appreciation of your kindness to her, and also to express the extreme pleasure with which she accepted the courteous invitation to come here this evening and present the prizes to the successful bands and solo competitors." (Loud applause.)

His Excellency called for three cheers for the Queen, and met with a hearty response.

Cheers were also given for Lord and Lady Carrington, and the proceedings closed with the National Anthem, played by the bands.

ENGINEERING ASSOCIATION'S CENTENARY EXCURSIONS.

The third excursion arranged by the members of the Engineering Association of New South Wales, in honour of the Centenary of the colony, took place yesterday. The party, which numbered about 50 gentlemen, and included a number of intercolonial visitors, left No. 4 Jetty, Circular Quay, at 10 o'clock in the morning, on board the steamer Alathea, and proceeded to the Mortlake Gasworks, on the Parramatta River. En route a stoppage was made at Cockatoo Island, and a hurried inspection of the large graving dock there was made. General surprise and admiration were expressed at the magnitude of the work which is being carried out on the island. The journey was soon resumed, and on arrival at Mortlake jetty the party were met by Mr. Peacock, the manager of the gasworks, and by him were shown over the establishment. A deal of interest was centred in the retort house, where a charge was drawn, and the retorts recharged by means of the mechanical stokers; and the large gasometer also came in for a share of attention. The visitors afterwards re-embarked and steamed to Messrs. Lysaght's wireworks, over which they were conducted by the proprietor, who explained the various mechanical processes employed in the manufacture of various kinds of wire. At the conclusion of the inspection of the premises, the party adjourned to the steamer, and were soon under weigh for Sydney, which they reached about 4 o'clock. The visitors were all highly pleased with what they witnessed at the different places that they visited, and appeared to thoroughly enjoy the day's outing. The members of the association and their friends leave Redfern station by special train at 8 o'clock this morning on a visit to Eskbank and Lithgow to see the iron and pottery works at those places.

THE NATIONAL PARK.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1.

MINISTERIAL PICNIC.

On the invitation of the Government, about 100 ladies and gentlemen yesterday accepted invitations to an excursion to the National Park. In accordance with previous arrangements, a special train conveying the guests left the Redfern railway station at 10 minutes past 8, and, after a pleasant run of about three-quarters of an hour, it reached the platform at the entrance to the park, whence the party were conveyed to Audley Camp in vehicles which were in waiting when the train arrived. The weather during the early morning had a threatening appearance, and about 8 o'clock light rain fell in the city, but by the time the park was reached all signs of rain had disappeared and the remainder of the day was bright and warm, though the heat was not oppressive. The following were among those present:—Sir Frederick Napier Broome, Governor of Western Australia; Sir John Robertson (president), and Messrs. G. F. Want, J. Graham, A. H. M'Culloch, and J. Williams, trustees of the park; Mr. Critchett Walker, Principal Under-Secretary; Mr. J. Hurley, M.L.A.; Mr. John Barnet, Colonial Architect, and Mrs. Barnet; Mr. Justice Windeyer, Miss Windeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Alban J. Riley, Mr. Charles Cowper, sheriff; Mr. G. Durham, Mr. M. Hughes, J.P. The Hon. C. J. Roberts, Postmaster-General, and the Hon. B. R. Wise, Attorney-General, were present, representing the Government. The following visitors were from the colonies named:—Victoria: Dr. Brownless, Chancellor Melbourne University; Judge Casey; Hon. D. Ham, M.L.C.; Messrs. Donaghy, Forrest, L. L. Smith, and Bailes, Ms.L.A.; Councillors Pierce, Godfrey, Geddes, and Buxton; Mr. J. T. Davey. Adelaide: Hon. Thomas Playford, Premier; Hon. J. G. Ramsay, Chief Secretary; Hon. R. A. Tarlton, M.L.C.; Messrs. Landseer, J. G. Jenkins, and Soloman, Ms.L.A.; Councillors Wilcox, Stephens, Rooney, Packer, Pullen, and Tosy; Mr. T. Hatton-Richards, aide-de-camp to the Governor, Sir W. C. Robinson. Western Australia: Mr. R. F. Sholl, M.L.C.; Mr. George Leake, M.L.C. Queensland: Messrs. W. H. Groom (Speaker), S. Grimes, W. Smyth, M. Mellor, H. Wakfield, J. M'Farlane, W. Salkeld, Lumley Hill, and R. B. Sheridan, Ms.L.A.; Mr. A. E. Holioran, sheriff. It was at first intended that no ladies should be present, and in consequence of this several visitors to the colony who were invited declined to go. The Government, however, afterwards decided that ladies would be welcomed, but this decision was not come to until Monday evening, and although intimation of the fact was given as much publicity as possible, the time was so short that some who would like to have been present under the altered condition were unable to attend, and were correspondingly disappointed. Soon after the arrival of the guests at the camp breakfast was served in the pavilion under the superintendence of Mr. J. W. Cassidy, of the Parliamentary refreshment-room, and during its progress the Centennial Band, which had accompanied the party from Sydney, and was under the conductorship of Mr. George Vassie, rendered a choice selection of music. The wants and wishes of the guests were carefully

studied by Messrs. Fred. Want and Critchett Walker, who were unsparing in their exertions to make everybody comfortable and happy from the beginning to the finish of the day's proceedings. After breakfast the party went down to the river, where the park launch, the Cymea, was lying with steam up, and no fewer than eight boats fastened astern. The boats were quickly filled by the visitors, and soon afterwards the procession started down the river, under what proved to be the skilful pilotage of Mr. Want. The scenery was greatly admired, and the trip proved most enjoyable. On reaching a little below "Waterfall," or the Deer Park, the Government steam launch Premier was found to be in waiting. She had been sent down from Sydney on the previous day; and her bright, clean, and generally attractive appearance was a welcome sight to the visitors, who were quickly transhipped to her. The Premier then went down almost to the Heads, and those on board enjoyed themselves even more than before. Light refreshments, including some splendid oysters, were served, and the guests, with appetites sharpened by the outing, gave unmistakable signs of the appreciation they felt for the attention thus bestowed upon them. Returning to the Waterfall, they re-embarked in the boats, and went back to the camp, where luncheon, served in the pavilion, was found awaiting them. The Hon. B. R. Wise occupied the chair, and the Hon. C. J. Roberts the vice-chair. After the formal toasts of "The Queen," "The Prince of Wales and all the Royal Family," had been disposed of,

The CHAIRMAN gave "The health of his Excellency the Governor." He said, in asking them to drink that toast he was asking them to drink to the health of a man who, to us in New South Wales, had been long well known and appreciated—(hear, hear)—and who during the past week, he ventured to say, had become known to all the visitors from the other colonies as one possessing in the highest degree the firmness, the tact, and the judgment which so eminently qualified him for occupying the high position he filled. (Loud cheers.) He would also include in the toast the name of Lady Carrington. (Cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN then said: Upon this occasion we do not desire to have a lengthy toast list. We have come here to see, and it is our pleasure to be able to show, the natural beauties of one of the most beautiful parts of New South Wales. (Cheers.) We desire that you should have every opportunity of witnessing these beauties rather than have your time occupied by listening to speeches which can only imperfectly express the pleasure we derive from seeing you here. Still it would not be right that this occasion should pass by without our expressing the great satisfaction we feel at seeing you, and expressing it in a more informal manner than we have been able to do during the past week. (Cheers.) I hope that all the visitors to New South Wales will feel, when they return home, that they have made acquaintances here, that they have got to know our public men and feel the better for it—(hear, hear)—be able to do important work in their own colonies; and that they have learned something from what we were doing in this important part of the continent. (Cheers.) I give you the toast of "The Guests." (Cheers.) Sir F. Napier Broome has kindly undertaken to reply on behalf of the whole of the guests, and I am sure the reply will not suffer in his hands. (Cheers.)

His Excellency the GOVERNOR OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA, who was very warmly received, said: Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I am sure that neither speech nor language is required to assure our hosts of the great enjoyment which they have given us to-day, and of our feelings towards them for it; and on our being partakers day after day of the magnificent hospitality of the people and Government of New South Wales. (Cheers.) I think our host must have noticed as we proceeded down the river this morning how we were enjoying ourselves; he must have heard the strains of music wafted from some of the boats—(laughter and cheers, and a voice: "South Australia")—and that we so gallantly boarded the steamer Premier. I think he must have noticed also how we added another chapter, or, I may say, a tragedy in colonial history, when we saw, encountered, and defeated "the natives" with great slaughter. (Laughter and cheers.) I allude of course, to the magnificent oysters of this river. In addition to the pleasure which we have experienced, it has struck us all this morning not only what a beautiful country this is; but what a grand idea it was of the Government of this colony to reserve this National Park for the future enjoyment of the people. (Loud cheers.) I say future enjoyment advisedly, because, however we may enjoy it now, the country is not yet so fully populated as to make it of such value and importance as it will be in time to come; and in securing this magnificent and glorious tract of country, so full of natural facilities for enjoyment and pleasure for the use of the people, the Government had placed the future generations of this colony under a deep debt of gratitude. (Cheers.) It was a national idea worthy of the statesmen of this great colony. (Cheers.) I will not say more, except that we ought to thank our hosts from our hearts—(hear, hear)—and that, in time to come, when we hear music which we have just listened to from the band ringing in our memories, we will for ever associate it with the delightful trip in "Auld Lang Syne,"—our visit to the National Park of New South Wales. (Loud cheers.) Before I sit down I would like to propose a toast. You will probably recollect that in one of Disraeli's novels, one of the lesser politicians, at the time her Majesty is supposed to have ascended the throne, approaches his chief at a great crisis during a general election, and announces that he has invented a new election cry, "Our young Queen and our old Constitution." I have just discovered a new cry, and it is this—"The old colony and its young Attorney-General." (Cheers, and "For he's a jolly good fellow.")

The CHAIRMAN said: On behalf of my colleagues and myself I beg to thank you. I do not feel equal to replying to the toast. Our old country speaks for itself, but I am afraid our young Attorney-General has a great deal to do before he can speak for himself. I repeat that the greatest pleasure, and perhaps the greatest benefit, which we as Ministers have enjoyed during our term of office, has been the privilege and advantage of receiving so many visitors from the other colonies, who enlarge our ideas by intercourse with them. (Cheers).

The proceedings at the luncheon then terminated, and the guests were taken up the river as far as Lady Carrington's bower, the trip being even more enjoyable than the one down the river. On going back to the camp, wine was opened, and Mr. L. L. Smith, in grateful terms, proposed "The Health of the Trustees of the National Park," and it was drunk with enthusiasm. Mr. Graham, who responded, regretted that Sir John Robertson, the "father and originator" of the park, had left to catch the train, as the duty of replying to such a toast could be so much better performed by him. He paid a warm tribute of praise to Mr. Want for his unselfish and unceasing efforts to beautify and improve the park. Mr. Want likewise responded, and at the close of his remarks called for three cheers for Sir John Robertson, which were very heartily given. A start was then made for the train, which was reached in safety, and the party were landed in Sydney shortly before 6 o'clock, thoroughly delighted with their outing.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE PICNIC.

The members of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce gave a picnic at Chowder Bay of an original and pleasing character yesterday evening, to a number of the distinguished visitors at present in Sydney, in connection with the centennial celebrations. By a happy inspiration the novel idea of holding the picnic by moonlight in the evening, instead of during the heat of the day, was hit upon, and the result proved most encouraging. Instead of the visitors seeing the harbour under the many discomforts attendant on a trip during the heat of the day, they were enabled to enjoy an excursion in the cool of the evening, and to return home by moonlight, thus seeing the harbour under the most favourable conditions, with all its loveliness amplified and intensified by the brilliant moonlight. The party left the Circular Quay about half-past 5, in the Government steamer Thetis, and proceeded as far as

the Heads, and then for a short distance up Middle Harbour. Whilst in Middle Harbour a little diversion was afforded by the breakdown of the steering-gear, but the accident, fortunately, was easily repaired. The party numbered altogether about 100, amongst those present being the Hon. S. A. Joseph, chairman Chamber of Commerce; Mr. J. H. Storey, vice-president; Mr. Gotthelf, hon. treasurer; Lieut.-Colonel Sargood, Hon. J. F. Burns, Hon. James Inglis, Hon. B. R. Wise, Hon. — Barker, M.L.C.. (Western Australia), Hon. C. H. James, M.L.C. (Victoria), Mr. Thomas Mackenzie, M.H.R. (New Zealand), Hon. G. A. Lloyd, Messrs. John Alger, H. C. Fraser, W. M'Millan, M.L.A., F. Lassetter, Thomas Littlejohn, R. T. Remington, W. J. Ferguson, J. C. Remington, Larmour, and H. C. Mitchell, secretary of the Chamber. Chowder Bay was reached about 7 o'clock, and the company at once sat down to an excellent dinner in the pavilion. The chair was occupied by the Hon. S. A. Joseph, Mr. Burns occupying the seat on his right hand, and Lieutenant-Colonel Sargood the seat on the left.

The usual loyal toasts having been proposed and honoured,

The CHAIRMAN, in proposing the health of the Ministry, said the toast was not a party one and had no party significance, as it was proposed simply with the desire to express appreciation of these gentlemen who undertook such arduous duties for their country. It had often struck him as remarkable that gentlemen possessing the necessary qualifications to enable them to satisfactorily conduct the business of the country could be found willing to relinquish their ordinary pursuits, and to devote their time and energies to the work of government, which must be done at very great personal sacrifice. He was sure that if these gentlemen had devoted their time, energy, and abilities to the ordinary pursuits of colonists they would have been very much better off. (Applause.) He regretted exceedingly that the veteran leader of the Government, Sir Henry Parkes, was unable to be present to-night, as no man had introduced more useful measures of legislation, or had done more to secure the liberty of the people of the country. (Applause.) But if the Premier was not here, we had the Colonial Treasurer, the Attorney-General, and the Minister for Public Instruction. On an occasion like this it was right to have the Minister for Finance and Trade present, because he presided over the commercial interests of the country, and he felt sure that the fiscal policy of his hon. friend the Colonial Treasurer was that which accorded with the feelings of certainly the majority of the members of the Chamber of Commerce. It might be that the commercial systems of the colonies were in an experimental stage, but he hoped that before the next decade the experimental stage would be over, and that then the whole of the systems would be in accord with the Sydney Chamber of Commerce. The Attorney-General had also done good work by passing an effective Bankruptcy Bill which the commercial classes had been trying to get for a long time, and the Chamber of Commerce were also greatly indebted to his efforts for legislation in this direction. The Attorney-General would confer another benefit on the commercial community if he would endeavour to insist on some reform in the system of administration of the law as relating to commercial suits. The law itself was just and equitable, but what the commercial classes complained of was the not always correct application of the law and its slow and tedious application, and consequently many commercial men had to put up with gros and grievous injustice, because they could not afford the time and cost of the tedious remedy they had to seek at the hands of the law, as it now existed. (Cheers.) In conclusion, he remarked that they were honoured with the presence of representatives of the different legislative bodies of the various colonies, all existing under the same flag and speaking the same language. He trusted that the members of the different legislatures would devote their energies to the formation of the colonies into one united, grand, and federated Australia. (Applause.)

The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm.

Mr. BURNS responded. He said that he was gratified by the evident enthusiasm which had been displayed by that large and distinguished company in relation to the toast of "The Ministry." (Applause.) He believed there was no class in this community better qualified than the members of the Chamber of Commerce to form an enlightened and unbiassed opinion on the conduct of the Government. They all knew something of the condition of the colony and of the state of their public affairs when this Government entered office a little more than a year ago. Their credit in England had been impaired by the great and rapid extension in the amount of the public debt, which in a few short years had expanded from £18,000,000 to £41,000,000. It had also been lowered by the imposition of taxation, which interfered with their commerce, and diverted trade from their shores. It was also known that their ordinary revenue was far below their ordinary expenditure, and that there was an accumulated deficit of at least £2,500,000. He thought he might fairly claim that the Government had accomplished much, despite unexampled difficulties, towards reviving public confidence and in freeing their commerce from restrictions which had operated to its prejudice. (Cheers.) They had, without experiencing much inconvenience, abstained from launching a new loan, which had no doubt raised their credit, which had been exemplified by the marked increase in the value of their securities. In January, 1887, when this Government took office, the 3½ per cent. stock of New South Wales was worth only 94. It was now worth 102, and there could be no doubt that, owing to the high credit of the colony in London at the present time, they could easily float a 3½ per cent. loan at par if they required it for public purposes. (Cheers.) Their tariff had already been made the simplest and fairest for all classes and interests yet adopted in the Australian colonies, and he hoped it would ere long be further simplified and shorn of its remaining unfair proportions. (Cheers.) It was only under such a tariff that even justice could be meted out under their fiscal laws. It was the mission and hope of this Government to place all classes upon an equality in relation to taxation, and to prevent any return to a system which, for the benefit of a few, would, as in protectionist France, Prussia, and Russia, which had large armaments to maintain, place the majority of their people, and especially their farmers and labourers, under great disabilities. It was only in seasons of depression and financial embarrassment that the fiscal policy to which this Government was opposed would be tolerated. Hence it was their desire to reduce the public expenditure to reasonable limits. They had made large reductions in the estimates of expenditure for 1888, but he feared that they could not hope for much relief from retrenchment till they passed their Railway Bill, which would minimise the evils of political patronage—(cheers)—and their Local Government Bill, which would remove from the central Government duties and obligations which could better be discharged under local supervision. (Cheers.) He hoped it would be the good future of this Government to be associated with changes which would bring the ordinary revenue up to the ordinary expenditure, and the restoration of the condition of the colony to a state which would afford no pretext for the advocacy of schemes which flourished best in seasons of adversity, and would receive no quarter in times of prosperity. (Loud applause.)

Mr. WISE also responded to the toast.

Mr. STOREY proposed the Parliaments of Australasia, which was responded to by Mr. James, of the Victorian Legislative Council, Mr. Parker, of the Western Australian Legislative Council, and Mr. Mackenzie, of the New Zealand House of Representatives.

Mr. MACMILLAN proposed the toast of the "Chambers of Commerce and Commercial Union of Australasia." He referred briefly to the original progress of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce, which commenced in an insignificant manner, and a long period elapsed before it took any position in the community. Seven years ago the Chamber of Commerce had been put on a broader basis, and had risen in three or four years from the insignificant number of 50 or 60 members to 220 members. The Chamber of Commerce had continually kept before the Government of the country some of the most salient reforms required in com-

mercial matters, and their exertions had culminated in a most important reform, the present Bankruptcy Bill. With regard to the Commercial Union of the colonies—(hear, hear),—they would perceive that in the Legislature of this country we were gradually getting out of the municipal topics of former years, and getting into the harder work of statesmanship and real legislation. The difficulties surrounding the question of a closer union between the colonies were simply enormous, and he wished to point out that there was no analogy between the geographical position of the various states of America or Canada and that of the Australian colonies. The former states were interdependent one on the other, and nothing but absolute free trade could possibly be found under such conditions, but here we had separate colonies, each with its own seaboard, and with all the possibilities of great nationalities. It was this fact which made it all the more necessary that we should not delay this commercial and governmental union of the colonies. (Applause.) He maintained that the commercial union of the colonies must be based on a uniform tariff, and we in New South Wales considered that the only rational basis for this tariff was that of free trade. (Applause.) The next point was the necessity for uniform commercial legislation, and in this respect he considered that a great deal might be done by the free interchange of ideas amongst the different commercial chambers of the colonies. He welcomed heartily those gentlemen from the other colonies who had done them the honour of attending, and he trusted that free trade would also be adopted by the other colonies, so that in the future, with political union, we should also have commercial union. (Applause.)

Lieutenant-Colonel SARGOOD responded, and in the course of his speech referred to the advantages to be derived from the Chambers of Commerce keeping themselves in touch with the Ministry of the day. He expressed a highly favourable opinion of the new Bankruptcy Act, and said that he would see if he could not induce the Victorian Government to follow the good example thus set.

Hon. G. A. LLOYD briefly proposed "The Guests," which was responded by Mr. Alger, and the toasts of "The Press" and "The Chairman" terminated the proceedings. The party then returned to Sydney in the Thetis.

THE SAILORS' FESTIVAL.

Of all the Centenary celebrations, the triumph in heartiness and geniality belongs to the Sailors' Festival, originated by Mr. J. S. Shearston, the devoted seaman's missionary, and carried out by him and a body of enthusiastic ladies to a most successful issue in the Exhibition Building last evening. The building was very handsomely decorated; the raised platform underneath the organ was draped with flags and the dais in front carpeted and decorated with plants and flowers; a bronze statue of the Queen occupied the front centre, and this was wreathed in flowers; the gallery railing was lined with deep scarlet, and from every pillar flags waved, while below they were draped in effective trophies. Opposite the dais were the Australian coat of arms and flags, flanked by the banners of Russia and France. The floor of the building was occupied by tables, measuring more than half a mile in length, and these were spread with all the necessaries for a good meal, attractively set out. There was much variety in the decorations. Each table was in charge of two ladies, seated at either end, with a band of ready helpers, who had striven to display their resources to the best; at the head of one a beautiful model of a ship was placed on a stand and surrounded by flags and flowers; on another, in scarlet flowers, the words "God bless our sailors;" a third had a band of ivy leaves with double gaillardias; at a fourth bands of red and blue ribbon, crossed at intervals down the centre with ferns and flowers traced upon them, and stars of flowers filling the spaces. Mottoes, with the words made in nuts and chocolate drops, ornamented others; and vases of flowers of many colours and shapes were employed. The catering, which was most satisfactory, was undertaken by Mr. J. S. Smith, and included sandwiches, meat pies, mince pies, cakes of many kinds, and an abundance of fruit; and, in addition, a supply of tobacco, cigars, &c., was furnished for each sailor. About 2000 blue jackets, marines, and merchant sailors were present, including those from the French and Russian ships of war. There were several ladies who conversed freely with the former in their own language, to the great pleasure of the sailors, and efforts were made to talk with the Russians in French and German, but only a few were able to answer, though more seemed to understand. A small bouquet was given to each sailor, and also a New Year's card, with, on the reverse side, printed in Centennial blue, "A Memento of the Sailors' Festival in Celebration of the Centenary of Australia, held in the Exhibition Building, Sydney, N. S. W., January 31, 1888." Over this the arms and motto of New South Wales, and below the texts, "Thy way is in the sea and thy path in the great waters;" "Acknowledge Him in all thy ways and He shall direct thy paths." The tea began at half-past 6, and all seemed thoroughly to enjoy the provision made. Most of the young ladies wore white dresses with ribbons of Centennial blue, and a badge of blue with a cross of red on a white ground, four stars, and the lion in gold upon the cross. The galleries were crowded with spectators and friends, and after tea the platform and the space in front of the dais were soon filled with ladies. At a quarter past 8 o'clock his Excellency the Governor and Lady Carrington arrived with a numerous suite. The distinguished visitors were received by the Primate and Mr. Shearston, and soon his Excellency appeared on the platform, followed by Lady Carrington, with Admiral Fairfax, the Grand Duke Alexis, Captain Hammill (Nelson), Captain Musgrave (Rapid), Captain Clayton (Diamond), Captain Kane (Calliope), Lieutenant-Commander Pike (Harrier), Lieutenant-Commander Pelly (Undine), Commander Hamilton, Fleet Paymaster North and Lieutenant Bayly (Nelson), Flag-Lieutenant Erskine, Lieutenant Gedge (Dart), an officer of the Rynda, the Marquis de Rostaing (Vice-Consul for France), Mr. Paul (Consul for Russia), the Hon. W. Clarke (Minister for Justice), Archdeacon King, Mr. James R. Fairfax, Captain Deane, Rev. Mr. Oram, and other gentlemen. The band of H.M.S. Nelson played the National Anthem; and a British sailor presented Lady Carrington with a beautiful bouquet of flowers. Directly afterwards a Russian sailor, on behalf of his countrymen, presented a superb bouquet, tied with Russian colours; and as her Ladyship shook hands with him, he gallantly stooped over and kissed her hand. The band played the grand Russian anthem, and immediately afterwards the "Marseillaise," amid great applause.

His Excellency then rose and called for three cheers for the Queen, which were right royally given, and it was some minutes before the enthusiasm subsided.

Lord Carrington said: Admiral Fairfax, ladies and gentlemen all, I congratulate you, sir, on this magnificent meeting. This magnificent meeting seems to be an entire success. I venture to think there is one thing wanting, and that is the gentle face of Mrs. Fairfax on this platform to-night—(applause)—the wife of our admiral, whose kindly heart and whose sympathies are always with those in sorrow and distress. (Cheers and applause.) In Lady Carrington's name, I am commissioned to thank the sailors of the English squadron for the bouquet which they have kindly presented to her this evening, and the kindly thought that prompted them to give it is all the more appreciated when we know that it was presented by one of the bravest of England's sons, George Beare. (Great applause.) Lady Carrington also returns her most hearty thanks to the sailors of the Russian ship for the compliment which they also have so unexpectedly and so handsomely paid to her. (Cheers and applause.) We welcome into the waters of Port Jackson the gallant ship Rynda, we welcome the gallant sailors who sail under the blue cross of St. Andrew, and we specially welcome—though we are not permitted to do so in an official manner—that distinguished officer who is on board, a close blood-relation of his Majesty the Czar. Though

not permitted to offer him an official welcome, we offer him a right royal welcome with all our hearts. (Applause.) We are also proud and pleased to see the tricolour flying alongside our ships, and we also offer to them a right hearty welcome. (Cheers and applause.) It is a great satisfaction to us to see the men-of-war's men sitting around these tables to-night, but our meeting would not be complete without our good Australian seamen, whom we are so proud to see. (Great applause.) We have heard a great deal about the improvement the world has seen in the last hundred years. All nations congratulate themselves on the improvement in their ships. Of all the changes which have taken place in the last half-century, I fancy nothing has altered so much as the Royal Navy. I believe when the Queen came to the throne that all the steam vessels in the Royal Navy put together did not equal in tonnage or in horse-power one single first-class ship of the present time. The displacement of the largest vessel in a fleet of 129 ships of war was 4000 tons. We then had 26,000 seamen; we now have 61,000 seamen, exclusive of 25,000 of the reserves; and out of the fleet of 191 ships the largest of them have a displacement of 12,000 tons. The trade in the Pacific in those days was not of sufficient importance to demand special protection. Now, in addition to a strong fleet of ships in the China Seas, we have a formidable Australian squadron, shortly to be reinforced by more ships, provided at the cost of the British Government, and maintained for the protection of our coasts and commerce by the Australasian colonies themselves. We can fairly congratulate ourselves on a wonderful improvement in ships' speed, armament, and in science; but I venture to think that our highest reason of congratulation is in the truth of the compliment which, as Governor of New South Wales, I am able to pay to the Admiral on the wonderful discipline and good conduct of the men-of-war's men on shore. (Cheers.) It is not too much to say that these men show a moral example which truly makes the Royal Navy the credit and the glory of the whole nation. (Loud cheers.)

Admiral Fairfax expressed his sense of obligation to his Excellency for presiding, to Lady Carrington for her presence, and to Mr. Shearston for his kind invitation, and remarked that in the speeches of the past week no reference had been made to the navy; yet the history of Australia was inseparably connected with the navy; an English naval officer had discovered our harbour and the bays of East Australia. A naval officer had founded and governed the colony, and during the last 100 years the navy of Great Britain had protected the commerce of this country and the lives of those who had gone forth to the South Pacific islands. The navy, he felt, was considered by Australians as the strongest link in the chain which bound them to the mother country; he dwelt upon the mutual affection between the navy and the people, and thanked the arrangers and contributors of the feast and the Royal Naval Artillery for their band.

The Primate followed, quoting his Excellency's remark on a former day that Australia's "sentinel is the sea, she depends on the navy for safety and on the mercantile marine for wealth;" referred to the feeling of brotherhood between the sailors of England and the sailors and people of Australia, and reminded the sailors that the great strength of the men was in their character, and that the bravest of the naval warriors of old were God-fearing men, whose aim was to do their duty simultaneously to their country and their God, and that from time immemorial, as an old sailor had said, our sailors "because they feared God so much, feared nothing else in the world."

The musical programme was necessarily much curtailed. It contained 25 items, but half the number only were given. These included part songs, "Lovely Night," and "Nancy Lee," by gentlemen amateurs; in the latter the whole company took up the chorus. There were five local solos by ladies, of which we are, in spite of gallantry, compelled to say the end did not justify the means. The acoustic properties of the Exhibition Building are so defective that voices really effective elsewhere are powerless there, and the best intentions are frequently worthless when the singers are unaccustomed to the building. A violin solo of popular airs by Miss Winstanley was much approved; also "The Old Brigade," sung by a seaman; "On Deck," by Mr. Walshe, with "Let me like a soldier fall," as encore; and "One hundred years," by Mr. Beaumont Read. Mr. Fletcher also gave great pleasure by his cornet solo, and was encored; and Mr. Charles Huenerbein, in the rig of a Jack Tar, did excellent service at the piano.

Captain Clayton returned thanks to Lord and Lady Carrington for their presence, and to the ladies and gentlemen who assisted to make the festival a success At the call of the captain three cheers were given for "Our Australian friends," and one cheer for the ladies. Cheers were also given for Mr. Shearston, and the proceedings terminated with the singing of the National Anthem, in which all joined.

The National Anthem was sung by all present (about 4000) in excellent time and tune, led by Mr. Huenerbein on the piano, and the Governor, Lord Carrington, then called for three cheers for the Queen, when arose what may be termed a mighty sound, which so worked on his Excellency that he called for three more, and three after, and then the proceedings terminated.

The committee are indebted to Messrs. Hudson Brothers for the tables; to Turberville Smith and Norton for the carpets and furniture; and to Alexander Moore and Co. for giving the chairs at half price. The whole festival was indeed a magnificent success, and will be long remembered by all present.

ENGINEERING ASSOCIATION'S CENTENARY EXCURSIONS.

Yesterday saw the successful completion of the last of the series of excursions organised and carried out by the Engineering Association of New South Wales, Lithgow Valley and its factories being the objects of the final excursion. The party, numbering about 90 gentlemen, among whom were the Hon. John Sutherland, M.L.A., and several Continental visitors, also some of the officers belonging to the Russian warship Rynda, left Redfern railway station at 8 o'clock a.m. by special train and arrived at Eskbank at about 1 o'clock. The carriages were drawn up at the Ironworks siding, where the visitors were received by Mr. Sandford, and afterwards conducted over the iron-rolling mills, where the usual operations were going on. Thereafter they proceeded to the Lithgow Valley Company's extensive fireclay and pottery works, where, under the guidance of Mr. Gale, they had every opportunity of seeing the varied processes of manufacturing that are now being carried on so successfully. A visit was also made to the tweed factory, where the different kinds of machinery employed in converting the raw wool into the textile material were inspected. During the afternoon the party was entertained at a banquet at Corbett's Imperial Hotel, when a list of toasts was honoured and a number of complimentary speeches given. Astonishment was expressed at the wonderful mineral resources of the district, and a great future for Lithgow was predicted. The members of the association and their friends left on the return journey at 6 p.m., and reached Sydney shortly after 11 o'clock last night. Throughout the day the weather was all that could be desired, and the guests expressed themselves highly satisfied and pleased with the enjoyable outing they had been permitted to participate in, as the last excursion was voted the most delightful of the series.

ILLUMINATION OF THE HARBOUR.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2.

BRILLIANT DISPLAY.

Last night, in connection with the Centennial celebrations, a grand pyrotechnic display and illumination of the harbour took place. The weather was charming—a fine, cool, clear night, with a soft breeze blowing—all that the entrepeneur could desire to give effect to his display. The harbour was alive with steamers and boats. Thousands of people were assembled in the vicinity of Fort Macquarie, Dawes Point, Kirribilli Point and the Tarpeian Way. The spectacle itself was of surpassing magnificence. The whole of the vessels forming the Australian Squadron now in Farm Cove, and the Russian corvette Rynda, were outlined with prismatic fires, which had a picturesque effect. Yardarms, booms, and bowsprits were manned by sailors carrying coloured fires. The first illuminations of the ships took place about 8.40 p.m., when, by a preconcerted signal given by Captain Hamnill, of the Nelson, the whole of the vessels joined in a simultaneous display of light. At the same time Fort Denison and the grounds surrounding the residence of Admiral Fairfax at Kirribilli Point and a portion of the grounds of Government House were turned as if by a magic wand into a brilliant mass of fire. Particulars of the display are given below. The whole of the arrangements, which were admirably carried out, were executed under the personal supervision of Mr. James Pain, assisted by Mr. Denton.

THE DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS.

The display commenced by a discharge of 100 gun-cotton rockets, otherwise known as aerial guns, fired from Fort Denison. Hardly had the last echoes of the reports died away from amongst the surrounding hills before the whole of the men-of-war in the harbour, together with the Russian man-of-war, were outlined by Pain's prismatic fires. The first illumination took place at 8.40 by a preconcerted signal given by the Nelson. Fort Denison was brilliantly outlined, and the grounds surrounding the Admiral's house, together with portion of the grounds surrounding Farm Cove, were turned into daylight. A body of 20 men was placed on Garden Island with three tons of loose coloured fire. At the different intervals when these were lighted, the whole of Sydney Harbour for miles around was perfectly visible. A flight of shells each of 24in. in circumference formed magnificent peacocks' plumes. Other shells displayed the national colours of the red, white, and blue. Flights of mammoth bombs, each 48in. in circumference, formed jewelled clouds. There were flights of combination shells. Each shell on attaining its extreme altitude discharged 3000 tinted stars of every colour known to the artist. At the same time they discharged seven other shells, each one of which showered down clouds of silvery rain amidst thousands of falling stars. Fiery rockets ascended 4000ft., and then each discharged 14 other rockets in every direction, upwards, downwards, and sideways. Each rocket left three stars floating in the air, the floating being brought about by means of small parachutes. Of floating asteroids there were 400. These floated by means of heated air. Enormous flights of aerial devils, or a combination of hissing serpents, were discharged in huge bunches, weighing from 50 to 75 lb. each. Each, on obtaining an extreme altitude, exploded, throwing out a multitude of fiery serpents. At a quarter to 9 o'clock the first of a flight of rockets was discharged from Kirribilli Point. This consisted of 1000 rockets, fired instantaneously by means of the lightning fuse. The second flight of rockets was fired from Fort Denison, and consisted of 1500, forming a great aerial wheat sheaf. The third and final flight was fired from each point so as to commingle the different tints of colours and effects. These consisted of 2500. In the meanwhile from every point and from every ship in the harbour hundreds of rockets were continually fired, and the whole of the harbour was brilliantly illuminated. There were shoals of fiery flying fish, which were most wonderful. There were mammoth spreaders which were wonderfully pretty. Flights of fiery wrapglers were followed by nests of hissing serpents. Pleiades, or three sister stars, of red, white, and blue, floated until lost to sight in the distance; and electric shells were most dazzling. Altogether 12,000 rockets were discharged, 2300 large shells were despatched, three tons of coloured fire was burned, and two tons of coloured lights.

THE SCENE FROM FORT MACQUARIE.

Somehow or other, whenever we celebrate any great national event in Sydney, we always fall back on the harbour as a means of display, and take special pride in setting off her wondrous beauties by artificial illuminations. We may wander away, as we occasionally do, into other paths, and hold celebrations of various kinds, but eventually we always come back to our old love, Port Jackson, where the heart of the Sydney people really is, finding that, after all, our Jubilee or Centennial rejoicings are not complete unless the harbour is included in them. There are many points of view on the harbour from which such an illumination as was given last night may be advantageously seen, but probably the best point is Fort Macquarie, which from its peculiar position, jutting as it does right into the centre of the harbour, enables spectators stationed there to command an unequalled all-round view of whatever is going on. Hence, as the public are fully aware of this fact, it came about that Fort Macquarie was very largely availed of by sight-seers, and even before dusk set in crowds of people found their way thither, anxious no doubt to obtain a good place. As the light in the west gradually faded away, and the lights on the opposite shore and on the shipping in the harbour began to show forth, so the crowd gradually increased, until by 8 o'clock almost every inch of the level space of ground in front of the Fort was occupied. The crowd was a good-natured one, partaking more of the character of a private than of a public gathering, and the people seated themselves quietly on the smooth grass, awaiting with exemplary patience the commencement of operations. The wind was fresh and cool from the N.E., and the night was dark and slightly overcast, so that all the conditions for the display were extremely favourable. The first warning note of the approaching illumination was given by the ambitious crew of a small boat near the Fort, who let off several very ineffectual squibs, to the intense delight of the crowd, many of whom imagined the display to be of an official character. The assemblage now began to stir itself into agitation, and those in front were forcibly and earnestly adjured to sit down, so that those in the rear might have a chance to see what was going on. By this time the crowd extended right away round to the Botanical Gardens, and along the Tarpeian Way, every place from which a sight of the harbour could be obtained being occupied. A band stationed somewhere in the rear in Fort Macquarie could be faintly heard against the strong N.E. breeze, playing stirring airs, and so the time wore on, until at last, after much patient waiting, the crowd were rewarded by the commencement of the illuminations. The ball was opened at Fort Denison, which hitherto had been only distinguishable by the red light which marks the spot, but now a flight of aerial shells, sending forth as

they burst wondrously variegated showers of coloured stars, illuminated the whole of the centre of the harbour. Kirribilli Point opposite followed suit, and then Fort Macquarie itself commenced the discharge of these shells, until at last the spectators on the point hardly knew which way to look in order to obtain the best vision of the display. One peculiarity of Fort Macquarie as a point of view was that it was impossible to see the displays from each of the three points—Kirribilli, Fort Denison, and Fort Macquarie at once. Thus a peculiar perplexity of enjoyment arose, as no sooner was attention attracted by some splendid discharge across the harbour, than another explosion behind caused everyone to turn around in order to see the shower of rockets and stars sent up behind them. For some time the splendid effects produced were watched in a state of suppressed rapture, shown only by the occasional "ahs" and "ohs" which broke from the lips of the more enthusiastic amongst the otherwise silent crowd. The rockets and stars, and other wonderful aerial fireworks ceased for a moment, and then far away across the dark harbour a sudden light shot up, which developed into a brilliant row of white and coloured lights, illuminating the rugged outlines of Fort Denison, and casting them into relief against the dark background. Fort Macquarie, and the Inner Domain, and then Kirribilli were lit up in the same way, the lights constantly changing from white to red or green. The splendid effect produced by these three points of brilliancy, lighting up the dark space of the harbour waters between, was added to by the sudden illumination of the numerous fleet of men-of-war lying in Farm Cove, the presence of which, as they lay hidden in the darkness, had hitherto been almost unnoticed. Each mast and yard was almost simultaneously outlined by means of white lights at the yard arms, afterwards changing to red, and then a number of rockets were sent up by the men-of-war, which, however, made but a poor show after Mr. Pain's triumphs of the pyrotechnical art. The men-of-war having faded away into darkness, more rockets, aerial guns, &c., of every variety of colour and effect, were sent up from each of the three points of main display. It was but a poor night for the stars of heaven, which, although shining much the same as usual, were quite eclipsed by the many-coloured stars shed forth from the bursting rockets. Perhaps the most beautiful effect of all during the display was that produced by the illuminated smoke from the rockets and stars, which drifted away before the breeze across the dark sky, assuming as it passed overhead infinitely quaint and fantastic shapes. The men-of-war were once more illuminated, and the coloured lights again exhibited from the shore, a different effect being produced each time by a skilful variation of the colours; and then some magnificent showers of rockets of all kinds foreshadowed the termination of the display, which by this time had lasted nearly an hour. The spectators were almost, if it be allowable to say so, satiated with the wonderful beauties of the scene, and the eye refused to take in, or the brain to appreciate, any more of the startling combinations of form and colour which they had been witnessing for the last hour. It was therefore hardly with a feeling of regret that they heard the last detonations of the aerial guns which announced the termination of the display and took their hasty departure from the spot where during the last hour they had stood almost entranced witnessing a scene which for picturesque effect has been but seldom equalled.

KIRRIBILLI POINT.

No better position was, perhaps, obtained for viewing the illuminations than that which was afforded at Kirribilli Point, and it is not surprising, therefore, that some hundreds of persons crossed the harbour and made their way as near as possible to this firing point. Between half-past 7 and half-past 8 o'clock the North Shore Ferry steamers did an exceedingly lively business. On each trip between the time stated and the firing of the centenary salute the steamers were well filled by spectators eager to get to Milson's Point and other landing places in the vicinity of the firing. Those who were on board the steamer which left the jetty just as the opening salute was fired were favoured with a magnificent view of the illuminations on Kirribilli Point. From the time the steamer started until Milson's Point was reached, Kirribilli and Fort Denison appeared to be one blaze of light. The whole point with its coloured fires belching forth immense columns of smoke, assumed the appearance of a huge burning mountain or volcano, the grandeur of which must have filled the spectators with a thrill of delight. The expressions of admiration which this picture called forth from young and old alike may be better imagined than told. The wonderment and surprise shown in the upturned features of the hundreds of juveniles who were out with their parents or other guardians, to witness the display, were well worth noting, whilst the praise which was freely bestowed by the older folk and those who were capable of judging the sight upon its merits showed clearly that there was but one opinion with regard to the success of the entertainment. People assembled in hundreds on Milson's Point, from which vantage-ground a good survey of a large portion of the harbour, including Kirribilli Point, Fort Macquarie, Fort Denison, and the large fleet of vessels in Farm Cove, was obtained. At a quarter to 9 o'clock the first of a flight of 1000 rockets was discharged from Kirribilli Point, the firing being done instantaneously by means of the lightning fuse; the scene had an equally electrifying effect upon the people along the North Shore. Cheers arose from some groups of spectators, and expressions of admiration were heard on every side. The brilliancy of the scene was increased by the hundreds of rockets which took their flight from Fort Macquarie, to almost meet some hundreds of others which were discharged simultaneously from Fort Denison, and which, bursting high up in the heavens, descended in showers of golden and silvern rain intermixed with purple, red, and green. A short interval elapsed and Kirribilli again presented a grand spectacle, being lighted with immense coloured fires, the predominating colours being white, red, and green, the reflection showing up very clearly Admiralty House and grounds, and the hundreds of spectators who lined the various points on the North Shore. The fleet in Farm Cove presented a very pretty sight as seen from North Shore, Each of the vessels was every now and again illuminated by numerous coloured lights. The reflection upon the water brought out very distinctly numerous small steamers, launches, and little boats, all of which were crowded with sightseers. A large number of aerial guns, firing serpents, and aerial devils, which for brilliancy and colour could not be surpassed, were discharged from Kirribilli, and created much excitement amongst the spectators, as did also the grand display of rockets fired as a termination to the proceedings.

FROM MRS. MACQUARIE'S CHAIR.

From early in the evening people began to assemble in the Domain, coming in at all the entrances; and as the hour approached at which the illuminations were announced to begin, the moving crowd increased in volume, the main centre of attraction being Mrs. Macquarie's Chair and the slope facing Farm Cove. By 8 o'clock there was an immense assemblage of well-dressed, orderly people on the point, and their numbers continued to be largely added to every moment, until there was scarcely more than standing room. All vehicular traffic was stopped in the Domain, a provision that met with general approval, as the crowd was so large and the proportion of children so great that had vehicles been allowed to come in there would have been great danger of an accident. Sub-inspector Hyem, with a body of police, was on duty in the Domain, but the behaviour of the crowd was such that there was very little for him to do. By half-past 8, when the steamers, which had been coming from all parts of the harbour, had taken up their separate positions, the signal was given to begin the display, and amid exclamations of delight and pleasure, the salute of 100 aerial guns thundered and blazoned forth. This was the prelude to a display that was in every way successful and beautiful, and

gave unqualified satisfaction. Seen from Mrs. Macquarie's Chair, Government House, illuminated by means of electricity, presented an exquisitely soft and beautiful picture, the pale yet penetrating beams of the illuminating agent showing the stone work very distinctly, while the trees and shrubs in front stood out in bold relief. At Fort Macquarie, Kirribilli Point, and Fort Denison, and in Government House grounds, rows of coloured lights were shown in quick succession, rockets and other pyrotechnic devices were let off, while the men-of-war ably seconded the efforts made on shore, their black hulls standing out very markedly in the general blaze. Suddenly a signal from her Majesty's ship Nelson was given, and immediately afterwards all the ships in Farm Cove, together with the French corvette Duchaffaut and the Russian corvette Rynda, burst into light, a sailor standing at the end of each yardarm and on the jibbooms holding a torch, the effect being most brilliant, especially when the lights changed from white to red and then to green. Fort Denison and the other points were in the meanwhile giving out fresh surprises which evoked criticism of the most favourable kind, and though the display on the whole was not so varied as on the occasion of the Queen's jubilee yet many of the rockets and other mysteries of the pyrotechnic art shown were even more beautiful than those exhibited then. The only drawback was that the high wind which was blowing during the evening carried the smoke and dust from Fort Denison and some of the ships over towards Mrs. Macquarie's Chair, causing a little discomfort, and at times obscuring the view. The ships were illuminated three times with the coloured lights, and throughout they kept up an unceasing fusilade of rockets, the Duchaffaut and the Rynda being quite as active in this respect as the ships of the Royal Navy. About half-past 9 a tremendous explosion from Fort Denison was followed by a sight which quite enchanted the spectators, who were equally delighted by a somewhat similar show from Kirribilli Point immediately afterwards. The strains of "God Save the Queen" from the band of the flagship Nelson followed, and the spectators taking that as an indication that the proceedings had terminated began to leave the Domain. For a short time afterwards, however, rockets continued to ascend from Fort Denison, Kirribilli Point, and Fort Macquarie, and the various steamers kept up a deafening noise with their whistles and "sirens." So far as could be ascertained there was no accident or untoward circumstance of any kind in the Domain, and the people who assembled there in such strength appeared to be generally well pleased with the illuminations. The reserve was not cleared of the people until a late hour.

THE SCENE FROM FORT DENISON.

Fort Denison played a prominent part in the harbour illuminations last night as the station which led off with the opening signal and formed one of the points in the display. From this point, as from a head centre, the whole of the splendid illumination could be observed in the fulness of its effect. The right way to see these harbour-displays is to go afloat, in some craft or other. Everyone knows how many kinds of floating arrangements a Sydney aquatic gala will bring out. They seem to become more various and fantastic every year. So we go afloat. A fine open sailing boat, for instance, is to take out a party. The mast is unshipped and all gear removed, and with four long sweeps at work we skim merrily over the water. Nor is the entertainment to be a feast for the eye only, for some truly æsthetic member of the party has conveyed on board the materials for a delightful fruit soiree. Laughing and singing, we row to Fort Denison, threading our way through the crowd of aforesaid very miscellaneous craft of the abovementioned Sydney Harbour. We are just in time, as it happens, for we have scarcely got out our anchor than the fire-king on the fort opens his window punctually at 8.30, and bombards the sky with a great attack of aerial guns, whose sharp reports cut the air for miles around. The wind carries the fiery tail of the rockets into a twist that lengthens out to a curve away northward, and then comes the quick explosive "bang." The fort was then lit up with limelights on the tower and battlements, and as the lights flamed out the fort looked as if it were the burning witness of a fiery fight. Then Fort Macquarie blazed out with red flaming lights, and Admiralty House at Kirribilli took up the signal with a blaze of prismatic fires that turned the darkness into day. The splendid display was now fairly begun, and for over an hour it maintained its lively changes. Kirribilli was a charming picture, with the coloured fires glowing on the clouds of smoke; with the dark lacework of the trees standing out among the vapour, and the solid dark lines of the staircases and balconies showing here and there. Rockets hissed and curved in every direction, breaking into those lovely tints which show their reflection in the water in indescribable beauty. Now the men-of-war lit up their yards with gleaming fires that changed their colours from white to red and green, and rockets went up from the decks. Great flights of rockets were sent up now and then from the Fort and Kirribilli Point, bursting in the air into a thousand sparks of all colours in a bath of golden dust, falling in a spattering rain of fire on the black water, where it drifted along in the wind-like fiery scud. When the rain of golden drops fell near the boats, shouts of laughter rang out among the murmurs of admiration, and the gleam of the fires lit up for a moment the thousand of faces and the masts and hulls and oars. Volcanoes opened out on Fort Denison and Kirribilli, and shot their fires in fountains of glittering colour; or swarms of wriggling fiery serpents fought and crackled in mid-air; or great white lights of piercing gleams lit up every form on land and water. So round and round it went, from Fort Denison to Admiralty House, to the warships in Farm Cove, to the parapet of Fort Macquarie. All round this area hundreds of lights glittered on skiff and steamer. The space was spread over with a pale bluish haze, which thickened into smoky clouds here and there, with a lurid glare upon them; and the booming, banging, and cracking of fireworks filled the air with sound. From point to point the fire play ran, never flagging, always pretty, ever changing in its beauty of form and colour. Those who remember the harbour pyrotechnics of the Jubilee season think this night's display much better arranged in this, that it was continuous in its changes, and never left us time to lose interest in weary waiting. No; all went on merrily, without a pause. And so it went on, never giving us a chance to tire, but ever charming the eye with fresh beauties, till the scene had reached its full impression on the sight and memory of everyone. At about half-past 9 a glorious fountain of coloured sparks rose from Fort Denison and Admiralty House, and some sharp-sounding guns in the air proclaimed that the display was over. Then came a boisterous trumpeting and whistling of the steamboats all round in the darkness, and the voices of the boatmen, and the splash of the oars, and the hiss of the steam, and the rumble of the screw blended in a roar of happy-toned bustle as we all turned for home. A few more fires and rockets were lit here and there, but they were merely remnants, and the brilliant scene was now a thing of the past. And now, Nature triumphed over human art; and in her sweet, cool light, the moon rose over the wooded slopes of the northern shore. But in that quiet, peaceful gleam of moonlight there was the happy sentiment of a fitting sequence to the things that had just been done, and a bright, steadfast hopefulness for what has yet to be done. May it be a happy omen for our second century!

THE AUSTRALIAN SQUADRON.

The ships comprising H. M. squadron, viz., the Nelson, Calliope, Rapid, Diamond, Undine, Harrier, Dart, now at anchor in Farm Cove, all took a very prominent part in last night's harbour illuminations. At stated intervals the yards were manned and different coloured lights were burned at the yard arms. At the same time the decks were also lighted up with Pain's prismatic colours, and a most brilliant spectacle was the result. As the various changes in the colour took place the effect was most dazzling, and to those persons who were thoughtful enough to view the illuminations from

Fort Macquarie, the sight was one that will long be remembered. To see such fine ships brought out in bold relief against a dark sky, when almost every rope was discernible, was a picture in itself. From the very commencement of the proceedings, and in fact all through them, the fleet came in for quite its full share of admiration, for at such times as the yards were not manned, some of the very best rockets seen during the whole display were fired from the decks of the squadron. The Russian corvette Rynda was equally conspicuous to those spectators stationed on Mrs. Macquarie's Point, and at times she was so brilliantly lit up that her exceedingly perfect model was seen to perfection.

THE VIEW FROM THE DECK OF THE S.S. NEWCASTLE.

Those who were fortunate enough to secure positions on the deck of the steamer Newcastle enjoyed a magnificent view of the harbour illuminations. This fine vessel, which was well filled with ladies and gentlemen, left the Lime-street Wharf at 7.30 p.m. in charge of Captain Adams, and took up a commanding position in the harbour on the southern side of Fort Denison. From this point the whole of the illuminations were visible. Viewed from the promenade deck of the Newcastle, the pyrotechnic display looked very brilliant—indeed, the spectacle was, at times, wondrously beautiful. Coloured fires of almost every conceivable hue illuminated the heaving waters and lit up the foreshores of the noble harbour of Port Jackson, revealing the many beauties of its charming surroundings and the foliage of the hills which on its northern side slope down to the edge of the majestic haven. The ships of war in Farm Cove presented a splendid sight, especially when the changing lights were seen at the yard-arms of the stately vessels. Perhaps the prettiest scene of all was the illumination of Fort Denison with coloured lights. This was followed by flights of rockets, fiery serpents, and Roman candles, the effect of the whole being exceedingly fine. The open spaces near the harbour were seen to be thronged with people, who appeared to be considerably astonished at the beauty of some of the fireworks; and as the golden and sapphire streams shot into the air, and then fell into the water with a graceful undulatory motion, the masses gave vent to their surprise by loud exclamations of approval. The people seemed to be everywhere, and when the many-hued fires illumined the heavens and shed a bright glow on the spires and towers of the "city by the sea" the upturned faces on land and water could be counted by thousands. After the last grand flight of fiery serpents, what might perhaps be termed the "Centennial chorus" was rendered by the various steamers in the vicinity of Fort Denison as a finale to the whole display. The Newcastle then got under way, and steamed up the harbour at a slow rate of speed, the wharf being reached at about a quarter-past 10 o'clock.

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.

Ambitious people, who generally prefer to have an elevated view of any remarkable spectacle, very often forget the fact that to attain the desired advantage requires a considerable amount of physical labour, and in some instances nerve. The sensation of shooting into space by means of a balloon is described by those who have tried it as anything but an unpleasant one. To the amateur aeronaut the earth appears to be sinking under him, and he probably only realises that the balloon is really the moving object when he reaches a rarefied atmosphere, and thinks it time to return to terra firma. No hallucination of this kind, however, exists when one has to mount to the top of the Post Office tower in search of novelty. No question can possibly arise as to which is the moving body, and when once the desired goal is reached the complaint is not of a thin atmosphere, but a want of breath. The Post Office tower is 240ft. from the ground, and to get to the summit, from which such a magnificent view is obtained in the daytime of Sydney and miles of surrounding country, the venturesome sightseer has first to negotiate a long flight of steps which conducts him to the top of the building proper, and thence he has to pass on by a spiral staircase which seems interminable. When the journey is completed, however, the panoramic picture which the visitor to the tower obtains is more than adequate compensation for the exertion. Last night, by the courtesy of the Post Office officials we were enabled to secure from the tower a bird's-eye view of the pyrotechnic displays and illuminations in the harbour, and the scene during the hour between 8.30 and 9.30 from that altitude was certainly a brilliant one, although the comfort of the spectator thus elevated above the glare and bustle of the city was somewhat interfered with by a strong north-east wind, which rushed through the open spaces of the clock tower with the usual want of respect for the dignity of those who had to face it. "Rude Boreas," indeed, appeared decidedly to resent the presence of one or two mortals in his dominions, and he therefore made the hour as boisterous as possible. Previous to the time fixed for the commencement of the fireworks, the watchers in the tower had time to admire the gratifying scene beneath them, which was simply furnished by the multitudinous gaslights within the reach of vision. The Post Office tower was not illuminated, and thus the effect to a spectator located in that advantageous position was most striking. At half-past 8 o'clock a shower of rockets announced that the evening's entertainment had commenced, and the almost simultaneous illumination of the men-of-war and the Admiral's residence at Kirribilli gave a most dazzling and gorgeous effect. Then the rockets and bombs, as they burst into a combination of brilliant silver, rose, red, green, and blue, appeared to a spectator whose point of observation was almost level with the apex of flight to be a mass of the choicest flowers, and all too evanescent. The true beauty of the entire display could be seen to the greatest advantage, and one of the best effects produced was the dropping of the fiery showers upon the waters of the harbour. At times a golden fall would be seen slowly descending into the gloomy shadows thrown by the foreshore, but upon suddenly coming into contact with the water the idea was vividly conveyed of a fire running through an expanse of dry grass. This illusion, of course, was only momentary, and then a few seconds of almost absolute darkness would supervene, presently to be broken by a blaze of prismatic lights and the explosion of rainbow-coloured rockets in mid-air. At times, especially when a silver shower threw a strong light over the harbour, the masts of the various vessels stood out in bold relief, and the gear looked like delicate tracery; while in the background, represented by St. Leonards, Neutral Bay, and Mossman's Bay, the houses and trees were strongly outlined. For an hour, almost without intermission, the harbour seemed to be brilliantly illuminated, and the evening's entertainment, as viewed from the Post Office tower, was brought to a fitting terminatoin by the instantaneous discharge of numerous rockets and bombs and the exhibition of various coloured fires. Then the steamers afloat, either by way of rejoicing or as an indication of a desire for an encore, set up such a demoniac screech with their whistles that the spectators, who for an hour had raised themselves above all things mundane, were forcibly reminded that they had to make the return journey to the busy streets.

THE SCENE FROM DAWES POINT.

Certainly not fewer than from six to eight thousand of men, women, and children witnessed the display from the convenient heights of Dawes Point and its adjacent ridges, escarpments, and window-frontages. The whole of the causeway from Circular Quay to the extreme limit of the point was lined by an unbroken procession of cabs, omnibuses, and private vehicles, the occupants of which strolled onwards to eventually form part of an immense mass of struggling, panting, over-heated, but withal good-humoured humanity which had collected at the sites from which the more advantageous views of the harbour were to be obtained. The scene was a memorable one—historical alike in point of incident and antecedent—the locality, above all other Sydney localities, being one upon which the earliest gatherings of New South Wales, and, in fact, of Australasian pleasure-seekers and commemmoration-demonstrators, first set foot. From the

ridge-crest of the all-too-neglected pleasure-ground, if pleasure-ground it may be legitimately designated, down to the water's edge, an unbroken phalanx of human beings, perspiring, struggling, elbowing, ejaculating, and in other forms giving vent to combined expressions with respect to their appreciations of pleasure or of delight, filled the vacant spaces on every side. The pyrotechnical displays, as seen from the spot, were admirable, although a complete view of the harbour illuminations was not obtainable.

THE TRAFFIC IN THE HARBOUR.

As was anticipated, given a fine night, a great number of steamers, from the stately s.s. Newcastle, of the Newcastle S. S. Company, to the little kerosene launch Lurline, were afloat loaded with spectators to get a more open view of the pyrotechnic display last evening than that to be had by those on shore. In consequence of the large number of craft afloat, the Marine Board had cautioned masters of steamers and others in charge of boats to exercise great care in navigating their vessels during the display. The speed was not to exceed six knots, and all orders received from the officers of the Marine Board and the Water Police officials were to be obeyed under a penalty. It is gratifying to be able to relate that notwithstanding the very large number of vessels and steamers afloat last evening not a single accident occurred. The various vessels as they arrived upon the ground were allotted a portion of the harbour, wherein they could swing, and at the same time give every one on board an excellent view of the proceedings. Several members of the Water Police were afloat in their boats, besides Captain Maides and other officers from the Marine Board Office, all of whom were kept very busy in their very arduous duty of regulating the movements of so many vessels, and at the same time keeping the fairway clear for any oversea steamers entering or leaving the harbour. Nearly all the steamers were well patronised, and in some instances standing room only was available, while on others the crush was not so great. The steamers returned to their respective wharfs, and up to a late hour no accident had been reported.

TRAM AND TRAIN TRAFFIC.

The number of persons who patronised the tram service last night was unusually large, being the greatest number that has been registered during any of the Centennial holidays. The demands made for accommodation taxed the resources of the department to their utmost, and even then the supply was not equal to the calls made by the travelling public. The tramway officials, in anticipation of a heavy influx of suburban visitors to view the illuminations, carefully husbanded the resources at their command in order to expedite and facilitate as much as possible the work of transit; 12 special trams were run to meet the additional requirements on the Waterloo, Leichhardt, Newtown, and Waverley lines, and the service was kept in active operation until midnight. The various tram stopping-places, particularly at Bent, Hunter, and King streets, were literally thronged with people even long before the illuminations ceased, and the work of those in charge of the different trams was rendered extremely difficult, and at times dangerous. The crowds at each of the stopping-places had to be kept in position by members of the police force, otherwise they would have entirely blocked the line. As it was, a great deal of scrambling and crushing to obtain a footing on the cars took place, and it is indeed surprising that no accidents were reported as having occurred. With regard to the number of sightseers who came by train to town, it was not very large. One special train was laid on from Parramatta, and brought in a good complement of passengers. The ordinary timetable was suspended after 9 o'clock, in order to make provision for any additional increase in the rush of returning excursionists. The arrangements proved most complete, and all the passengers were conveyed to their destination in good time, without any hitch or mishap.

EXCURSION TO THE ZIGZAG.

By invitation of the Government of New South Wales, a number of ladies and gentlemen, mostly intercolonial visitors, made a pleasant excursion to the Zigzag yesterday. The party, in all about 80, departed from Sydney by special train at 7.35 a.m., took breakfast in the the train at about 9 o'clock, and arrived at the Zigzag at noon. Thence they returned to Blackheath, where they were welcomed by the residents, who made it a holiday, and appeared at the station in large numbers. The children of the Public school and the local drum and fife band played the "National Anthem," and Mr. James Daly, on behalf of the people, welcomed the visitors. Mr. Inglis, as representative of the Government and the party, returned thanks, and requested that the school children should receive a half holiday. Some 20 buggies, each with a pair of horses, were in readiness at the railway station to take the party to Govett's Leap Falls. Surmounting the railway gates was a triumphal arch, with the words, "Welcome to Blackheath," in bright colours. The houses in the neighbourhood paid a compliment by the flying of flags, gaily-coloured ribbons and streamers, and along the road to the Falls were other triumphal arches, with the words, "Welcome to Govett's Leap Falls." At the termination of the road, some two miles of the station, was a marquee admirably situated amongst the bushes, and looking down into the bold, precipitous, and awe-inspiring gorge known as Govett's Leap. The visitors were charmed with the grandeur of the scene. The marquee, which was erected under the direction of Mr. Commissioner Goodchap, of the New South Wales Railways, was also amongst the many objects of admiration. It was spacious—being 60 x 30ft.—was comfortably arranged, and was pleasing to the eye. Lots of flags were flying about it, the various entrances were marked by a display of ferns, the interior was decorated with flags, and embellished with bangalow palms and shrubs. A banner with two allegorical figures of ladies representing N. S Wales and Victoria joining hands, used at the famous Albury banquet, had a conspicuous place immediately behind the chairman. The British and Australian coats of arms and various mottoes were also displayed. The tables, which were wide enough to give plenty of room, were beautifully laid out, and the catering was well done by Mr. Baumann. The decorations alluded to were planned by Mr. G. Evans, stores superintendent N. S. Wales Railways. There were upwards of 80 ladies and gentlemen at the luncheon, which was a great success. The band of the Permanent Artillery added to the enjoyment by playing selections of music during the banquet.

At the luncheon the Hon. John Sutherland presided, and the Hon. James Inglis, Messrs. D. O'Connor, and S. Burdekin, Ms.L.A., occupied the vice-chairs. To the right of the chair were Sir Charles Mitchell, K.C.M.G.; the Hons. Lee Stere (Speaker of Assembly, Western Australia), G. Leake, Venn, and Barker, Western Australia; and Mr. W. Curnow, editor *Sydney Morning Herald*; and to the left were the Hons. J. H. Young (Speaker New South Wales Assembly) and George Thorne (Queensland), Messrs. J. Hurley, M.L.A. for the district, and Colonel French (Queensland). There were also present Hons. J. C. Heusler, M.L.C., Queensland; W. A. E. West-Erskine, M.L.C.; A. H. Wadham, M.L.C.; Captain Hatton Richards, A.D.C. to Governor of South Australia; Messrs. J. H. Howe, M.L.A., and Councillors J. C. Wilcox, Roberts, Stevens, and Fox, South Australia; Messrs. L. L. Smith, Forrest, and A. S. Bailes, Ms.L.A., Victoria; Councillors G. Godfrey, Geddes, and Buxton, and Messrs. T. J. Davey and Arthur Graham, Melbourne; Hopwood, Mayor of Brisbane; D. O'Donovan, F.R.S.L., Brisbane; J. G. Ward, M.H R., New Zealand; other visitors, and some of the local residents, including Mr. James Daly.

The CHAIRMAN proposed the toasts of "The Queen" and of "The Prince and Princess of Wales" and of "The Royal Family," and they were drunk with musical honours.

Mr. INGLIS proposed "Our Guests." He said the great festivities to celebrate our very important national

epoch were now drawing to a close. He would not like to be thought a Marplot, but yet one very obvious reflection forced itself upon him, and that was as to what was to be the result of all the enthusiasm employed—was it to become flat, stale, and unprofitable, or was it to be a new departure of kindly feeling and of more federal spirit? (Applause.) Was it to create a more widely extended brotherly sympathy or truer Australian sentiment than existed in this glorious land during the last century of her history? He hoped all whom they had been delighted to see here, and whom they had tried to welcome in a brotherly spirit, all, both men and women, would go back to their respective spheres of labour carrying with them not only pleasant recollections of past pleasures, but a noble emulation of duties to come, and a desire to foster the spirit that had prompted their meetings, so that we might become united in brotherly sympathy, one of the grandest nations of modern times. (Applause.) On behalf of the Government of New South Wales, he thanked them heartily for their attendance that day, and he hoped they had seen some of the majestic beauty of the land. He would ask the member for the district to bid them all a hearty welcome, as that gentleman represented in Parliament the people who resided on these rugged mountain heights. (Loud applause.)

Mr. J. HURLEY, M.L.A., supported the toast, and cordially welcomed the visitors, who, he felt sure, were gratified with the reception accorded them. (Applause.) If time had permitted, they would have been able to show the visitors other and more beautiful scenery, such as the Fish River Caves, which were second to none in the world. (Applause.)

The toast was drunk with musical honours.

Sir CHARLES MITCHELL, in responding, said he felt sure he was only representing the feeling of the majority when he returned most cordial thanks for the splendid hospitality shown to them that day. (Applause.) Mr. Inglis had touched the keynote of the occasion when he said that he hoped the enthusiasm that had carried them so far would have the vim to carry them on to its apotheosis, which would be the union of the Australian colonies. (Applause.) The time appeared to be most propitious; both the home country and the colonies seemed to think the time had come for that union, so much longed for. He thanked them very much for having brought the party to this splendid scene. The hospitality of New South Wales could not be excelled in any country. (Applause.)

Mr. LEE STERE also responded. They felt deeply thankful to the Ministry for the kind treatment they had received. (Applause.) He had read in a certain newspaper the remarks of Dr. Cameron Lees, in which he said that it was not worth while visiting Sydney to see its harbour. He did not think any of them had that feeling. (Applause.) He believed that it was worth visiting Sydney to see its harbour, if nothing else. (Applause.) It was no credit to the people of New South Wales that they had this beautiful harbour, for nature gave it to them. What he thought they might be proud of was that they had an engineer who had made this railway over the mountains, which had enabled them to enjoy scenery they would never forget. (Applause.)

Mr. J. H. Howe responded for South Australia, the Hon. George Thorne for Queensland, and Councillor Godfrey for Victoria.

Mr. Goodchap proposed the toast of "The Ladies," to which Captain Hatton Richards and Mr. Burdekin responded.

Mr. D. O'Connor proposed "The Railway Authorities," and Mr. W. V. Read, traffic manager of the railways, responded.

Hon. GEORGE THORNE proposed the toast of "The Chairman."

Mr. SUTHERLAND, in reply, said he attended the excursion to try to give the visitors some pleasure. They had simply called their sons and daughters together to celebrate a great event in their lives—(applause)—and it was a matter of great pleasure to the Government of the colony to give pleasure to their children gathered round them. (Loud applause.)

Three cheers were then given for the Queen.

The party were driven back to Blackheath, and the return train departed thence about 4.30 p.m. The bold scenery about the mountains was very much admired, and the day being fine and sunny with a lovely blue sky, it was certainly seen to advantage, The breakfast and refreshments served in the train were attended to by Mr. Cassidy and his staff from the Parliamentary Refreshment Rooms. The visitors, who were loud in praising the kindness and attention shown to them by Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Inglis, and Mr. Goodchap, reached Sydney at about 7.40 p.m.

MINISTERIAL PICNIC TO THE HAWKESBURY.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3.

BY the invitation of the Government a large number of ladies and gentlemen, chiefly visitors from the other colonies, who have visited Sydney for the purpose of witnessing the Centennial celebrations, made a very pleasant excursion to the Hawkesbury River yesterday. The party, which numbered about 230 persons, included the Hon. J. Sutherland, Minister for Works; Hon. F. Abigail, Minister for Mines; the Hon. W. Clarke, Minister for Justice; Mr. R. Burdett Smith, M.L.A.; the Hon. J. H. Young, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly; Mr. Sydney Burdekin, M.L.A.; Mr. D. O'Connor, M.L.A.; the Bishop of Riverina (Dr. Linton), Mr. W. Curnow, Mr. F. W. Ward, Hon. W. H. Groom, Speaker of the Queensland Legislative Assembly; Mr. Landseer, M.L.A., South Australia; Mr. Commissioner Mellor, South Australia; Captain Hixson, Dr. Brownless, Chancellor of the Melbourne University; Mr. John Williams, Crown Solicitor; Mr. A. C. Mountain, City Surveyor, Melbourne; Councillor Buxton, Melbourne; Dr. J. M. Warren, Tenterfield; Councilior Rooney, South Australia; Councillor Geddes, Victoria; Mr. Lumly Hill, Queensland; Mr. W. Hughes, Sydney; Mr. W. Smythe, M.L.A., Queensland; Mr. J. M'Master, M.L.A.; Rev Dr. Currey, Melbourne; Signor Azevedo, Portugal; Mr. M'Gregor; the Hon. D. Ham, M.L.C., Victoria; Mr. J. G. Ward, member of the House of Representatives, New Zealand; Mr. A. Graham, Victoria; Mr. Wickham Spearman, of England; Mr. R. B. Sheridan, M.L.A., Queensland; Hon. H. W. Venn, M.L.C., Western Australia; Hon. J. Lee Stere, Speaker ot the Western Australian Parliament; Hon. H. S. Parker, Western Australia; Hon. R. F. Sholl, M.L.C., Western Australia; Mr. Charles Moore, director of the Botanic Gardens; Councillor Packer, South Australia; Alderman Beare, Mr. G. Durham, Mr. W. S. Smith, President of the Chamber of Commerce, Brisbane; Mr. J. W. Peirce, M.L.A., Victoria; Mr. J. Hurley, M.L.A.; Mr. W. Stephen, M.L.A.; Mr. J. Barnet, Colonial Architect; Mr. L. L. Smith, M.L.A., Victoria; Mr. Bailes, M.L.A., Victoria; Judge Casey, Victoria; Alderman Godfrey, Victoria; Mr. A. H. Wadham, South Australia; Mr. Ward, Chairman of Committees for the South Australian Parliament; the Hon. West-Erskine, M.L.C., South Australia; Mr. D. O'Donovan, Brisbane; Mr. H. Wakefield, M.L.A., Brisbane: the Mayor of Brisbane (Alderman Hipwood): the Hon. George Thorn, M.L.C., Queensland; the Hon. H. Heussler, M.L.C., Queensland; and

Colonel French. The party left Sydney at half-past 8 o'clock, and journeyed by special train to Peat's Ferry. Breakfast was served on board the steamer Narrabeen, which had been engaged for the trip. The excursionists were conveyed up the river some distance beyond Wiseman's Ferry, and an opportunity was afforded them in the afternoon of seeing the waters of Broken Bay. The charming river scenery, which has been pronounced equal to any in the world, was greatly admired.

The comfort of the visitors was well looked after by Mr. R. Burdett Smith, M.L.A., Mr. D. O'Connor, M.L.A., and Mr. S. Burdekin, M.L.A., who were unceasing in their attentions. The band of the Vernon training-ship played selections of music during the day. A capital luncheon was provided by Mr. Baumann, on board the Narrabeen, under the supervision of Mr. Cassidy, the caterer for the Parliamentary refreshment-rooms. The chair was occupied by the Minister for Works, who, after the repast, proposed the toast of "The Visitors." He said that the visitors had been invited here as the children of New South Wales on the occasion of the Centenary of the colony, to rejoice upon the progress that the old family had been making at home. (Cheers.) He hoped that the Government had done what they could to make the stay of the visitors here agreeable, and that they had been able to show the progress made by New South Wales during the first century of her existence. They had shown them the progress of the industries of the colony, the beauties of the mountain scenery, and had taken them at last to the Rhine of Australia. (Hear, hear.) He hoped the visitors would carefully analyse what this colony had been doing in order that if they saw anything neglected it might be attended to. If the Government had succeeded in pleasing the visitors, they were quite satisfied with what had been done. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. L. L. SMITH, who acknowledged the toast on behalf of Victoria, referred to the magnificent scenery which the visitors had seen during the past few days, remarking that it would bear favourable comparison with the choicest natural scenery in England, Scotland, or Ireland. The visitors had enjoyed hospitality such as had never before been displayed in any of the colonies. (Cheers.)

The Hon. W. H. GROOM, on behalf of the Queensland visitors, returned thanks for the hospitality extended to them. He was one of those who believed that very great results would accrue from the large gathering of representative men here in connection with the celebrations. (Cheers.)

Mr. EBENEZER WARD, Chairman of Committees in South Australia, and Mr. Lee Stere, Speaker of the Legislature in Western Australia, also responded.

Mr. D. O'CONNOR proposed the toast of "The Ladies," which was acknowledged by the Hon. W. A. E. West-Erskine.

Mr. BURDEKIN proposed "The Chairman," and the toast was suitably responded to by Mr. Sutherland.

The party left Peate's Ferry about 5.45 p.m., and Sydney was reached shortly before 8 o'clock.

GRAND UNITED SUNDAY SCHOOL DEMONSTRATION.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6.

THE last of the great public events in connection with the Centenary of the colony passed off most successfully on Saturday afternoon, when a Grand United Sunday School Demonstration and Service of Song was held in the Agricultural Show Grounds in Moore Park. It was a happy idea on the part of those who had the ordering of the centennial arrangements to choose this ceremony as the final one, for it provided a graceful and fitting termination to all the more elaborate festivals which have been held during the last fortnight. The remembrance of an event of this kind sinks far deeper into the mind of the juvenile than into that of the grown person, and hence it was only proper that our Sunday school children, by a demonstration so peculiarly their own as this one, should mark their sense of the importance of the event which we have lately been so busily occupied in celebrating. The presence of his Excellency Lord Carrington, who kindly attended, gave an additional importance to the event, and the clergy were represented by the Primate and many reverend gentlemen from the different denominations. The demonstration was carefully planned and arranged, the vast body of over 6000 children being handled in a manner which reflected great credit on the superintendents and teachers in charge of the various schools. The weather was very favourable for the event, as the heat of the summer sun was tempered by a cool sea breeze, but notwithstanding this fact many of the children suffered severely from the heat through being exposed for so many hours to the direct rays of the sun, no shelter of any sort being provided for them. Most of the children walked from the schools to the park, but others were conveyed in special trams, and those resident in the railway suburbs travelled to Redfern by a special train. The general public attended the demonstration in considerable numbers, and a small charge was made for admission to the ground and grand stand, the proceeds being given in aid of the children's hospitals of Sydney.

THE MUSTER IN MOORE PARK.

The schools were marshalled together in Moore Park, near the Zoological Gardens, where the most careful and systematic arrangements had been made to prevent any confusion arising. There was abundance of room available for the purpose, and the place of meeting was divided off into regular spaces indicated by large numbers, which corresponded with the number carried by each school. Thus it was an easy matter, as the schools arrived, for them to find and settle down into their allotted places, there to wait quietly until the order was given for starting. The plan worked admirably, and the vast masses of children, always difficult to control, were in this way gathered together in order without delay or confusion. The children commenced to arrive on the ground shortly before 2 o'clock, school after school, all carrying gay banners and flags, and some of them headed by bands, entering the park from all directions. The scene was a pretty and animated one on this fine summer afternoon, and furnished a splendid practical illustration of the deep hold which our admirable Sunday-school system has upon the vast body of the people. The children of every age and size were all clean and respectable looking, and wore their best clothes, the girls, of course, looking best in their new white frocks and blue sashes, and each child wore proudly on his or her left breast a large blue rosette. This last item of ornamentation was evidently highly valued, for it served as a distinguishing mark, and indicated that its possessor belonged of legitimate right to the procession of schools, and was fully entitled to share in all the privileges and enjoyments of the demonstration. The expression on the children's faces indicated that they were really enjoying their outing, notwithstanding the necessary constraint which was placed upon them. The teachers, many of whom were present, had a busy time of it to keep their little flocks from breaking out of the ranks and enjoying themselves on the smooth green grass which stretched out

so temptingly n front of them, during the long period of waiting which unavoidably ensued before all the schools were gathered together. Nearly every school carried its own banner, a somewhat difficult proceeding on account of the strong breeze which blew over the park, and almost every child carried little flags or bannerets, of the kind so common during the late Centennial decorations, which fluttered bravely in the breeze and added greatly to the gaiety of the scene. The numerous bands which accompanied the schools continued playing sacred airs after their arrival at the park, the result, however, being anything but harmonious. The arrangement of the children prior to starting was carried out with great ability by Mr. William Woods, superintendent of the procession, who was actively assisted by the Rev. J. MacNeil, B.A., and Messrs. W. H. M'Clelland and A. Firth, and these gentlemen soon succeeded by their exertions in getting the schools in order. One gentleman in particular, who was mounted on a fiery charger, deserves especial mention for the reckless manner in which he risked life and limb by riding at full speed from one end of the line to the other, conveying orders, arranging schools, and acting generally as adjutant of the forces. A strong body of constabulary, under Sub-Inspectors Hyam and Bell, were stationed on the ground, and rendered valuable assistance in arranging the schools in order.

THE PROCESSION.

About half-past 2 o'clock the children began to march in procession towards the show grounds. The following was the order of the procession, together with the number of teachers and scholars as supplied by the secretaries :— No. 1, St. Paul's, Redfern, Church of England, 40 teachers, 600 scholars; No. 1A, Waverley, Presbyterian, 12 teachers, 125 scholars; No. 2, Balmain, Wesleyan, 12 teachers, 100 scholars; No. 3, Primitive Methodist, 60 teachers, 630 scholars; No. 4, Bethel Union, 14 teachers, 50 scholars; No. 5, St. Paul's, Canterbury, Church of England, 10 teachers, 60 scholars; No. 6, Glebe, Presbyterian, 10 teachers, 150 scholars; No. 7, Leichhardt, 6 teachers, 30 scholars; No. 8, Chippendale and Darlington, Wesleyan, 25 teachers, 230 scholars; No. 9, Scots Church, Presbyterian, 10 teachers, 40 scholars; No. 10, All Souls', Leichhardt, Church of England, 15 teachers, 150 scholars; No. 11, Pitt-street, Congregational, 13 teachers, 150 scholars; No. 12, St. Thomas', Enfield, Church of England, 16 teachers, 55 scholars; No. 13, Paddington, Wesleyan, 10 teachers, 150 scholars; No. 14, Newtown, Congregational, 20 teachers, 100 scholars; No. 15, St. David's, Church of England, 48 teachers, 450 scholars; No. 16, William-street, Wesleyan, 12 teachers, 150 scholars; No. 17, St. Andrew's, Church of England, 14 teachers, 150 scholars; No. 18, St. Mark's, Church of England, 7 teachers, 70 scholars; No. 19, St. Jude's, Church of England, 10 teachers, 70 scholars; No. 20, Pyrmont Presbyterian, 18 teachers, 140 scholars; No. 21, Bourke-street, Congregational, 20 teachers, 200 scholars; No. 22, Point Piper-road, Congregational, 20 teachers, 100 scholars; No. 23, Waverley, Wesleyan, 10 teachers, 120 scholars; No. 24, Gladesville, Presbyterian, 6 teachers, 40 scholars; No. 25, St. Barnabas', Church of England, 45 teachers, 600 scholars; No. 26, Burton-street, Baptist, 15 teachers, 100 scholars; No. 27, Devonshire-street, Congregational, 14 teachers, 105 scholars; No. 28, St. John's, Darlinghurst, Church of England, 14 teachers, 130 scholars; No. 29, Leichhardt, Congregational, 10 teachers, 60 scholars; No. 30, Mount Lachlan, Wesleyan, 20 teachers, 200 scholars; No. 31, St. George's, Presbyterian, 7 teachers, 50 scholars; No. 32, Castlereagh-street, Baptist, 6 teachers, 50 scholars; No. 33, Bathurst and Harris streets, Baptist, 18 teachers, 120 scholars; No. 34, Leichhardt and Marrickville, Baptist, 14 teachers, 64 scholars; No. 35, St. Saviour's, Redfern, Church of England, 6 teachers, 100 scholars; No. 36, Holy Trinity, Church of England, 16 teachers, 60 scholars; No. 37, Surry Hills, Wesleyan, 25 teachers, 300 scholars; No. 38, St. Stephen's, Presbyterian, 12 teachers, 80 scholars; No. 39, St. Peter's, Woolloomooloo, Church of England, 24 teachers, 400 scholars; No. 40, Waverley, Congregational, 6 teachers, 60 scholars; No. 41, Franco-Australian, 4 teachers, 50 scholars. Total, 694 teachers, 6639 scholars.

A considerable number of spectators were present in the Park and also along the line of route to the Agricultural Society's grounds, and they watched with eager interest the sturdy way in which the youngsters trudged along the dusty road under a broiling sun. Under the circumstances it would not have been too much to expect that some provision would have been made to water the route to the grounds from the meeting place in the park; as it was, the children, as well as their elders who had to be present, suffered unnecessarily from the dust, aggravated by the heat. On the procession entering the grounds, a water-cart was seen to have apparently just begun to water the road from the gates to the space in front of the grand stand, but even this was not finished before the procession interrupted the work. The children marched round the grounds, and were drawn up in front of the grand stand, the first to enter the space taking position on the right, and the others following until all were ready for the service of song to begin. The sight presented at this stage was both beautiful and impressive.

AT THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S GROUND.

It was arranged that the service of song should take place in the grounds of the Agricultural Society, and here the children came in a long procession after tramping through the dust. The grounds were dry and cheerless looking, and there were no trees to shade the little ones from the rays of the burning sun. They marched in and assembled in front of the grand stand. It was now about 3 o'clock, and the children had come from long distances and travelled all the way to Moore Park, where the forming of the procession commenced about 2 o'clock. An hour had thus been passed, during which the children were on their feet almost continuously and exposed to the sun. Would it not have been kind and considerate under the circumstances to have admitted them, after their march, to the grand stand to enjoy rest and the shade? This was, however, found impossible. The stand was set apart for those who were willing to pay one shilling each admission, and the children were drawn up outside the fence which environs the stand, and from this position, entirely unshaded, had to go through a considerable programme of service of song. Ten hymns were sung after an address by the Primate. Lord Carrington was announced to give an address, but he refrained from doing so. He told the children he would not keep them one minute, and he did not break his promise. A few words of thanks for the reception accorded him were all that he uttered. The service of song had scarcely been commenced when a little girl was carried from the ground to the coveted shade of the grand stand. She was found to be in a faint, and steps were taken to revive her. Dr. Rutledge, who attended to the child, said she was in a very deep faint, and eventually Lord Carrington sent for a cab to take her home. Two other little girls were lifted over the fence, with pale faces, looking quite exhausted, and were refreshed with cool water and the shade. This is no doubt a small number out of some 6000 children, and the wonder is that there were so few, but the result of the day's work will perhaps have told on many others since. In this aspect, then, the committee cannot be complimented for the arrangements made for the comfort of the children, though it was a big demonstration, and a large number of children had to be provided for.

The PRIMATE, in receiving Lord Carrington, said,— My Lord, it becomes my duty as chairman of the united committee to tender to your Excellency our very warmest thanks for the honour and favour of your presence on this occasion. We should not have ventured to ask for it after all the celebrations of the week if we did not think that this gathering represented something not unworthy of your Excellency's deep interests. The moral attaching to our Sunday schools, to these children and tens of thousands of others whom they represent, is that we believe them to be one of the most important influences in the moral welfare of that community over which you are called on to preside. We believe, moreover, that it is the

support of that common Christianity in which your Excellency elsewhere has declared your deep interest; and which, though some may carp and nibble at it here and there, is nevertheless a great and living reality. Our Sunday schools are to our Public schools very much what the Lord's Day is to the week day, for religion, if it is true at all, must pervade the day school and the week day. (Applause.) I thank God that our Public School Act, in an utterance which I believe is unexampled in an English community, and which is against the common use of language, nevertheless declared that secular teaching, the teaching of this life, was imperfect without general religious instruction. On the Lord's Day and in our Sunday schools, the religion which underlies the work of the week is brought into prominence. The Sunday schools exist for that teaching, and for that teaching above all others which draws everything else to it, and rises above all. However great our system of education may be, and however growing in power, as I trust it is, I believe that our Sunday schools will be more and more useful, and I pray that God's blessing may rest on them in larger and larger measure. (Applause.) One word to the children I now see before me. Let me say to you that the Sunday school depends, not merely upon your superintendents and teachers, but upon you. There are three things for you to do, if Sunday schools are to be what they ought to be. You have first of all to learn to do your very best in the lessons set before you, then to do what you are told, and to keep that order and discipline which never can be enforced, but which must be freely given, and you are to say your prayers from the bottom of your heart, either in your own private prayers, or in your schools, or children's services. Pray for God's blessing upon yourselves and upon your teachers, and upon all those who join with you in this all important work. There are thus three things for you to remember—to learn, to obey, and to pray. Keep all these, and the Sunday school will be to you a school of life and a school of eternity; and I earnestly pray that now and in your future God may bless and keep you all.

Lord CARRINGTON, who was received with cheers and the waving of banners, said: My Lord Primate, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I have to thank you first very sincerely and kindly, and you, my Lord, for the kind words in which you introduced me to this great meeting, and for the kind manner in which they have been received. Now, my dear children, the sun is very bright, the day is very hot, and as you have had a longish walk, I am not going to keep you a single minute. I am only going to thank you for the warmth of your welcome and wish you every happiness, and I hope that you all may grow up to be worthy citizens of the great colony of which you are so proud, and which I am sure you love so well. (Cheers.)

After the singing of the Old Hundredth,

The PRIMATE said: Before we proceed to the next piece of music, I am desired to say that Sir Henry Parkes deeply regrets that he is unable to be present with us on this occasion. I am sure there is not one of us who does not deeply deplore his absence, and still more the sad cause from which alone we know that absence proceeds. (Applause.)

THE SERVICE OF SONG.

The service of song then began. The hundredth psalm to the old hundredth tune was the first number, after which the Rev. John M'Neil said the Lord's Prayer, all the children joining. The other hymns were "Stand up for Jesus," "Tell me the old, old story," "Jesus shall reign," "When mothers of Salem," "Yield not to temptation," "Jesus loves me," "Onward, Christian Soldiers," and "God bless our native land." The band of the Permanent Artillery played the tunes, and the effect of voices and instruments was very fine. The children, under the direction of Mr. P. D. M'Cormick, sang nicely in tune and kept good time. The service of song was a great success. Three cheers were given for the Queen, twice three cheers for the Governor, and three cheers for the Primate. Lord Carrington then took his departure while the band played the National Anthem. At about 4 o'clock the children were dismissed, so far as the demonstration was concerned. Some of the schools were marched from the ground, but others who had provided themselves with light refreshment remained, and, having seated themselves on the grass, had a merry little picnic. They enjoyed the buns, cakes, and ginger ale immensely; and fortunately for the time being the fierce sun hid himself behind a thick cloud. For those who had no ginger ale or other cordial there was a large supply of water on the ground. Having refreshed themselves in this way, the children set out for their return home, some independently, and others under the guidance of their teachers.

WALES.

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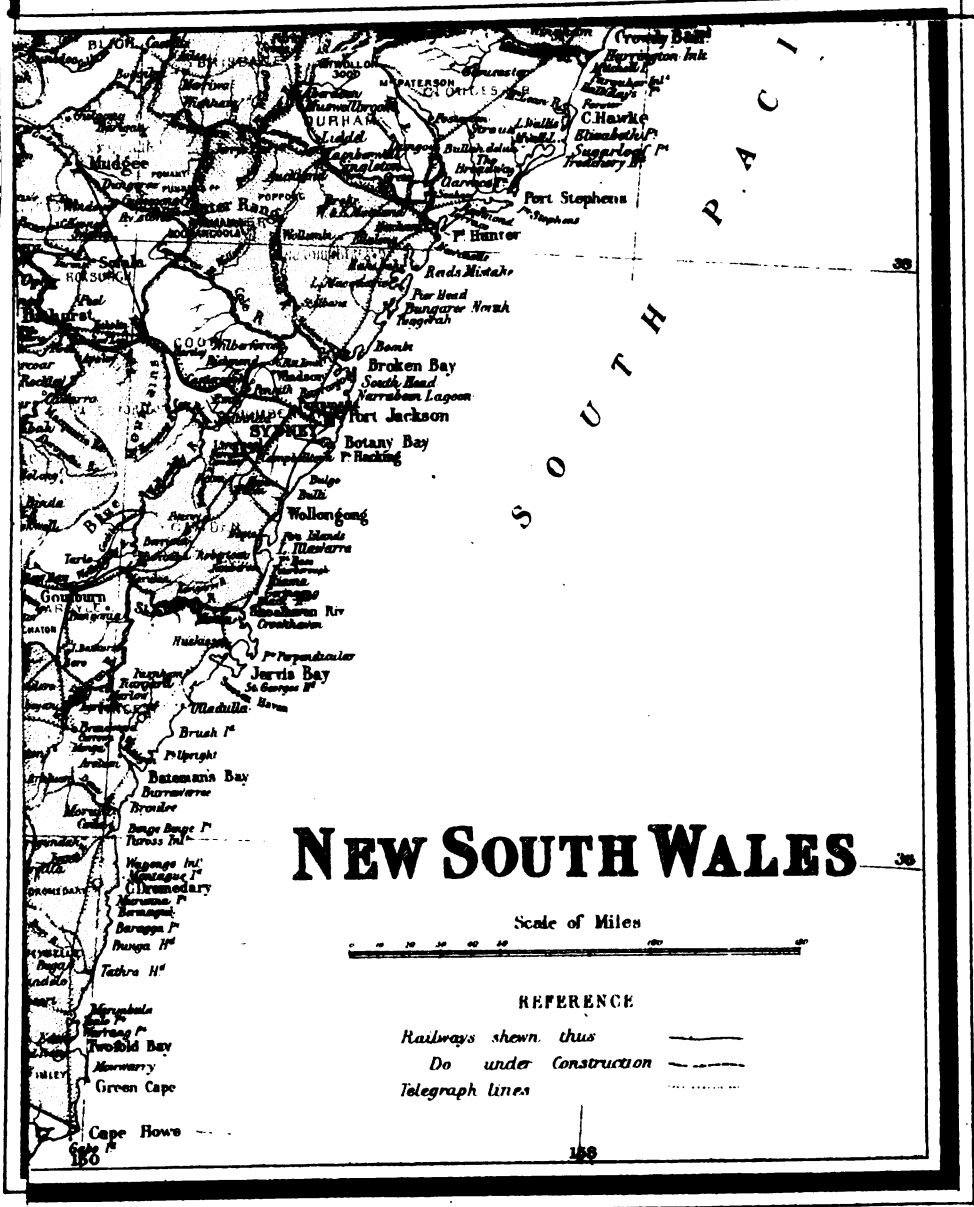

John Sands Sc. Sydney

UNIV OF MICH.